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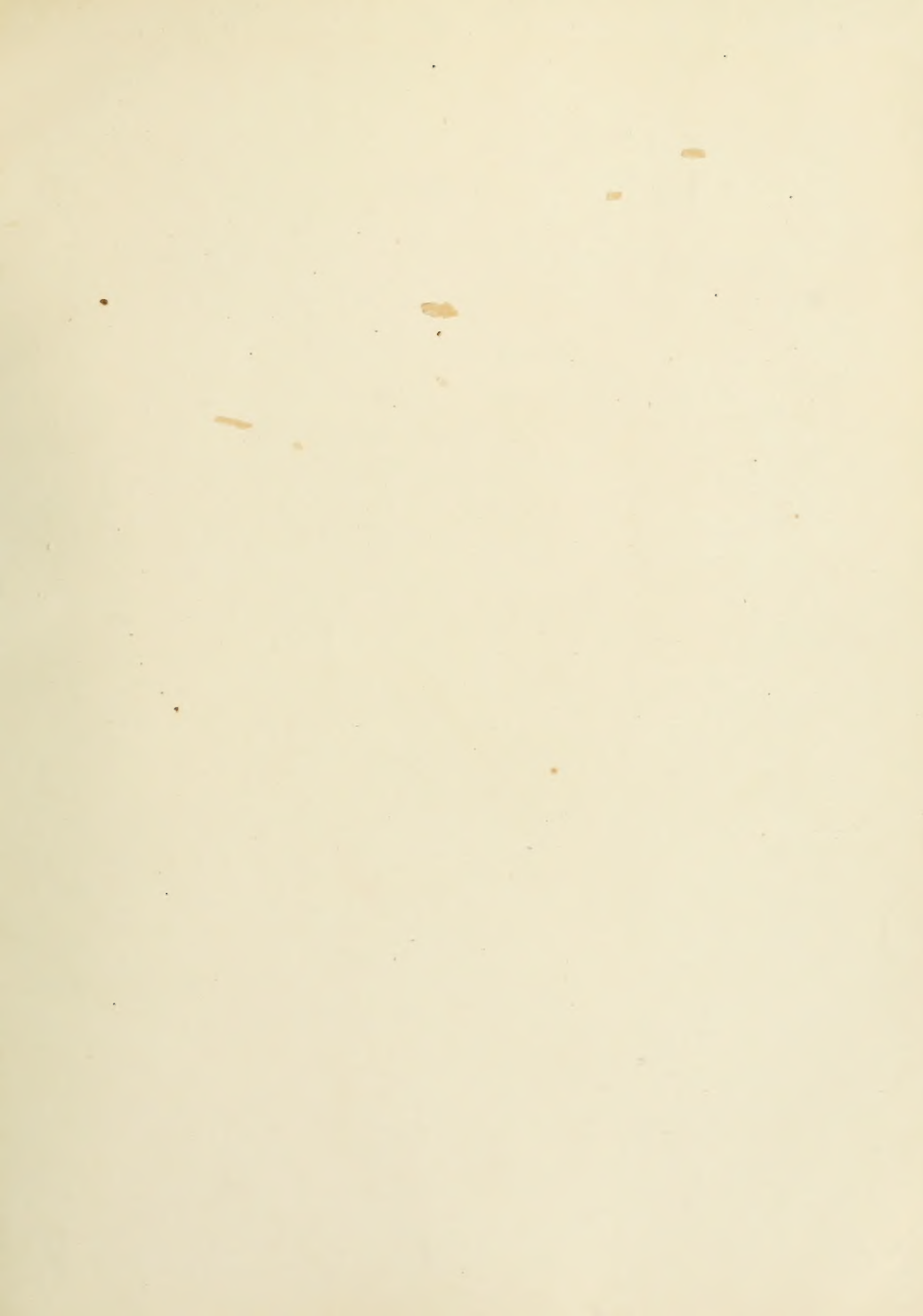




PLATE I. GASTRULATION. (After Haeckel.)

Figs. 1 to 17 represent holoblastic eggs (with total cleavage); Figs. 18 to 30 show meroblastic eggs (with partial cleavage). The animal halves are colored gray, the vegetative halves red. The nutritive yolk is shaded vertically. All the figures show vertical meridian sections through the axis of the primitive intestine. In all, the letters indicate the same parts: c, the parent-cell (*cytula*); f, cleavage-cells (*segmentella*); m, the mulberry-germ (*morula*); b, the germ-vesicle (*blastula*); g, the cup-germ (*gastrula*); s, the cleavage-cavity; d, the primitive intestinal cavity; o, the primitive mouth; n, the nutritive yolk; i, the intestinal layer; e, the skin-layer.

Figs. 12-17.—Original or primordial egg-cleavage of the lowest vertebrate (*amphioxus*). Fig. 1, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 2, cleavage-stage with 4 cleavage-cells; Fig. 3, mulberry-germ (*morula*); Fig. 4, germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 5, the same, in process of inversion (*invagination*); Fig. 6, bell-gastrula (*archigastula*).

Figs. 7-11.—Unequal egg-cleavage of an amphibian (frog). Fig. 7, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 8, cleavage-stage with 4 cleavage-cells; Fig. 9, mulberry-germ (*morula*); Fig. 10, germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 11, hood-gastrula (*amphigastula*).

Figs. 12-17.—Unequal or primordial egg-cleavage of a mammal (man). Fig. 12, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 13, cleavage-stage with 2 cleavage-cells (e, mother-cell of the exoderm; i, mother-cell of the entoderm); Fig. 14, cleavage-stage with 4 cleavage-cells; Fig. 15, beginning of the inversion of the germ-vesicle; Fig. 16, further advanced inversion; Fig. 17, hood-gastrula (*amphigastula*).

Figs. 18-24.—Discoidal egg-cleavage of an osseous fish (*Motella*? *Coltus*?). The greater part of the nutritive yolk (n) is omitted. (Cf. Figs. 42, 43, pp. 217, 219, Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.") Fig. 18, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 19, cleavage-stage with 2 cells; Fig. 20, cleavage-stage with 32 cells; Fig. 21, mulberry-germ (*morula*); Fig. 22, germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 23, the same, in process of inversion; Fig. 24, disc-gastrula (*discogastula*).

Figs. 25-30.—Superficial egg-cleavage of a crab (*peneus*). Fig. 25, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 26, cleavage-stage with 4 cells; Fig. 27, cleavage-stage with 32 cells; Fig. 28, mulberry-germ (*morula*), and at the same time the germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 29, bladder-gastrula (*perigastula*); Fig. 30, nauplius-germ; the pharynx-cavity has formed in front of the primitive mouth (d), owing to an inversion from without.

AN
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS
USED BY WRITERS ON
MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,
IN THE
LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

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PREFACE.

THE time was when almost all important medical writing was in Latin; hence, the older medical dictionaries dealt for the most part with Latin terms only. But the science of the present age is recorded in no one language: to learn it, one must at least read its exposition in English, French, and German. Each of these languages has its technical words, and words which acquire a special meaning in technical expressions, and it is only with difficulty, if at all, that their meaning can be made out from general dictionaries. This fact points to the need of a medical dictionary including the terms of the three languages mentioned, as well as those of Latin or Greek origin or form. The want seems to have been recognized by Littré and Robin, as is shown by the brief Greek, Latin, German, English, Italian, and Spanish vocabularies appended to their revision of Nysten's "*Dictionnaire de médecine*." It was more fully, but still insufficiently, met in Palmer's "*Pentaglot Dictionary*." A comprehensive medical dictionary giving adequate attention to English, French, and German terms in the same vocabulary has not hitherto been produced. To make such a dictionary, and at the same time one founded as far as possible on independent reading, was the leading idea on which the present work was undertaken. When the first hundred pages had been completed, a few copies were printed and submitted to the judgment of a number of representative American physicians, with the request that they should examine the pages and acquaint the author with any criticisms that might occur to them. Replies were received from nearly all those gentlemen, and the burden of them was that both the plan and its execution were acceptable.

Early in the year 1881 I began the preparation of this work. It soon became apparent, however, that the need of a comprehensive dictionary of medical terms was urgently felt, and it was therefore decided to hasten the completion of this one so far as it could be accomplished by dividing the preliminary work among a corps of collaborators. The list given on the title-page includes the names of those gentlemen who kindly consented to take part in the work. Most of them worked during the two years 1883 and 1884, under instructions to draw their definitions from systematic courses of reading in their several departments, and to consult other dictionaries only as a final step, if at all. The instructions issued to them contained the following passage: "As regards definitions—the most important point in a work of this sort—it should be borne in mind not only that the etymological signification of a word is to be elucidated, but that the reader must be enabled to form a satisfactory idea of the *thing* the word represents. The definition should apply to that thing, and to nothing else. Definitions must not be taken *verbatim* from books; let the contributor read books to assure himself of the meanings that various authors attach to words, but let him express those meanings in his own terms. Least of all should other dictionaries be followed. Dictionaries may be used—indeed, they must be—but only as testimony from any other source is to be used, not as conclusive, but as worthy of attention." It is believed that these instructions were faithfully carried out by the collaborators, and it is certain that the matter which they furnished was prepared by them almost wholly on the basis of their independent courses of reading. It is only just to these

gentlemen that the plan of the work, which some of them assisted in the preparation of the work, should be followed as far as possible.

Dr. Ayres was originally charged with the whole subject of anatomy, including histology. On account of the magnitude of the work in these departments, together with its great practical importance, it was soon thought best to relieve him of histology altogether, as well as of the anatomy of the central nervous system. Soon after entering upon the work, he changed his residence to New Orleans, and a large part of his contributions, in the shape of a package of manuscript, was destroyed by fire while on its way from New Orleans to New York. A great portion of the work in anatomy had, therefore, to be done over again, and it devolved upon another collaborator, as will be explained farther on.

Professor Bronson undertook the departments of cutaneous and venereal diseases, including the special anatomy and physiology of the skin and the genito-urinary organs.

Dr. Bull took charge of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the organs of sight and hearing.

Dr. Coe dealt with the greater part of general physiology and with the anatomy of the central nervous system.

Dr. Currier was charged with general pathology (non-surgical) and with the theory and practice of medicine. In addition to this share in the preliminary work, he also spent a year in assisting in the final revision.

Dr. Duane undertook the subjects of chemistry, botany, zoology (in part), and pharmacology (in part). Besides the enormous labor involved in his treatment of these branches, his continued assistance in the final revision has placed the author under a debt of gratitude which it is impossible to express in words. His original work in the branches mentioned was so comprehensive and exact that it scarcely needed editorial revision. In the final preparation of the manuscript for the entire work, Dr. Duane kindly undertook everything relating to the Oriental languages, and throughout he has materially assisted in the laborious work of proof-reading.

Professor Gage worked in the departments of histology and the physiology of digestion, respiration, and circulation. He also did a portion of the work in embryology.

Dr. Garrigues's part in the work was of brief duration, from the fact that the state of his health at the time made it advisable for him to give up all literary labor for a considerable period. The work which he did related chiefly to the writings of ancient and medieval authors.

Dr. Kelsey's work was in the department of surgery, including all the special branches not otherwise provided for.

Dr. Nevins dealt with zoology, general anatomy, comparative anatomy, anthropology, and pharmacology (in part). He also rendered valuable assistance in the final revision and in the proof-reading.

Professor Wilder furnished lists of the terms used by writers on the anatomy of the central nervous system, with bibliographical references. These lists were referred to Dr. Coe, who supplied most of the definitions of the terms they contained, only a few having been contributed by Professor Wilder himself.

Besides the work of these collaborators, assistance in the revision was rendered for a few months by Dr. H. N. Vineberg.

In addition to the general planning of the work, as well as the editorial revision, the author took charge of the departments of embryology, obstetrics, and gynecology.

Each collaborator is credited with his own contributions by means of a letter inclosed in brackets: [A] means the author; [B], Dr. Duane; [C], Dr. Ayres; [D], Dr. Currier; [E], Dr. Kelsey; [F], Dr. Bull; [G], Dr. Bronson; [H], Dr. Garrigues; [I], Dr. Wilder; [J], Mr. Gage;

[K], Dr. Coe; [L], Dr. Nevins; and [M], Dr. Vineberg. Where any one of these letters is followed by one or more numerals (also inclosed in the brackets), the combined expression refers to the work or works consulted in the preparation of the article. Lists of all such works will be given at the end of the dictionary.

A reference to any book means simply that it has been consulted, and not that the definition given is to be considered as resting on its authority. Indeed, in many instances the insertion of these reference numerals has been made more for the purpose of serving as a sort of index to medical literature than because it was felt that authority was required for the definitions given. In many cases the definitions here given are quite at variance with the statements of the authors referred to. In like manner, the insertion of any collaborator's letter in an article means only that that gentleman has taken part in preparing the data on which the article is founded, and not that he is in any way responsible for either the definition or anything else contained in the article. While I fully appreciate the character of the work done by the collaborators, it is proper to state that I have not hesitated in any instance to recast it in accordance with my own judgment; I alone, therefore, am responsible for whatever is to be found in the book. In references to variorum works, wherever it was practicable, the name of the author of the article has been given, followed by a letter and numeral in parenthesis-marks indicating the work in which the article occurs. In references to periodicals, the abbreviated title of the periodical is given, followed by a letter in parenthesis-marks indicating which collaborator it was that made use of the article referred to; where no such letter is inserted, the article may be understood to have been examined by myself. Where page numbers are given in references to periodicals, it is to be understood that, except as regards abstracts, the page on which the article begins (or, in the case of continued articles, that on which the portion in the particular number referred to begins) is the one meant, and not the page on which the word occurs. The great number of such references, and the recent date of most of the articles referred to, constitute, it is thought, a specially valuable feature of the work.

In the preparation of a few of the articles, material assistance has been given by a number of gentlemen not belonging to the corps of collaborators. Their contributions are designated by Greek letters followed by numerals in brackets, and a list of their names will be given at the close of the work.

The vocabulary is intended to include all strictly medical terms that have become current at any period in our medical literature, and a few have been given that can not be said to have gained currency—the latter being inserted, in most instances, on account of their having been used by well-known writers. A few terms that are to be found in some other medical dictionaries have been omitted purposely, either on account of their seeming to have nothing to do with medicine, or because of their meaning being so obscure as not to admit of definitions precise enough to be of discernible value; and a few have been inserted that properly do not belong in a medical dictionary, for the reason that in other works of the sort they have been incorrectly defined. But it has not been thought best to omit any words merely on account of their being obsolete, partly because many such words throw more or less light on the origin and primitive meaning of terms still in common use, but mainly because it can hardly be said of any word now considered obsolete that it will not shortly come into vogue again. The following illustrations of this uncertainty may be mentioned: In Hooper's edition of Quiney's "Medical Dictionary," published in 1802, obsolete words were excluded from the major vocabulary, but were given in a separate list at the end of the volume. That list contains the word *aene*, a term with which the dermatological writers of the present day could hardly dispense. Another pointed instance of the revival of a term that had long ago fallen into disuse is that of *sal de abroath*, the compound anciently denoted by that name having been very recently brought into use as an antiseptic (and under that name) by Sir Joseph Lister.

Moreover, many words that call a shudder and some would have been pronounced obsolete by almost any person versed in modern English medical literature are coming to be current among us, largely in consequence of the increasing extent to which we read the writings of the Germans, who have either long used them or lately revived them. For example, the word *struma*, which but a few years since was constantly understood by us as meaning scrofula and nothing else, is now frequently employed by writers in our own language as a synonym of *goitre*, in which sense it has long been in use among the Germans. It is evident, therefore, that the assumption that a word has been consigned to oblivion is a very unsafe ground on which to omit it from a work of this character.

In contemporary medical literature we constantly meet with words that belong to the technical language employed by writers on physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology; and, within reasonable limits, it seems desirable that they should be explained in a medical dictionary. These limits necessarily vary with the different sciences. As regards physics, the terms given in this work include for the most part only those that have a direct medical bearing or are used in accounts of processes of investigation subsidiary to medical science, particularly those of electro-physics, optics, acoustics, and the like.

Chemical terms have been included with fewer exceptions than those of the other sciences in question. An illustration of the wisdom of this course is to be found in the recent importance assumed by acetanilide ("antifebrine") in medical literature, although it was before of interest only to chemists. Books on chemistry do not always contain definitions of the technical terms to be found in them, and the same may be said of works on pharmacy and the materia medica. Consequently, and in view of the additions constantly being made to the materia medica from the list of substances before known to few but the chemists, it has been thought best to give, besides the descriptive terms, a great number of the names of such substances, but it has not been considered necessary to mention every known derivative of the various bases and acids. The commercial names of drugs are also given, as well as the native names of medicinal substances that are brought to market from various quarters of the world.

The chemical notation followed has been devised by Dr. Duane on a plan calculated to express structural peculiarities without an unwarrantable expenditure of space. It is explained by Dr. Duane as follows:

"In indicating the structural composition of the aromatic compounds, the following notation is used:



Benzene, $\text{HC}-\text{CH}$, is denoted by C_6H_6 , $\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}$. Any substitution compound of benzene is denoted



by writing the replacing radicle in place of the hydrogen. Thus, phenol, $\text{HC}-\text{C}(\text{OH})$, pyrocatechin (ortho-



oxybenzene), $\text{HC}-\text{C}(\text{OH})$, resorcin (meta-dioxybenzene), $\text{HC}-\text{C}(\text{OH})$, and hydroquinone (para-dioxybenzene),



$\text{C}(\text{OH})-\text{C}(\text{OH})$, are written respectively $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, $\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}$; $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}$; $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}$;



and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}$. If the replacing radicles are interconnected, as in quinone, $\text{HC}-\text{C}=\text{O}$, this is



indicated by a brace connecting the symbols of the two radicles, thus: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{H}, \text{O}, \text{O}, \text{H}, \text{H}$. The ab-

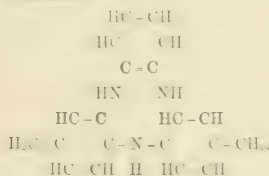


sence of a radicle is denoted by a dash, as in phenyl, $\text{HC}-\text{C}=-$, written C_6H_5 , $\text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}$. Conjugated

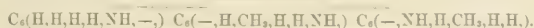


benzene compounds are represented in like manner. Thus, diphenyl, $\begin{array}{c} \text{HC} - \text{CH} \text{ HC} - \text{CH} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{C} - \text{C} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{HC} - \text{CH} \text{ HC} - \text{CH} \end{array}$ is written

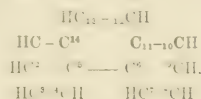
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{H} - \text{H}_5\text{H} \text{ C}_6 - \text{H}_5\text{H} \text{ H}_5\text{H}$, the brace connecting the two dashes denoting the bond uniting the two carbon atoms with which no radicle is connected. It may also, although less properly, be written $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{H}(\text{C}_6) - \text{H}_5\text{H} \text{ H}_5\text{H} \text{ H}_5\text{H}(\text{C}_6)$, the second phenyl molecule being considered as a radicle-replacing hydrogen in a benzene molecule. So also rosaniline,



may be written $\text{C}_6(\text{H}_5\text{H} \text{ H}_5\text{H} \text{ NH} \text{ C}_6 - \text{H}_5\text{CH}_3 \text{ H}_5\text{H} \text{ H}_5\text{H}) \text{ NH C}_6(-\text{H}_5\text{H} \text{ CH}_3 \text{ H}_5\text{H})$, or, better,

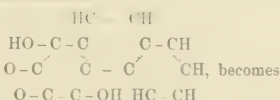


Compounds containing condensed benzene nuclei are written as if composed of a single closed carbon chain, the brace being used to indicate interconnected carbon atoms. Thus, anthracene,



is written $\text{C}_{14}(\text{H} \text{ H} \text{ H} \text{ H} \text{ H} - \text{H} - \text{H} \text{ H} \text{ H} \text{ H} - \text{H} \text{ H} -)$, the formula in this case being considered as a single closed chain, and the carbon atoms being enumerated in the order indicated by the numerals appended to them.

The foregoing formulae may be still further abbreviated by writing, instead of a number of adjacent H's separated by commas, a single H with a subscript numeral. Thus, benzene becomes $\text{C}_6(\text{H}_6)$; pyrocatechin, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH} \text{ OH} \text{ H}_2)$; resorcin, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH} \text{ H} \text{ OH} \text{ H}_2)$ or $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH} \text{ H} \text{ OH})$; hydroquinone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH} \text{ H}_2 \text{ OH})$; rosaniline, $\text{C}_6(\text{H}_4 \text{ NH} -) \text{ C}_6(-\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3 \text{ H}_2 \text{ NH}) \text{ C}_6(-\text{NH}_5 \text{ H} \text{ CH}_3 \text{ H}_2)$; and alizarin,



$\text{C}_{14}(\text{OH} \text{ O} \text{ O} \text{ OH} - \text{H} - \text{H} - \text{H}_2 -)$. In these formulae it matters not how the members within the parenthesis are shifted, so long as the order remains the same, since it makes no difference which carbon atom of the closed benzene chain is considered the first. Thus, resorcin may be written either $\text{C}_6\text{H}(\text{H} \text{ OH} \text{ H} \text{ OH} \text{ H}_2)$, or $\text{C}_6(\text{H} \text{ H} \text{ H} \text{ OH} \text{ H} \text{ OH})$, or $\text{C}_6(\text{OH} \text{ H} \text{ H} \text{ H} \text{ OH} \text{ H}_2)$, or $\text{C}_6(\text{H} \text{ OH} \text{ H} \text{ OH} \text{ H} \text{ H}_2)$.

The mineralogical terms found in medical literature are almost limited to the native forms of certain mineral drugs and to those used in descriptive crystallography; and, with few exceptions, these are all of them that it has been thought well to mention.

In botany the plan has been to include, along with descriptive terms, all classification names ranking above those of genera, but only those of genera and species that have, or have been supposed to have, medicinal, nutritive, or poisonous properties, or belong to the pathogenetic micro-organisms, although in some instances allied plants are mentioned briefly. The popular and the commercial names of plants and vegetable drugs, in English, French, and German, have also been included, as well as the native names of plants that are brought from countries where other languages are spoken.

In giving the names when one word is derived from another. As the second kingdom contains but one, in the natural realm, the first names of genera and species given is naturally very brief. In regard to the animal kingdom with these exceptions, only three are mentioned that are possible to secure the illustrations' estimates. As to natural and artificial classification-names, it has been thought desirable that the definitions should be given under those that are preferred by systematic writers, with cross-references from the synonymous names; but authors' preferences vary from time to time, and consequently it will be found in some instances that a name which, at the time the definition was made, seemed to be the one generally preferred has been more or less supplanted by another. The system of cross-references, however, will readily enable the reader to turn from the one to the other.

Not only pure Latin words, but also Latinized forms of Greek words, as well as words adopted unchanged from the Greek into the Latin, together with many words of modern formation but with Latin terminations and forms of inflection, have been given as Latin words. This has been done rather as a matter of convenience (as will be explained when the subject of pronunciation is referred to) than from forgetfulness of the fact that many of them might quite as properly be called English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish by adoption. Some Latin words are omitted from the major list, because they are given as equivalents under English or other headings that are almost identical. This has been done for the sake of saving space.

Regularly formed genitives of Latin nouns of the first and second declensions have not been given as a rule, but those of nouns of the other declensions, especially those involving augmentation, are generally given. In the case of Latinized Greek nouns (here treated as Latin), the Greek form of the genitive is first given, followed by the pure Latin form. For example, the genitive of *basis* is given: *bases* (-sis). The first form is considered preferable in most instances, not from the notion that the Romans necessarily gave up their own forms of inflection in the case of words actually adopted by them from the Greek, but because the great majority of the words in question were not so adopted, but were looked upon by the old medical writers as still Greek, and by many of them written in Greek letters. The second form of the genitive is given because it is found in literature. Latin plurals are not given unless they are decidedly irregular, for they are readily formed from the genitives.

In giving the derivation of words, the endeavor has been made to take up as little space as was consistent with clearness. With this object in view, where a number of words of substantially the same origin follow each other in regular sequence, the derivation has often been given only under one of them, and frequent reference is made (by means of syllables printed in italics, followed by the sign *) to a *Table of Initial and Terminal Parts of Words*, to be printed at the close of the book, which renders a great saving of space possible, and will, it is thought, give the student a clearer idea than could well be conveyed otherwise of the prevailing systems of scientific word-building. Liddell and Scott's and Donnegan's Greek lexicons, Sophocles's lexicon of Byzantine Greek, and Leverett's and Lewis and Short's edition of Andrews's Freund's Latin lexicon have for the most part been referred to for the orthography, derivation, and meaning of the Greek and Latin words that are given in indicating the etymology of the terms that constitute headings in this work.

The minor sub-headings some words belonging to the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, or other languages of Europe or to those of Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, or Australasia. They are such as are occasionally met with in medical writings in English, French, or German, being mainly the names of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, medicinal plants, or mineral springs.

In the arrangement of the subheadings, this work differs somewhat from most dictionaries.

A majority of the compound expressions consist of an adjective and a noun, and most dictionaries arrange them under the adjective. In this one they are usually given under the noun, that being generally the fundamental word. An analogous principle is observed when the title consists of two or more nouns, the definition being given under that noun which is considered the fundamental one, the other nouns being regarded as modifying or adjective expressions: for example, *balm-of-Gilead fir* is defined under FIR. In the case of certain chemical expressions containing such words as ACID, ALCOHOL, ALDEHYDE, etc., this rule is reversed, the definition being placed under the adjective, as the contrary course would have led to articles of inconvenient length. When both of two words constituting a title are equally significant, the definition will generally be found under the first of them, and in doubtful cases the title is entered under both names, a cross-reference being given from one to the other. The names of salts are arranged under those of the bases. In compound anatomical expressions, the definition is placed under the first noun; for example, *neck of the femur* is defined under NECK, and not under FEMUR. Such expressions as *Addison's disease*, *Emmet's operation*, etc., will be found under DISEASE, OPERATION, etc., and, in general, proper names are not given as primary headings. The names of pharmaceutical preparations are to be looked for according to the following rule: A title that contains the name of one or more drugs will be found under the name of the drug, or, in case more than one such name figures in the title, under the one that occurs first; a title that does not contain the name of a drug will be found under the title common to similar preparations. For example, *liquor ammonii carbonatis* is defined under AMMONIUM, but *aqua anhalina* is defined under AQUA. The same rule applies to products of plants and to parts of plants, regarded as drugs; hence, *radix aconiti* is defined under ACONITUM, and *oil of rosemary* under ROSEMARY. Names of drugs that are natural products (in the sense of not being made according to a formula) are to be looked for under their English titles; for example, *iron sulphate* will be found under IRON, with a cross-reference from FERRI *sulphas*. But formal preparations made from such natural products are defined under their Latin titles, if such there are; otherwise, under the official or the most customary titles in the language in which they occur; thus, *tincture of chloride of iron* is defined under *Tinctura FERRI chloridi*. But the preparations of the French Codex are usually given under the French titles, even if a Latin synonym exists, inasmuch as such Latin titles as occur in the Codex are always employed as synonyms, and are never regarded as the principal titles; hence, *asparagus juice* is defined under *Suc de pointe d'ASPERGE*, and not under *Succus ASPARAGI*. Those French preparations, however, which closely resemble preparations given under Latin titles in other pharmacopœias are defined under the titles of such analogous preparations; thus, the *Bain dit de Baréges* of the French Codex is defined under BALNEUM *baretyginense* [Belg. Ph.]. In general, when any preparation is comparable with one that is official in the United States Pharmacopœia, it is defined under the Latin title there given; otherwise, under the corresponding title in the British Pharmacopœia, or, if that gives no analogous preparation, under the corresponding title of the German Pharmacopœia. In references to the different pharmacopœias, when no date is given, the latest edition is usually meant, but in a few instances such editions were not accessible at the time of printing. In all headings and subheadings, a strictly alphabetical order is followed, every word in the title being regarded as determining this order; the only exception is in the case of nouns in the plural, which are arranged in the subheadings in the same order as if they were in the singular. A cross-reference printed in italics always refers to a heading in the same article; one containing a word printed in small capitals refers to the article on that word (or the word of which it is the plural or an oblique case). The direction "See the major list" denotes that the subheading will be found defined in its proper place as a major heading.

What is said concerning the analysis and construction of English words rests largely on the authority of Dr. Noah Webster. In the spelling of such words, the predominant usage among American authors has been followed (for the most part). For example:

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| For variable nouns in <i>us</i> , see the equivalent forms in <i>son</i> . | |
| " " verbs " <i>use</i> , " " " " " <i>use</i> . | |
| " " nouns " <i>nation</i> , " " " " " <i>nation</i> . | |
| " " " " <i>ary</i> , " " " " " <i>ary</i> . | |

The present tendency to omit the hyphen from compound words has been followed strictly in the case of names of chemical compounds, but in other cases some variation has been made; in general, the hyphen has been retained where it came between two vowels (as in *intercommunion*), but omitted from other words of like construction (as in *heteroglymmical*). The Latin diphthongs have generally been preserved in English nouns (English, that is, in form), but not so generally in the corresponding adjectives (e. g., *pericardiocephalic*, but *pericardial*). In some such adjectives, however (such as *glandular*, *gland*, etc.), the diphthong has been retained. *Fetus* has been preferred to *fetus*, not as being required by the etymology, but as being established by long usage. In general, regard has been paid to etymology in giving the preference to one of two or more ways of spelling a word, but it has not been thought best to insist upon radical deviations from widely prevalent usage. For example, *aneurysm* has been preferred to *aneurism*, *thyreoid* to *thyroid*, and *lacrimation* to *lachrymation*. In the case of the latter word, there is good precedent for *lacrimation*, but there seems to be some doubt whether the Latin *lacrima* was a changed form of *lasmia*, or was of common origin with the latter. In the case of such words as *silvestris* (here preferred to *sylvestris*) there is little room for doubt on that point, and the preference has been given accordingly. In like manner, *Syrian* and *syleus* would have been made to give way to *Silrian* and *silvius* but for the consideration that it was desirable to retain the primitive form of Latinization of proper names and their derivatives, however faulty it might be.

Latin words derived from Greek words beginning with ρ will be found spelled with *rh* instead of *r* (e. g., *rhachitis*, not *rachitis*). So, too, in such compounds as *hydrorrhachis* (preferred to *hydrorhachis*) the plain and unequivocal rule of the Greek language has been followed, namely, that, where a prefix ending in a short syllable is united to a word beginning with ρ , the ρ must be preceded by ρ . The Latin rendering of the Greek ϵ was various with the ancients, who sometimes employed *ei*, but more commonly *i*. The former seems preferable, both as indicating the origin and as conducing to the proper pronunciation, but this consideration has not been held to be of sufficient moment to warrant any decided departure from prevalent methods. Where, however, the forms in *ei* and in *i* have each seemed to be well supported, the preference has been given to the former, notably in the derivatives of $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$. In the spelling of French words, the improved forms employed by a few recent writers, especially the late M. Robin, have been adopted. In German words spelled indifferently with *c* or *k*, the former has generally been preferred. The recent tendency to change *th* to *t* (e. g., to write *Weichteile* instead of *Weichtheile*) it has not been thought best to follow. In Spanish words, the system of accentuation employed in the last edition of the Spanish Academy's "Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana" has been adhered to as far as it could be ascertained to apply.

To indicate the pronunciation, the scheme printed at the foot of the pages has been devised rather for its simplicity and ready intelligibility than for its capacity to show nice shades of pronunciation. Many of the latter can be manifested only with the voice, and an attempt to teach them by means of a printed key would necessarily fail. The chief purpose of the plan adopted

is to so guide those who have already acquired some knowledge of the language concerned as to enable them to take advantage of it, but it is thought that it will also enable others to pronounce in such a manner as to answer all ordinary requirements. Where a word is pronounced in more than one way, both the recognized pronunciations are given, usually, however, only the variable syllables being repeated. To repeat the pronunciation in full would have sacrificed considerable space, and added unwarrantably to the bulk of the book. For the same reason, the pronunciation of subheadings has not been given, but that of the technical words embodied in them will be found under those words as major headings. The pronunciation of Latin words is given according to both the English and the Roman method, the Continental method being ignored—not because it is considered less reasonable than the English, but because this dictionary is designed chiefly for the use of persons who commonly speak the English language, by whom many of the commoner Latin words have ceased to be considered as foreign, and, except when combined with other Latin words or inflected according to Latin forms, are treated as English by adoption. The Roman method, strange as it may seem to those who are unaccustomed to it, and who now see it for the first time in a medical dictionary, is the one now taught in the leading universities of this country, and it will doubtless be adopted everywhere within a very few years. In this work it is indicated in the syllables inclosed in parenthesis-marks. In some instances (like that of the word *hydrocele*) it has been necessary to give three pronunciations—the word being really Latin (or Latinized Greek), and so calling for the two forms of Latin pronunciation, but also so thoroughly adopted into English as in common use to have come to be pronounced as if it had a distinct English form. Latin words made from modern proper names (chiefly botanical and zoological classification-names) have been treated in such a way as to give to that part of the word representing the proper name the pronunciation that the name would have if standing alone, and to the terminal portion the pronunciation that an ordinary Latin word of like formation would have (*e. g.*, *Ammonia*, pronounced only $\text{A}^m\text{-m}\text{a}^n\text{n}\text{i}\text{a}$, and not, as in an ordinary word, by the English method also, $\text{A}^m\text{-m}\text{a}^n\text{n}\text{i}\text{a}$). It has not been thought best to attempt to indicate the pronunciation of other words than those belonging to the Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese language.

In the transliteration of Arabic words, the following scheme, devised by Dr. Duane, has been followed :

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In the selection of the pictorial illustrations, those have been chosen which were thought most suitable rather than those which were pretty to look upon. Whenever it was practicable, the permission of authors or publishers has been asked for to make use of cuts taken from their works. It is right that the liberality with which such permission has been granted should be recognized; in particular, the author is indebted to Messrs. J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, for liberty to make use of the excellent drawings given in their work entitled "Drugs and Medicines of North America."

It is proper that due acknowledgment should be made of the extent to which references to medical literature have been facilitated by the use of the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," and of the privileges which have been accorded to several of the collaborators at the Astor Library, the Library of the New York Hospital, and the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The value of a dictionary seems to me to depend upon its accuracy, the convenience of its arrangement, and its comprehensiveness; and in the preparation of this work those qualities have been esteemed in the order in which they are here enumerated. It is hoped that the work will commend itself to the medical profession.

FRANK P. FOSTER

FOSTER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A

A For the force of this letter as an abbreviation and in composition, see the "List of Abbreviations" and the "Table of Initial and Terminal Parts of Words."

AABACH (Ger.), n. Written also *Abach*. Pr. a²ba²ch². A Bavarian spring containing sodium carbonate and sodium chloride and sulphate.

AABAM (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for lead. [A, 306.]

AAEBC, n. The bark of an Australian bush, said to have diaphoretic properties. [N. K. Morton, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," May 28, 1865, p. 465.]

AACHEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a²ch²e²an. Fr., *Aix-la-Chapelle*. The Aquæmarium of the ancient Romans; a town in Rhenish Prussia containing a number of sulphurous springs of the temperature of 131° F. According to von Laube, 10,000 parts of the water of the Kaiserquelle, the richest in sulphur, contain:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Sodium chloride | 36.161 |
| Sodium bromide | 3.691 |
| Sodium nitrate | 3.965 |
| Sodium sulphide | 0.965 |
| Sodium sulphate | 2.886 |
| Potassium sulphate | 1.527 |
| Sodium carbonate | 6.419 |
| Lithium carbonate | 0.019 |
| Magnesium carbonate | 5.506 |
| Calcium carbonate | 15.579 |
| Strontium carbonate | 0.002 |
| Ferrous carbonate | 0.005 |
| Silicic acid | 0.001 |
| Organic matter | 0.779 |
| Carbon dioxide, free or partly free | 5.000 |

It contains also traces of fluorine, boron, arsenic, and probably allyl. The waters are drunk and used as baths, chiefly for rheumatic catarrhs, biliary congestion, hemorrhoids, skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. [A, 308, 319, 327.]

AAEZ, n. Pr. a²e²ez². A hot sulphurous spring in Portugal. [A, 321.]

AAL, n. Pr. a²l. 1. A terebinthaceous tree, indigenous to the Moluccas. The bark is aromatic, and has been used as a condiment. [B, 38.] 2. A red dye obtained from the root of the *Morinda citrifolia*, a tree growing in Central India. [A, 37.]

AALBAUM (Ger.), n. Written also *Althbaum*. Pr. a²l²ba²um. See *LONGBEA gylstromii*.

AALBERE (Ger.), n. Written also *Aalheere*. Pr. a²l²ba²re². A common term for various species of the genus *Ribes*, also for the *Rhamnus frangula* and the *Fragaria vesca* (q. v.). [B.]

AALBERE STRAUCH (Ger.), n. Pr. a²l²ba²stra²uch². The black-currant bush. See *Ribes rubrum*. [A, 315.]

AALBENING (Ger.), n. Pr. a²l²ba²zi²ng. See *AALBERE*.

AALCLIM, n. Written also *aalklim*. An East Indian species of *Bauhinia*. [B.]

AALKIHSISCHE (Ger.), n. Pr. a²l²ki²rsh²sch². The black wild service-berry. [A, 315.] The term is applied also to various other plants. See *HACKENKIRSCH*, *VOGELBEERE*, and *ELSEBEERE*. [A, 305.]

AALKIUM, n. See *SAULIUM*.

AALHORN (Ger.), n. Pr. a²l²ho²rn. A term applied to various species of elder. See *SAMBUCUS*—*A. bauma*. The elder-tree.

AANDE, n. Pr. a²nd. Written also *aand*, *and*, *aand*, *aind*, *aynd*, and *end*. A-S., *anda*. Old Norse, *andi*. A popular term for breath, generally obsolete, but said to be still in use in Scotland and the North of England. [J, 50.]

AANS, n. A Hindu term for the *Terminalia alata*. [A, 328.]

AARBEKE (Ger.), n. Pr. a²r²ba²re². The *Cratogeomys tortuosa*. [B.]

AARBLEICHT (Ger.), n. Pr. a²r²bl²ch²e²rt. See *AARBLEICHT*.

AARGHEES, n. A corruption of *argys*, an Arabic name for the barberry-bush. [A, 322.]

AARKIRSCH (Ger.), n. Pr. a²r²ki²rsh²sch². The alder.

AARON, **AARONSTAD**, **AARONSWURZEL** (Ger.), n. Pr. a²ro²n, a²sta²st, a²ur²zel. See *ARON*.

AARVEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a²r²vin. See *ARWEN*.

AARZILBERG (Ger.), n. Pr. a²r²zi²l²ber²g. A warm alkaline spring in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, containing traces of free carbon dioxide and sulphur compounds. [A, 305.]

AARZILHE (Ger.), n. Pr. a²r²zi²l²he². See *AARZILBERG*.

AAS, n. Pr. a²z. A commune in the Lower Pyrenees, containing the springs that furnish the *caux-bonnes*. [A, 321.]

AAS (Ger.), n. Pr. a²s. A carcass.—**A'blater**. Malignant pustule. [E.]—**A'blume**. The carnion-flower. See *STAFELIA hirsuta*.—**A'bliege**. The caution fly. See *MUSCA cadaverina*. [B.]—**A'geruch**, **A'gestank**. A cadaveric odor.—**A'haft**. Cadaveric.—**A'pblat**. See *A'blume*.—**A'pocke**. 1. Malignant pustule. 2. The sheep-pox. [A, 315.]

AASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a²z²mu²s, a²smus. Gr., *ἀσμός*, the act of breathing. An old term for asthma. [E.]

ABABANGAY, n. A term applied in the Philippine Islands to the *Calosanthus indica*. [A, 321.]

ABAHIL, n. According to Kraus, a Persian term for certain birds that were fabled to have carried the small-pox from the sea to Ethiopia; also for the disease itself. This use of the term probably arose from a mistaken interpretation of a passage in the Koran, the word *abahil* meaning a separate flock, a bevy, having been taken to mean a special variety of bird. Many fabulous stories were told of the birds mentioned in that passage in the Koran. [A, 322; B, 44, 47.]

ABABOUY, n. A West Indian term for the *Nuxinia americana*.

ABACA, n. Fr., *chanvre de Manille*. Manila or West Indian hemp. See *MUSA textilis*. See *ABACH*.

ABACH (Ger.), n. Pr. a²b²a²ch². See *ABACH*.

ABACHZEN (Ger.), v. refl. Pr. a²b²a²ch²ze²n. To pine away.—**ABACTINAL**, adj. Pr. a²b²a²ch²ti²nal. For deriv., see *Ab-* and *actin-*. Lat., *abactinialis*. Fr., *abactinal*. Ger., *abactinisch*. It., *abattinale*. Sp., *abactinal*. L. Agassiz's term for that part of a radiate which is opposite the pole from which the organs are supposed to radiate. [B, 39.]

ABACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a²b²a²ch²ti²o. Fr., *abactio*. From *ab-* (see *Ab-*) and *actio* (from *agere*), an act. Fr., *abactage*. A stealthy or forcible driving away.—**A. fetus**, **A. partus**. 1. Artificial premature labor. 2. Criminal abortion. [A, 322.]

ABACTUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a²b²a²ch²tu²s, a²b²a²ch²tu²s. From *abigere*, to drive away, to force birth. Expelled.—**A. venter**. See under *VENTER*.

ABACUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a²b²a²ch²u²s, a²b²a²ch²u²s. Gr., *ἀβάξ*. Anciently, a table for drawing, playing games, etc. A table for holding preparations. [A, 336.]

ABADES, n. An old term for cantharides. [A, 334.]

ABAGMENTUM (Lat.), n. Pr. a²b²a²ch²u²g²me²tu²m (tu²m). From *abigere* (see *ABACTUS*). An artificer. [A, 312.]

ABACTICU, n. Pr. a²b²a²ch²u²ti²cu. An East Indian term for the fruit of the *Gymnetra ramiflora*. [A, 321.]

ABAISER, **ABAISIR**, n. Pr. a²b²a²su²r. Portuguese, *abaissir*. Ivory black, animal charcoal. [B, 38, 44.]

ABAISSE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. Pr. a²b²a²la²ng. A tongue-depressor.

ABAISEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a²b²a²ma²ñ. 1. A falling, as of the temperature or of a part (e.g., prolapse of the uterus). 2. A lowering, as of the eyelids or the voice. [A, 300.] 3. The operation of coughing for cataract. [F.] 4. Mental depression.

ABAISSEUR (Fr.), n. Pr. a²b²a²su²r. A depressor (either a muscle or an instrument).—**A. de l'aile du nez**. See *DEPRESSOR ala nasi*.—**A. de la langue**. 1. The sterno-hyoid muscle. 2. An instrument for depressing the tongue. **A. de la thyroide**. See *DEPRESSOR lobi thyroidei*.—**A. de la mâchoire inférieure**. The diaphragm muscle. **A. de l'angle des lèvres**. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**A. de l'angle du nez**. See *DEPRESSOR ala nasi*.—**A. de la paupière**. An instrument for depressing the eyelid. [F.]—**A. de la paupière inférieure**. See *DEPRESSOR palpebrarum inferius*.—**A. de la pupille**. See *RECTUS inferior oculi*.—**A. de la vessie**. See *LEVATOR prostatae*.—**A. de l'épiglotte**. See *DEPRESSOR epiglottidis*.—**A. de l'hyoide**. See *STERNO-HYOIDES*.—**A. de l'œil**. See *RECTUS inferior oculi*.—**A. du larynx**. See *STERNO-THYROIDES*. **A. externe de la tête**. That portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle which is inserted into the clavicle. [A, 301.]—**A. interne de la tête**. That portion which is inserted into the sternum. [A, 301.]

ABAJANUSS (Ger.), n. Pr. a²b²a²z²ya²us. The cashew-nut.

ABAJOU (Fr.), n. Pr. a²b²a²z²yu. A contraction of *la bas jou*, *au bas de la joue*. [A, 305.] See *CHIER POUCE*.

A, apex; A², at; A²ab, A² all; Ch, chin; Ch², hoch (Scottish); E, he; E², eit; G, go; I, the; I², in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O², whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U², full; U², full; U², urn; U², like ü (German).

of the plant. *See* **ABRUS**.
A. digitifolius. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. halimifolius. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. indicus. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. indicus pedis. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. longus articulatus. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. longus brachy. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. longus pedis. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. longus articulatus. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. longus brachy. *See* **ABRUS**.

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ABRUS. *See* **ABRUS**.

A. ape; A², at; A², ab; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Cb², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N², tank;

O, no; **O²**, not; **O³**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th²**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U²**, blue; **U³**, lull; **U⁴**, full; **U⁵**, urn; **U⁶**, like ū (German).

especially the *Parthenium hysterophorus*. A. 328. **A. camphre.** See *ARTEMISIA absinthium*. **A. de mer.** Sea wormwood. See *ARTEMISIA maritima*. **A. de montagne.** See *A. bi-turica*. **A. glaciale.** See *ARTEMISIA glacialis*. **A. majeure.** See *ARTEMISIA ossifraga*. **A. maritime.** See *ARTEMISIA maritima*. **A. minusc.** See *ARTEMISIA maritima*. **A. officinale.** See *ARTEMISIA absinthium*. **A. panachée.** A drink consisting of a mixture of *a. suave* with other equals. [B. 38.] **A. pontique.** See *ARTEMISIA pontica*. **A. suave.** 1 The leafy tops of the liquor known as *absinthio extract* d'a. Authorities differ as to the constituents of this cordial, but the probability is that it is made of the *Artemisia absinthium*, *A. maritima*, *A. glacialis*, *A. capensis*, and perhaps even other Alpine species. *Artemisia* called collectively *genep* or *genep*, together with anise. The habitual use of this liquor is said to occasion a particular form of disease. See *ABSINTHISME*. [A. 30, 31.] **Alecoolé d'a.** A preparation made by distilling fresh wormwood tops with alcohol. It is said to have the property of masking the bitter taste of cinchona, and on that account it is used, together with sugar, in the preparation of an elixir of cinchona. [A. 32.] **Alecoolé d'a. composé.** See *Teinture d'a. composé*. **Bière d'a.** See *Poid*. **Bois d'a.** Syn. *bus amar de Bourbon*. A hard, yellow wood, of a very bitter taste, from an apocynaceous tree growg in the Isle de Bourbon, occasionally used in medicine. [B. 38.] **Eau distillée d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by distilling the leaves and tops of the *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood) with water until the distillate equals in weight the amount of the plant employed. [B.] **Essence d'a.** See *Oleum absinthii*. **Extrait d'a.** According to the French Codex, a preparation made from the tops of wormwood by exhausting with boiling water and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. Compare the German *Extraktum absinthii*. [B.] The liquor. See *A. suave*. **Grande a.** Syn. *aliqua, alba*. Wormwood. *Artemisia absinthium* [Linn.]. An old official term in the French Codex, the leaves and tops of the plant. [B.] **Huile d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the leaves and tops of wormwood in 10 parts of a vegetable water bath and filtering the product. [B.] **Huile volatile d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Oleum absinthii*. **Enolés d'a.** See *Enolés*. **Petite a.** Roman wormwood. See *Artemisia parvifolia*. **Quintessence d'a.** A bitter stomachic made by macerating 2 parts, each, of the tops of *Artemisia absinthium* and *Artemisia pontica*, and 1 part of bruised cloves, in 330 parts of 56 per cent alcohol for eight days, straining, expressing, filtering, and adding 1 part of sugar. [Fr. Cod.] A. 328.] **Sel essentiel d'a.** See *Sel absinthii*. **Sirop d'a.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of wormwood tops in 5 parts of boiling water, straining, filtering, and adding 100 parts of sugar to 100 parts of the infused liquid. [Fr. Cod.] A. 328.] **Teinture (alcoolique) d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by macerating 1 part of wormwood tops in 5 parts of 60 per cent alcohol for ten days and filtering. [B.] **Teinture d'a. composée.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *Infusio absinthii*. **Teinture d'a. simple.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *Infusio absinthii*. A preparation made by macerating 25 parts, each, of wormwood tops, germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys*) tops, gentian root, bitter-orange peel, and rhubarb, and 5 parts, each, of aloes and saffron, in 1,000 parts of 60 per cent alcohol, for ten days, and filtering. [B.] **Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] Wormwood tea; a preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the tops in 1,000 parts of boiling water, and filtering. **Vin d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat. *Infusio absinthii*. Syn. *cracchi*. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts of dried wormwood leaves in 6 parts of 60 per cent alcohol, for a day, then adding 100 parts of white wine, macerating for ten days longer, and filtering. [B.] 3. The ancient *absinthiaci* v. v. **Vin sel avec de l'a.** See *Poid rouge*.

ABSTHÉ (Fr.), adj. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿta. 1. Mixed with absinthine. [B.] 2. In a condition caused by indulging in absinthine. [A. 346.] **ABSTHÉINE (Fr.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿta-en. Absinthin. **ABSTHÉINUM (Fr.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-er. An habitual drinker of absinthine. [B.] **ABSTHÉNIE**, adj. Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²aⁿ. See *ABSTHÉNIC*. **ABSTHÉNIE**, adj. Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²aⁿ. A salt of absinthine acid. **ABSTHÉNIATÉ**, adj. Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²aⁿ-é. Lat. *absinthiatus*. Containing wormwood. **ABSTHÉNIATUM (Lat.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-er. *absinthium*. Really the name of *absinthiaci* (cracchi) understood; wormwood-wine. [A. 312.] **ABSTHÉNIATUS (Lat.)**, adj. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-er. *absinthius*. Absinthiated. **ABSTHÉNIC**, adj. Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²aⁿ. Lat. *absinthicus*. Fr. *absinthique*. Ger. *absinthisch*. Lat. *absinthius*. *Sp. absinthico*. Pertaining to or derived from absinthium. [B.] 2 Due to the action of absinthine. *a. capere*. **A. acid.** Lat. *acidum absinthium*. Fr. *acide absinthique*. Ger. *Wermuthsäure*. It. *acido absinthio*. *Sp. acido absinthico*. An acid derived from *Brucine*, from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid. [B. 5, 10.] **ABSTHÉNIQUE (Fr.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-er. See *ABSTHÉNIC*. **ABSTHÉIN (Ger.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^hziⁿt²-en. *ABSTHÉIN*. [B.] **ABSTHÉIN, n. Written also *abgathin*. Fr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²aⁿ. Fr. *absinthine*. Ger. *Wermuthin*. Lat. *absinthina*. The bitter principle of wormwood; a white, imperceptibly crystalline substance; according to Kromayer, an aldehyde, C₁₅H₁₈O₈ + H₂O. [B. 5.] **ABSTHÉINIQUE (Fr.)**, adj. and n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-er. *ABSTHÉINIQUE*, a person affected with abstinism. **ABSTHÉISME (Fr.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-ism. Ger., Ab-**

sthenismus. It, *absinthium*. A morbid condition due to the use of absinthine. In acute form, besides the effects of alcohol, vertigo and nausea are prominent. The chronic form differs from chronic alcoholism by the occurrence of epileptoid seizures and the early supervention of general paralysis, also, according to Gautier, by the frequency of hyperæsthesia, especially in the iliac fossa. [A. 331.] "Froger med., July 8, 1882, p. 331.]

ABSINTHITES (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-ite²(te's). *absinthii*. Fr. *absinthites*. Lat. *absinthii*. A tribe of wormwood mentioned by Dioscorides, Pliny, and other ancient writers. [A. 311.]

ABSINTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-mi²um. Ger., *äpsin* (from a priv., and *psin*, sweetness). Fr. *absinthe*. Ger. *Wermuth*. It. *assenzio*. *Sp. ajeno*. 1 In botany, Tournefort's or Gärtner's name for a genus belonging in part to the Labiate genus *Artemisia* v. v. [B. 11, 31.] 2 In pharmacy, wormwood; the leaves and tops of the *Artemisia* of the Ph. Ger. [B.] 3 **A. alpinum.** Fr. *genep*. Ger. *Genepkraut*. A group of Alpine species of *Artemisia* *glacialis*, *multiflora*, and *spicata*, used in Switzerland for making absinthe. See *ABSTHÉNIC*. **A. maritimum.** **A. maritimum.** See *ARTEMISIA maritima*. **A. minus.** **A. ponticum.** **A. romanum.** See *ARTEMISIA pontica*. **A. sativa.** See *ARTEMISIA sativa*. **A. santonicum.** See *ARTEMISIA santonica*. **A. scirpium.** **A. belgium.** (G. Bauhin). See *ARTEMISIA maritima*. **A. vulgare** (J. Bauhin). See *ARTEMISIA absinthium*. **Conserva absinthii maritimi.** An old stomachic preparation, made by beating the tender tops of sea wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) with three times their weight of lump-sugar. [A. 343.] **Extractum absinthii** (Ph. Ger.). Ger. *Wermuthextract*. A preparation made by extracting wormwood tops with alcohol 2 parts and water (3 parts) and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. [B.] **CT. Extract d'absinthii.** **Oleum (essentielle) absinthii.** *Fr. huile essentielle d'absinthe*. [Fr. Cod.] A. 328.] **Oleum absinthii.** A volatile oil distilled from the tops and leaves of *Artemisia* a.; formerly used as an antispasmodic and anodyne. [A. B.] **Sal absinthii.** Fr. *sel essentiel d'absinthe*. Salt of wormwood; a carbonated potassium formerly obtained from the ashes of wormwood. A. 328.] **Summitates absinthii.** Wormwood tops. [B.] **Tinctura absinthii** (Ph. Ger.). Ger. *Wermuthtinctur*. Tincture of wormwood; made by macerating 1 part of the tops in 5 parts of dilute alcohol for a week, straining, and filtering. [B.] **Tinctura absinthii composita.** Compound tincture of wormwood. For the French preparation, see *Teinture d'absinthe composée*. According to the Austrian Ph. of 1849, with appendix of 1876, made by digesting 1 part of wormwood, 4 parts of orange peel, 2 parts of calamus, 2 parts of gentian root, and 1 part of cinchona in 100 parts of alcohol, and filtering. [B.] **Vinum de absinthio.** See *Vin d'absinthe*.

ABSINTHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^bst^ha^psaⁿtu-usus. See *ABSTHÉNIC*. **ABSINTHIKÖR, ABSINTHIQUEUR (Ger.)**, n's. Pr. a^bst^hziⁿt²-lecker. See *ABSTHÉNIC*. **ABSINTHOL, n.** Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²ol. For deriv., see *ABSTHÉNIC* and *sol*. The essential constituent of oil of wormwood; a liquid, C₁₅H₁₈O₈, isomeric with ordinary camphor. [B. 3, 4.] **ABSOLÉ (Fr.)**, adj. Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²aⁿ. Lat. *absolutus*. (from *absolvere*, to complete). Fr. *absolu*. Ger. *absolut*. It. *assoluti*. *Sp. absoluto*. 1. Actual, positive, as the w. weight of a body as distinguished from its specific weight. 2. Pure, e. g. a. alcohol. **ABSONDERN (Ger.)**, v. t. Pr. a^bst^hziⁿt²-dern. 1. To secrete. 2. To abstain. Lat. *Secretum*. **ABSONDERUNG (Ger.)**, n. Pr. a^bst^hziⁿt²-ung. 1. A process of secretion or excretion. 2. A product of such process. 3. Abundation. [A. 315.] **A'sdotter.** See under *DOTTER*. **A'ngel-füss.** A secretory vessel. **A'sorgan.** A secretory organ. **A'nerkengen.** The power of secretion. **A'swerkzeug.** A secretory apparatus. **ABSORBENT**, adj. and n. Pr. a^bst^hsiⁿthi²-ent. Lat. *absorbens* (pres. part. of *absorbere*, to suck in). Fr. *absorbant*. Ger. *absorbierend* (adj.). It. *assorbente*. *Sp. absorbente*. 1. (adj.) Capable of absorbing; pertaining to the function of absorbing. 2. In a lymphatic or lactal vessel. 3. n. a. A medicine or a dressing which acts by absorbing gases or liquids. CT. ANTACID. 4. n. A. An acid synonym of styptic. [A. B. K.] **ABSORBEND (Ger.)**, adj. Pr. a^bst^hziⁿt²-end. Absorbent, sorbifluent.



ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM.

rouleau q. c. 3. In botany not terminated by a style and of the ovary. B.

ACEPHALUM (Lat., n. n. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ka^2(hu^2)mu^2$). Fr. *acéphale*. In botany, an ovary that is not terminated by a style. B.

ACEPHALUS (Lat., n. m. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ka^2(hu^2)mu^2$). Gr. *acephalus*. Fr. *acéphale*. *monostemonacephalus*. Ger. *blaukopf*. It. *acéfalo*. Sp. *acéfalo*. An acanthus-like plant. A. *dirrachius*. An a. with both upper limbs present but more or less undeveloped. — **A. dipus**. One with both lower limbs present but more or less undeveloped. — **A. monorachis**. One with only one upper limb undeveloped. — **A. monopus**. One with only one lower limb. — **A. paracephalus**. See **PARACEPHALUS** and **HERMACEPHALUS**. — **A. sympus**. One in which the trunk ends in a long conical extremity, having a foot or two feet at the end; due to fusion of the two lower limbs. [A. 326.]

ACEPHOSGENIC ACID, n. $A^2se^2fo^2se^2ka^2$. For deriv., see **ACETONE**, **PHOSPHORUS**, and *gen*. Cf. **ACETOPHOSGENIC**. An acid said by Zeise to be developed, along with acetic and phosphoric acids, when a solution of phosphorus in acetone is allowed to stand for some weeks. [B. 7.]

ACEPHOSSIC ACID, n. $A^2se^2fo^2se^2ka^2$. For deriv., see **ACETONE** and **PHOSPHORUS**. Ger. *Acetophossium*. An acid said by Zeise to be developed by the action of phosphorus on acetone. [B. 7.] Cf. **ACETOPHOSGENIC ACID**.

ACER (Lat., n. n. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)r$). Gr. *aceris*. From the adj. *acer*, sharp, and hence vigorous. Gr. *ἀσέριος*. Fr. *érable*. Ger. *Ahorn*. It. *acero*. Sp. *arce*. The genus-name of the maples, a genus of trees of the natural order *Rosaceae*. — **A. pennsylvanicum**. Linnaeus. Fr. *érable rouge*. Syn. — **A. striatum** (Linné). The striped maple, or whistled-wood; a low, shrubby tree, distinguished by its smooth, longitudinally striped bark, indigenous to the Atlantic coast of North America and cultivated in Europe. [B. 34.] — **A. rubrum**. Linnaeus. Fr. *érable commun*. *érable frageux*. The red maple. It. *frumessugger*, and its inner bark, a mild astringent, is used by the American Indians in diseases of the eye. [A. 316.] — **A. saccharinum**. Linnaeus. Fr. *érable sucre*. Ger. *Zucker-Ahorn*. Sp. *rojo del azúcar*. The sugar maple, or rock maple; a tree growing throughout the United States, but especially in New England, the sap of which furnishes maple sugar. [B. 34.] — **A. tridatum**. See **A. pennsylvanicum**. — **A. tridatum**. In summer the silicles of *Walu-trunk* an infusion of the leaves, thinking that it prevents their perspiration from soiling the silk. [A. 301.]

ACER (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)r$. Acid. — **ACEREA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2$. Fr. *acérés*. 1. A class (cohort) of plants including the natural orders *Aceraceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Urticaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Hypericaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, and *Rhamnaceae*. B. II. 2. A group of apterous insects characterized by the absence of antennae. [A. 325.]

ACERACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2$. Fr. *acérées*. 1. A class (cohort) of plants including the natural orders *Aceraceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Urticaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Hypericaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, and *Rhamnaceae*. B. II. 2. A group of apterous insects characterized by the absence of antennae. [A. 325.]

ACERACEOUS, adj. $A^2se^2ra^2su^2$. Having the characters of the *acereae*. Sp. *acereceus*.

ACERAS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$. From a priv., and *ceps*, a horn, from there being no spur on the latellum (1st def.). Fr. *acérés*. 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Orchidaceae*, established by R. Brown. 2. A salt of acetic acid. — **A. antherophora**. Fr. *homme pendu*. The green man, or man orchis; a plant having globular bulbs which furnish part of the salep of commerce. The leaves are said to be sudorific. [A. 316, 328; B. 19.]

ACERATE, n. $A^2su^2ra^2$. Lat. *aceras*, sal *aceticum*. Ger. *chornsaures Salz*. A salt of acetic acid.

ACERATE, adj. $A^2su^2ra^2$. From Lat. *acer*, sharp-pointed. See **ACERULUS**.

ACERATES (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). From a priv., and *ceps*, a horn, because the corona is destitute of horn-like processes. A genus of plants of the natural order *Orchidaceae*, indigenous to North America. — **A. decumbens**. A New Mexican species, said to be used as an antidote to snake-bite. [B. 5.] — **A. longifolia** (Elliott). A species found throughout the Mississippi Valley; a plant from 2 to 3 feet high, with numerous green flowers; a diaphanous. [A. 316; B. 34.]

ACERATIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Fr. *acérat*. One of the most monstrous characters by lack of horns in a rhinoceros. [A. 301.]

ACERATOS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$. See **ACERATES**.

ACERATOSIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). See **ACERATIA**.

ACERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$. Syn.: *defectus cornuum*. A lack of horns.

ACERATOTHERION (Lat.), n. n. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). From *acer*, sharp, and *therion*, a beast. Fr. *acératotherion*. An animal which is a monster from lacking horns.

ACER, (Lat.), adj. $A^2su^2ra^2$. Gr. *ἀσέριος*. Lat. *acerbus*, Fr. *acéré*, Ger. *scharf*. It. Sp. *acérbo*. Possessed of acerbity (q. v.).

ACERBITY, n. $A^2su^2ra^2$. Gr. *ἀσέριος*. Lat. *acerbus*. Fr. *acéré*, Ger. *Herbe*. It. *acérbo*. Sp. *acérbo*. Harshness, sourness, or astringency of taste, like that of certain tart fruits. [A. 34.]

ACERBOUS, adj. $A^2su^2ra^2$. Lat. *acerbus*. See **ACERB**.

ACEROS (Lat., n. m. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$). Gr. *ἀκέρως*. Without a tail. A monstrosity destitute of a tail, or of the coccygeal vertebra.

ACERDISE, n. A^2su^2des . From *ἀκέρως*, unprofitable. Fr. *acérdis*, *acérdis*. Ger. *Acérdis*. A name for magenta (native hydrated sesquioxide of manganum), from its comparative lack of value in the arts. [A. 328, 347.]

ACERELLATOUS, adj. $A^2se^2ra^2su^2$. Lat. *acerellatus*. Fr. *acérèlle*. In botany, terminating in a somewhat blunted point. [B.]

ACERIC ACID, n. $A^2se^2ra^2$. From Lat. *acer*, the maple tree. Lat. *acidum acericum*. Fr. *acide acérique*. Ger. *Acerinsäure*. An acid obtained from the sap of the maple tree, said to be identical with malic acid. [B. 7.]

ACERIDE, n. $A^2se^2ra^2$. From a priv., and *ceps*, wax. Fr. *acéride*. Ger. *Acerid*. Sp. *acérde*. An old term for a plaster of ointment made without wax. [A. 321.]

ACERINEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Fr. *acérineae*. Ger. *Acerineen*. In Eichler's classification, a family (=order) of trees identical with the natural order *Aceraceae*; also the *Aceraceae* regarded as a suborder of *Sapindaceae*. [B. 35, 75.]

ACERITOUS, adj. $A^2se^2ra^2su^2$. See **ACEROTOS**.

ACERODE, n. $A^2se^2ra^2$. See **ACERIDE**.

ACEROSE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Fr. *acérosee*. Ger. *Acerose*. The border of needle-bearing trees (*Coniferae*). [B. 10.]

ACEROSE, adj. $A^2su^2ra^2$. Fr. *acérosee*. Ger. *acérosee*. Lat. *acerosus* (from *acer*, sharp). Fr. *acérosee*, *acérè*. Ger. *nadelartig* (3d def.). 1. Coarse, chaffy, branny, furfuraceous. 2. In botany, needle-shaped. [A. 325; B. 39.]

ACEROTUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). From a priv., and *ceps*, wax. Destitute of wax. [A. 321.]

ACEROUS, adj. $A^2su^2ra^2$. See **ACEROSE**.

ACERRA (Lat., n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$). A town near Naples, with a spring containing calcium sulphide and carbonic acid. [A. 321.]

ACERVULUS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2(a^3)su^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Din. of *acereus*, a heap. Fr. *acervule*. Ger. *Hirsand*. It. *acervolo*. Syn.: *a. cerebri* (see *glandula pinealis*). Brain-sad; a collection of sallow material found in the pineal gland, and sometimes also in the choroid plexuses. It consists of carbonate of calcium and phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and ammonium, with a small amount of animal matter. [I. 6.]

ACESCENCE, **ACESCENCY**, n. $A^2se^2ra^2su^2$. Lat. *acescens*, *acescens*. From *acescere*, to turn sour. Fr. *acescence*. Ger. *Acidität*. The process of becoming, or the tendency to become, acid. Cf. **ACIDITY**.

ACESCENT, adj. $A^2se^2ra^2su^2$. Lat. *acescens*. Fr. *acescent*. Ger. *acescent*. It. *acescente*. Possessed of *acescence* (q. v.). Cf. **ACESCENTIAL**.

ACESCENTIAL (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). *Acidescens*.

ACESCENTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *acescens*. Gr. *ἀσέριος*, *ἀσέριος*. From *acescere*, to make, be, or become sour. Fr. *acescence*. Articles of food and drink that have a special tendency to give rise to excessive acidity of the contents of the stomach.

ACESIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$. Gr. *ἀκεία*. Ger. *Akiesia*. 1. Recovery, cure. 2. The name of a salve or plaster. [A. 311.] 3. A phobos (a drug prepared from the urine of children). [A. 322.]

ACESINOSUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείνους*. Curative. [A. 322.]

ACESIPONOS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείπονους* (from *ἀκεία*, a remedy, and *πονός*, pain). Anodyne. [A. 322.]

ACESIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$. Gr. *ἀκεία*. 1. A cure. [A. 322.] 2. A sort of born. [A. 312.] 3. Water-salt. [Flinty. A. 318.]

ACESIUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείος*. Curative, preservative. [A. 322.]

ACEUMA (Lat.), n. n. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$. Gen. *acesumatos* (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκεία*. A remedy. [A. 322.]

ACEMIUS, **ACEMIUS** (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείος*. Curative. [A. 322.]

ACESODYNE, **ACESODYNUS**, adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Fr. *acésodyne*. Lat. *acesodynus*. Fr. *acésodyne*. Anodyne. [A. 311.]

ACESPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείφωρος* (from *ἀκεία*, a remedy, and *φωρεω*, to bear). Fr. *acesphoria*. A cure. [A. 322.]

ACESTHORUS, adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείσθωρος*. Lat. *acessthorus*. Healing. [A. 322.]

ACESTA, **ACESTER** (Lat.), n. m. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Fr. *acesta*. Ger. *Acester*. See **ACESTER**.

ACESTERIS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). See **ACESTER**.

ACENTES (Lat.), n. m. $A^2(a^3)se^2(k'e^2)ra^2su^2$ (1st def.). Gr. *ἀκείσθωρος*. See **ACESTER**.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

A. p. ca. ossifrons, f. s.
A. p. fusum, A. p.
A. p. liquidum,
A. p. 1901-1916,
A. p. sicum,
 Some well phosphoric, 0.8-1.0% w/w.

[illegible]

Concentrations of the substrates (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990,

[illegible]

A. s. concentratum. Concentrated
A. s. concentratum purum. So. 51
A. s. crudum. So. 51
A. s. dilutum. A. s. dilutum purum. So. 51
A. s. fumans. So. 51
A. s. nordhausenium. Not obtained
A. s. purum. So. 51
A. s. purum dilutum. So. 51
A. s. rectitum. Not obtained
A. s. pruriensum. So. 51
acid sulfuric. So. 51

[illegible]

Preparation: Mix 14.4 Mmole of *tert*-butyl alcohol, 4.8 mmole of anhydrous MgCl_2 , and 1.6 mmole of 1,2-dichloroethane. To this add 1 part of oil of cinnamon and enough water to make 1,000 parts (1.8 g/l) or of 3 parts by volume. Mix 1 part by volume of 20% aqueous Na_2CO_3 solution with 2 parts by volume of 10 parts by weight of concentrated H_2SO_4 and 2 parts each by volume of 4 parts by weight of oil of cinnamon and essence of ginger (Ph. Dh. 1, Ph. Dh. 1).

A. s. concentratum (Norw.) Ph. Swed. Ph. Fr. *acids* and *fragrance*. Contains 100% of the *Scutellaria*. It is made by concentrating the *Scutellaria* extract to a thickened consistency and adding sulphuric acid. See *Scutellaria* and *A. s. concentratum-erodium*. Swed. Ph. Fr. *acid* and *fragrance*.

A.s. condensatum. Sp. in 1½ soft pieces containing commercial sulphuric acid containing 92 to 93 per cent. of the pure acid.
A.s. condensatum. See *A.s. condensatum*.
A.s. crudum. See *A.s. condensatum*.
L.H.R.D. Acid. *A.s. destillatum*. Bielefeld.

Ph. 14 *acid sulfuric*, *perforata* (Ger.), *destillato* (Span.), *destillato* (It.), *ácido sulfúrico destilado*, Sp., *ácido sulfúrico destilado*, Sulphuric acid purified by distillation. B. 95. A. s. dilutum. See *Diluted sulfuric acid*. A. s. fumans. See *Fuming sulfuric acid*. A. s. germanicum. (Ger.)

ma. North Carolina sulphuric acid. [E.] *A. s. purum* (Finn. Pl.)
A. s. rectificatum (Swed. Pl.) *Er. acido-sulphurici purum* (Lat.
 Pl.) *Ac. pur. de S. lavitarius* (P.) *acido-sulphurici puri* (S.
 rectificati. Sp.) *acido-sulphurici rectificati*. Concentrated and
 purified sulphuric acid. [B.] See SULPHURIC ACID.—*A. s. tenue*
Sulphuric acid, weak (Finn.). *A. s. tenue*. See *A. s. rectificatum*.

Syrupus acidi sulphurici. *Syrupus acidi sulphurici*. Fr. *syrup d'acide de sulfate d'hydrogène*. Ger. *Schwefelsäure-sirup*. It. *sirappo d'acido solforico*. Sp. *jarabe de los azúcares sulfúricos*. Nth. *syrup of sulphuric acid*. *jarabe de ácido sulfúrico*. *Syrupus acidi sulphurici*. A preparation made by mixing sulphuric acid with simple syrup or a medicated syrup. The

Tinctura acidi sulphurici. *Fr., tinctura acidi sulphurici; L., tinctura acidi sulphurici; Ger., Schwefelsäuretinctur; R., tintura acidi sulfurici; Sp., Tinctura de ácido sulfúrico; Sc., Tinctura acidi sulfurici.*

ACIDUM TANNICUM. U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ind. Ph., Jap. Ph., Siam. Ph., S. Afr. Ph., 1. Tannin and 2. In the Ger. Ph., also a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid.

Fr., bougies au tannin. It., candelelle di acido tannico. Sp., *candillas de ácido tánico*. Bougies, 10 centimetres in length, each containing 1 gramme of tannin acid. 10 cent. tannin. 1 lb. sup., and 2 cent. grammes of gum arabic. It., *Gomme arabique, acide tannique* (De. Ph.). Concentrum acidi tan-

Glycerinum acidi tannici [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph., 1870], Fr., *glycéré de tannin* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Tanninglycerol*, It., *glycerite o glicerina di acido tannico*, Sp., *glicerolado de ácido tánico*. Syn.: *glyceritum cum tannino* [Fr. Cod.]. Glycerin or glycerite of tannic acid. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of tannic acid dissolved in 4 parts by vol.

positroni acidi tannici [Br. Ph. U. S. Ph. 1870]. In 5 parts by weight of glycerin (Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870), or in 5 parts by weight of glycerin (Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870), or in 5 parts by weight of glycerin (Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870).

A apt, **A**², **a**², **A** apt, **A**² all, **Ch** chin, **Ch**², **ch** ch, **S** se

[illegible]

15. *Suppositoria acidi tartarici cum sapone*. Be. Ph. 7. *Suppositoria acidi tartarici cum sapone*. Cont. *acidi Tartarici* 100. *Suppositoria acidi tartarici cum sapone*. Be. Ph. 7. *Suppositoria acidi tartarici cum sapone*. Suppositoria tartari acid with soap. Suppositoria containing each 3 grains of tartaric acid and 3 grains of glycerol of starch. Be. Ph. 7.

Troches of tannic acid (U. S. Ph. 13): 1 g. of tannic acid is dissolved in 10 g. of water. Sp. Gr. 1.25. *de ácido tánico*. Troches of tannic acid; troches containing each 1 gram of tannic acid in 10 grams of sugar and 1 g. of licorice. Each troche made into a mass with orange-flavored water (U. S. Ph. 13).

canth made into a mass with orange-flower water [U. S. Ph.], or
 extracting $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of tincture, and adding 1 pint of sugar, made into
 a mass with gum arabic, and pouring the mixture into the fracture of a volu-
 me and water. Br. Ph. E. — *Unguentum acidi tannici* U. S. Ph.
 Fr. *onguent de tannin*. — *Unguentum acidi tannici* Br. Ph. E.
 Sp. *unguento de acido tánico*. — *Onthment*

ACIDUM TARTARICUM Lat. n. n. Tartarus acidus; *tr. kum* kum. 1 The Latin equivalent for ordinary tartaric, tetroxolar tartaric acid is all the Phlegma composed of the tartaric acid.

In the Ger. Ph., also a 20 per cent. aqueous solution of tartaric acid used as a test solution. [B.] A. t. venale (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *acide tartarique du commerce*. Ger., *weinsäure*. It. *acido tartarico del commercio*. Sp., *ácido tartárico del comercio*. Commercial tartaric acid containing various impurities, which how-

merical tartaric acid containing various impurities, which, however, should include no free sulphuric acid and but a minimum amount of calcium tartrate. (B, 95.) **Pulvis ex acido tartarico.** Fr., *poudre d'acide tartrique avec sucre*. It., *polvere di acido tartarico con zucchero*. A preparation, formerly official in several Pharmacopœias, consisting of powdered tartaric acid mixed with

[illegible]

tartarico. Sp., *jarabe de ácido tartárico* o *tartrico*. Syrup of tartaric acid: a syrup made up with 10 parts each of tartaric acid and distilled water and 990 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod.], or 20 parts of tartaric acid, 40 parts of water, 960 parts of syrup, and 1 part of oil of citron [Belg. Ph. (B)].

ACIDUM TARTRICUM [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Ta'rtrik' (ku'miku'm). Tartaric acid.—Potus cum acido tartarico [Fr. Cod.] See LIMONADUM TARTRICUM. Sympnus cum acido tartarico [Fr. Cod.] See SYMPNUS ACIDI TARTRICI.

ACIDURGIA (Lat.) n. f. As a disease, *aciduria* is a general term for

ACIDUS (Lat., adj.). A'sch'us, -us. Acid.
ACIDYL, n. A'sch'ul. For deriv., see Acid and *yl**. Fr.

ACIDYL. Ger., *Acidyl*. The radicle of an organic acid (applies more particularly to the series of trivalent hydrocarbons having the general formula C_6H_{2n-1}). [B.]

ACIDYLNITRILE, n. $A^{28}H^{12}(I-I)N^{12}I$. Fr., *acidylnitrile*. Ger., *Acidynitril*. A compound of the trivalent residue of a

organic acid united with nitrogen. The term is usually applied to derivatives of this sort formed from the acids of the fatty series such as formic acid, acetic acid, etc. They have the constitution $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{C}(\text{N})$ and are usually absorbed *capacit*, because they may be regarded as compounds of cyanogen with the members of the univalent series of hydrocarbons (alkyls). [B, 4]

ACIER (Fr.), n. A³.ao-a. 1. Steel. 2. A crest, etc. See **ACIER**.
Baume d'a. *Syn.* *baume d'acier*. A liniment made by dissolving 8 parts of steel filings in 32 of nitric acid, with the aid of heat, and adding 32 parts, each, of alcohol and olive-oil: occasionally used for pains in the joints. [A, 321.]-**Limaille d'a.** Steel filings. [A, 301.]

ACIES (20 n f. Aa[18]K[17] ex[18]s. Gen. acc. Fr. *arête*, *crête*, angle saillant; *arête* (5th def.). Ger., *Grat*, *Grath*; *Gräth* (5th def.). 1. A ridge or edge formed by the intersection of two planes, said in botany of the edges of certain stems, and in anatomy of prominent edges of bones. [E.] 2. A little eminence formed by the transverse epiphysis at the side of the foramen of Monro, also

the trena semicircularis at the side of the foramen of Monro, about a line distant from it. [A. 314.] 3. Keeness of vision. [A. 312.] 4. The pupil of the eye. [A. 312.] 5. A collective term for the phalanges of the fingers, from their arrangement like that of a line of spears. [A. 316.] 6. The arrest, or rat-tail, often formed on the inner side of the limbs in horses: being a bumpy, wart-like, or scaly

ACTESIS (Lat. n. f. *Actes*) strike on sides. See ACYESIS.

ACIFORM, *adj.* Acis-form. From *axis*, a needle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *aciforme*. Ger., *nadelförmig*. In botany needle-shaped. [A. 26.]

ACIN, *n.* A²⁸/n. For deriv., see *Acinus*, for which this word is an obsolete English equivalent in the botanical sense. [B. 39.]

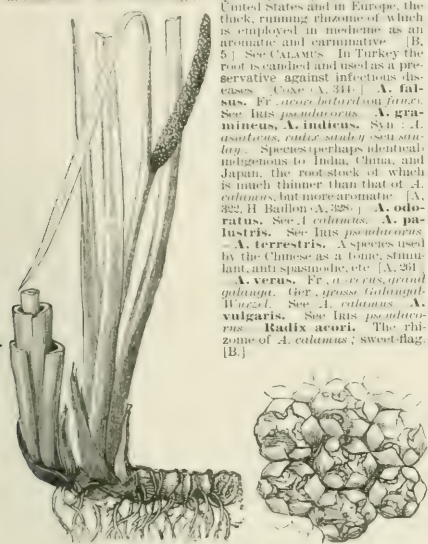
ACINACIOUS, adj. As a corn sheaf. From *acinus* of L.
Ger. *Ähren*. Full of kernels. [A. 38]

ACINACTIOLIOUS, adj. As a corn sheaf. For deriv.
see **ACINACIFORM**. Fr., *acinacifolité*. Ger., *schwerblättrig*. Sp.
acinafoliado. Having acorn-like-shaped leaves. [A. 39]

ACINACTIFORM, adj. Acinactiform form. Lat. *acinactiformis*.

A, ape; A², at; A³, age; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; S, in; S², tank,

mata, *caña aromática*, *pimento de las hojas*. Syn: *Colinus aromaticus*. The sweet-flag; a species growing throughout the United States and in Europe, the thick, running rhizome of which is employed in medicine as an aromatic and carminative. [B. 5.] See CALAMUS. In Turkey the root is candied and used as a preservative against infestations. [C. 341.] *A. fal-sus*. Fr. *acore*, *barbafoutin*, *faux*. See *Lus pseudotauris*. *A. kramineus*, *A. indicus*. Syn: *A. asotense*, *caña saub*, *caña saub*. Species perhaps identical indigenous to India, China, and Japan, the rootstock of which is much thinner than that of *A. calamus*, but more aromatic. [A. 322, H. Baidon (A. 328).] *A. odoratus*. See *L. columba*. *A. pul-tris*. See *Lus pseudotauris*. *A. terrestris*. A species used by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, and spasmolytic etc. [A. 391.] *A. verus*. Fr. *a core*, *grand galanga*. Ger. *gras Galanga*, *Wurzel*. See *A. calamus*. *A. vulgaris*. See *Lus pseudotauris*. *Radix acori*. The rhizome of *A. calamus*; sweet-flag. [B.]



ACORUS CALAMUS. [A. 391.]

The small figure shows the portion of inflorescence.

ACOS (Lat.), n. m. *A*(a²)/ko's. Gen., *acos*. Gr., *ākos*. A remedy. [A. 311.]

ACOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. *A*(a²ko'o'sm'i)a². Gr., *ācosmia* (from a priv. and *cosmos*, order, ornament). Fr., *acosmie*. Ger., *Akosmie*. Sp., *acomia*. 1. Disorder or irregularity, especially of the critical days of a disease. [A. 306.] 2. Ataxia. [A. 322, 3.] Any deformity affecting the regularity of the features. [F. W. Heydenreich (A. 322).] 1. An old term for baldness (bald persons being called *ācosia*, because deprived of their chief ornaments. [G. 16.]

ACOSMUS (Lat.), adj. *A*(a²ko'o'sm'u's)mu's. (Gr., *ācos-mos*. Fr., *acosmie*. Affected with *acosmia* or c.).

ACOSMIV, n. *A*(a²ko'o'sm'i)u's. See ACOSMIA.

ACOSTE (Lat.), n. f. *A*(a²ko'o'st'e)ta. Gr., *ācostē*. An ancient name for barley. [Nicanor (A. 311).]

ACOTYLE (Fr.), adj. *A*(a²ko'ti)le. Acotyledonous. [A. 301.]

ACOTYLEDON, n. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon. Lat., *acotyledon* (from a priv. and *κωτῆλον*, a cup-like depression). Fr., *acotylédone*. Ger., *Acotyledon*. An acotyledonous plant; a cryptogam. [B.] See ACOTYLEDONE.

ACOTYLEDONE (Fr.), adj. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon. Acotyledonous. **ACOTYLEDONE** (Fr.), n. f. pl. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon (tu). *acotylédones*. Fr., *acotylédones*. Ger., *Acotyledones*. The acotyledonous plants (acotyledons). A. L. Jussieu's name for one of the three great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of the single class *Acotyledon*, i. e., the cryptogams. [B. 38.]

ACOTYLEDONIA (Lat.), n. f. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon (tu). *acotylédonia*. Fr., *acotylédonia*. [B. 1.] A. L. Jussieu's term for the state of being destitute of cotyledons (said of plants). [A. 306, 321.]

ACOTYLEDONIE (Fr.), n. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon (te). 1. Acotyledonous. 2. (In Jussieu's classification of plants) a class forming the whole of the grand division *Acotyledonous*, or cryptogams. [B. 38.]

ACOTYLEDONOUS, adj. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon (u's). Lat., *acotyledonous*. Fr., *acotylédones*, *acotylédon*. Ger., *acotyledon*, *acotylédon*, *acotylédon*. Destitute of cotyledons; a term often applied to the cryptogams. [B.]

ACOTYLEDONS, n. pl. *A*(a²ko'ti)ledon (u's). See ACOTYLEDONE.

ACOTYLOPHOROUS, adj. *A*(a²ko'ti)lophor (u's). Fr., *acotyléphore*. Sp., *acotilóforo*. Destitute of suckers (said of a family of worms). [A. 306.]

ACOTYLOUS, adj. *A*(a²ko'ti)lo'u's. Fr., *acotyle*. Sp., *acotilo*. In zoology, destitute of vertebrae, and having neither a central mouth nor lateral cavities. [A. 306.]

ACOTILI BALSAM, n. Ger., *Acotili balsam*. A balsam or resin consisting of the inspissated juice of *Lecia heterophylla*. [A. 322.]

ACOUROBA, n. A Guinea plant which, boiled in wine, is esteemed by the natives as a remedy for small-pox. [A. 344.]

ACOUÉIN (Fr.), adj. *A*(a²ko-ada)u'én. Curative of deafness. [A. 306.] See *EAT acouéine*.

ACOUSTICS (Lat.), n. pl. *A*(a²ko'o-ist)ik's. A false spelling of *acoustics*. [A. 322.] See *ACOUSTIC*.

ACOUILLARNE, n. The Arabic name for the *Euphorbia corollata*. [A. 341.]

ACQUETER, n. *A*(a²ku'm'e)u't. Lat., *acqueter* (from *acquiescere*, to hear, and *perper*, a measure). Fr., *acquiesce*. Ger., *Akquiesce*, *Akquiesce*, *Beliehmesser*. It., *acquiesce*, *insensate*, *dell' udito*. Sp., *acquiesce*. An instrument originally devised by Walker and used for measuring the acuteness of hearing. Politzer's a. the most recent, consisted of a horizontal steel cylinder, 28 mm. long and 5 mm. thick, connected by means of a tightly fitting screw with a vertical vulcanite column. Above the place of attachment of the cylinder, a percussion hammer, which can be turned round isaxiss, is fastened in an oval orifice of the vulcanite column, and produces the tone by falling on the steel cylinder. As the intensity of the sound depends on the height from which the hammer falls, in order to produce in all instruments an equal height, a small piece of vulcanite, furnished with a soft-rubber plate, is fixed at the posterior periphery of the column as a check, on which the posterior short arm of the hammer is pressed. At other end of the column there is a flat semicircle, for grasping the instrument with two fingers. Below the upper semicircle, parallel with the axis of the percussion hammer, there is a ring on the vulcanite column, into which a pin, to which a round metal plate is attached, can be inserted. This is for testing the conduction of the cranial bones, by bringing the metal plate into contact with the temple or with the mastoid process, while the mentes are closed. [F.]



POLITZER'S ACOUMETER.

ACOUMERY, n. *A*(a²ku'm'e)u't. Measurement of the acuteness of hearing.

ACOUMETER, n. *A*(a²ku'o'm'e)u't. See *ACOUMETER*.

ACOUPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. *A*(a²ko'p-u'o)ni'a. From *ācouer*, to hear, and *phōnē*, sound. See *Acoustical* PERACOUSIS.

ACOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. *A*(a²ko'k-u'o'x)lu'o'n. From *ācouer*, to hear, and *ξύλον*, wood. Ger., *Hörholz*. It., *acoxylon*. A stethoscope devised by P. Niemeyer, being a simple solid cylinder of wood, as a sound pipe. [A. 314.]

ACOTIPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. See *ACOTIPHONIA*.

ACROBA, n. Fr., *dartrier*. A Guiana tree, the seeds of which, beaten up with lard, are used as a remedy for skin diseases, especially the darts. [A. 306.]

ACOSIA (Lat.), n. f. *A*(a²ko'k-u'z)si'a. Gr., *ācosia*. Involuntary action. [Sophocles (A. 311).]

ACOSMIA (Lat.), n. n. *A*(a²ko'k-u'z)si'a. Gr., *ācosmia*, anything heard. Fr., *acosmie*. A depraved condition of the hearing in which imaginary sounds are heard. [F.]

ACOUSTIC, *ACOUSTIC*, *ACOUSTIC*, adj's. Fr., *acoustique*, *acoustique*, *acoustique*. Relating to the sense of hearing or to the power of perceiving the relative distance of sounds. [Récamier (A. 306, 316).]

ACUSTIC, adj. *A*(a²ku'st)ik. Gr., *ācoustic*. Lat., *acusticus*. Fr., *acoustique*. Ger., *akustisch*. It., *acustico*. Syn.: *auditory*. 1. Relating to sound or to hearing. 2. Having the effect of improving the hearing (said of mechanical appliances and formerly of drugs). [A. 306.] See *A. CENTRE*, *A. DUCT*, *A. FOCUS*, *A. STIMULUS*, *A. NERVE*.

ACUSTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A*(a²ku'st)ik's. Remedies for deafness. [A. 316.]

ACUSTICIAN, n. *A*(a²ku'st)ik'sh'ian. An investigator of acoustics. [A. 328.]

ACOTIC-MALLIUS (Lat.), n. m. *A*(a²ko'k-u'st)ik's-malli'us. Fr., *acotico-malli'us*. It., *acotico-malli'us*. Ger., *akotico-malli'us*. The name of a small, indistinct muscle extending from the lower process which receives the membrane tympani to the handle of the malleus. [A. 324.]

ACOTICUS, n. *A*(a²ku'st)ik's. Fr., *acotico*. Ger., *akotik*. Schallhör, Gehörlos. It., *acustico*. Sp., *acustico*. The sense of sound, or of hearing, including diacoustics and catacoustics (q. v.). [B. F.]

ACQUA (It.), n. *A*(a²ku'a). Water. In pharmacy, a distilled water. [B. A.] *Acetosa*. The name of three springs in Italy: 1. An alkaline-chalybeate spring near Rome, containing sodium chloride and sulphate, calcium sulphate and carbonate, iron oxide, and a large amount of carbonic acid; used as an aperient tonic and in rheumatism. 2. An alkaline-chalybeate spring near Baccano, not far from the Lago Bracciano, containing ferrous carbonate; used in anæmia. 3. A carbonated alkaline saline spring near Capriano. [A. 316.] *Acetola*. An alkaline chalybeate spring in Italy, near the baths of Montelceto, of the temperature of 22° C.

ACRITIS (Lat., adj. *Acritus* acritus, Gr. *ἀκρίτος* 1. Contused, indistinguishable. B. 2. Aerial. [A. 33.]

ACRITY, n. *Acritus*. See **ACRITIS**.

ACRIVOLA (Lat., n. f. *Acrivola* acrivola, Gr. *ἀκρίβη* 1. Sharp, and *volia*, the violet. An old name for the Indian cross. [A. 33.] See **ACRIVOLA**.

ACRO (Lat., n. m. *Acro*, *acros*). See **ACROS**.

ACROESTHESIA (Lat., n. f. *Acroesthesia* acroesthesia, Gr. *ἀκροεσθία* 1. *Acroesthesia*. Syn. *acrosthesia*. Exaggerated sensitivity one of the phenomena of hysteria. R. Arndt. A. 349.

ACROGASTRIS (Lat., n. f. *Acrogastris* acrogastris, Gr. *ἀκρογάστρις* 1. *Acrogastris*. The use of the sense of *acros* in the diagnosis of diseases. [Hippocrates. A. 36.] See **ACROGASTRIS**.

ACROBAPTUS (Lat., n. f. *Acrobaptus* acrobaptus, Gr. *ἀκροβάπτης* 1. *Acrobaptus*. From *acro*, a point, and *baptis*, dipped, dyed. Fr. *acrobaptus*, *acrobaptus*. Sp. *acrobaptus*. Having a spot at the end of the wing (said of a genus of insects). A. 361.

ACROBLAST, n. *Acroblast*. From *acro*, extreme, and *blastos*, a germ. Fr. *acroblaste*, Ger. *Acroblast*, Sp. *Acroblast*. The *ac* is cells lying between the cotyledon and the endoblast, but independent of the mesoblast, which take up food in an absorbent manner. They also give rise to leaves called *proleptes* (cf. *proleptis*, "Recessed leaf, Swiss," 1881, p. 259.)

ACROBLASTIC, adj. *Acroblastic* (Gr. *ἀκροβλαστικός* 1. *Acroblastic*. From *acro*, extreme, and *blastis*, a germ. Fr. *acroblastique*, Ger. *Acroblastisch*, Sp. *Acroblastico*. [A. 361.]

ACROBRYON (Lat., n. m. *Acrobryon* acrobryon, Gr. *ἀκροβρυον* 1. *Acrobryon*. From *acro*, extreme, and *bryon*, to swell or burst forth. Fr. *acrobryon*, Ger. *Acrobryon*, Sp. *Acrobryon*. A plant growing at its apex only. In Engelm's classification, the *Acrobryon* from a grand subgenus of the *Cornophylis*, or vascular plants, including all those in which the growth of the vascular bundles takes place at the apex. B. 48.

ACROBRYA (Lat., n. f. *Acrobrya* acrobrya, Gr. *ἀκροβρυα* 1. *Acrobrya*. A division including the classes of mosses, *Mosses*, and liver. Fr. *acrobrya*, Ger. *Acrobrya*, Sp. *Acrobrya*. A division including the class *Elaeagnaceae*. B. 48, 101. *Acrobrya* hysterothrya, Fr. *Acrobrya hysterothrya*, Ger. *Acrobrya hysterothrya*, Sp. *Acrobrya hysterothrya*. A division including the class *Elaeagnaceae*. B. 48, 101. *Acrobrya* protophyta, Fr. *Acrobrya protophyta*, Ger. *Acrobrya protophyta*, Sp. *Acrobrya protophyta*. A division including the classes *Chlorophyta*, *Equisetales*, *Fernales*, *Gymnosperms*, *Angiosperms*, and *Zamia*. B. 48, 101.

ACROBUSTITIS (Lat., n. f. *Acrobustitis* acrobustitis, Gr. *ἀκροβυστίτις* 1. *Acrobustitis*. From *acro*, extreme, and *bustis*, a germ. Fr. *acrobustite*, Ger. *Acrobustite*, Sp. *Acrobustite*. A disease of the penis in the domestic animals, especially the horse. 2. Psoriasis. [A. 366.]

ACROBYSTIA (Lat., n. f. *Acrobystia* acrobystia, Gr. *ἀκροβυστία* 1. *Acrobystia*. From *acro*, extreme, and *bystia*, a germ. Fr. *acrobystia*, Ger. *Acrobystia*, Sp. *Acrobystia*. A disease of the penis in the domestic animals, especially the horse. 2. Psoriasis. [A. 366.]

ACROBYSTICUS (Lat., adj. *Acrobysticus* acrobysticus, Gr. *ἀκροβυστικός* 1. *Acrobysticus*. From *acro*, extreme, and *bysticus*, a germ. Fr. *acrobysticus*, Ger. *Acrobysticus*, Sp. *Acrobysticus*. A disease of the penis in the domestic animals, especially the horse. 2. Psoriasis. [A. 366.]

ACROBYSTOLITH, n. *Acrobystolite*. From *acro*, extreme, and *bystolite*, a germ. Fr. *acrobystolite*, Ger. *Acrobystolite*, Sp. *Acrobystolite*. A mineral. B. 48, 101.

ACROBYSTOLITE, n. *Acrobystolite*. From *acro*, extreme, and *bystolite*, a germ. Fr. *acrobystolite*, Ger. *Acrobystolite*, Sp. *Acrobystolite*. A mineral. B. 48, 101.

ACROCARPUS (Lat., n. m. *Acrocarpus* acrocarpus, Gr. *ἀκροκαρπός* 1. *Acrocarpus*. From *acro*, extreme, and *carpus*, a fruit. Fr. *acrocarpe*, Ger. *Acrocarpe*, Sp. *Acrocarpia*. A division of mosses. B. 48, 101. *Acrocarpus* is a division of mosses in which the reproductive organs are situated at the extremity of the main stem, and not laterally. B. 48, 101.

ACROCARPIDUM (Lat., n. m. *Acrocarpidum* acrocarpidum, Gr. *ἀκροκαρπίδιον* 1. *Acrocarpidum*. From *acro*, extreme, and *carpidum*, a fruit. Fr. *acrocarpe*, Ger. *Acrocarpe*, Sp. *Acrocarpia*. A division of mosses. B. 48, 101.

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1. The extremity of the hand; the tips of the fingers. [A. 320.] 2. The forearm. [Hippocrates. A. 330.]

ACROCHEIRON (Lat., n. m. *Acrocheiron* acrocheiron, Gr. *ἀκροχείρον* 1. *Acrocheiron*. From *acro*, extreme, and *cheiron*, a hand. Fr. *acrocheiron*, Ger. *Acrocheiron*, Sp. *Acrocheiron*. A disease of the hand. B. 48, 101.

ACROCHOLIA (Lat., n. f. *Acrocholia* acrocholia, Gr. *ἀκροχολία* 1. *Acrocholia*. From *acro*, extreme, and *cholia*, a bile. An excretory cholera. [Hippocrates. A. 325.]

ACROCHORDON (Lat., n. f. *Acrochordon* acrochordon, Gr. *ἀκροχόρδων* 1. *Acrochordon*. From *acro*, extreme, and *chordon*, a cord. A disease of the hand. B. 48, 101.

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O, no; O', not; O, whole; Th, thin; Th', the; U, less than two; U', blue; U', blue; U', full; U', urn; U', like a German.

ACROPHALLI (Lat., n. m. pl. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-fa(h)-fa(h)-li-lei. From *acro*, an extremity, and *phallus*, the penis. A division of the nematode worms having the male genital organ at the extremity of the tail. [Dessing (L. 15).]

ACROPHOBIA (Lat., n. f. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-fobi-a). Ger., *Äkrophobie*. Hydrophobia. [A. 305.]

ACROPHORUS (Lat., n. m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-for(-o-rus)ru/s). Fr., *acrophore*. Sp., *acroforo*. A genus of polyodiaceae ferns established from a plant of Java. [A. 306.]

ACROPHYLOUS, adj. Δ^2 ak-ro-fil-lu/s. Gr., *ἀκρόφυλος*. Sp., *acromilo*. Having leaves at the top. [Thesaurus (A. 311).]

ACROPHYTON, ACROPHYTUM (Lat., n's n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-fy(tu)on, -u(tu)m). From *acro*, an extremity, and *phyton*, a plant. The *Tussilagofaria*. [Hiscordes (A. 344).]

ACROPINACONE, n. Δ^2 ak-ro-pi-na'ak-on. From *acrolein* and *pinacone*. Syn.: *acetyl pinacone*. A substance produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on acrolein, having the composition $C_4H_8O_2$. [B. 2.]

ACROPIS (Lat.), adj. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-pis. Gr., *ἀκρόπισ*. Sp., *acropis*. Disabled (said usually of the tongue). [Hippocrates (A. 311).]

ACROPLETHNOGRAPHY, n. Δ^2 ak-ro-ple-thi-zo-mo-gra'f. From *acro*, extreme, *plethno*, to fill, and *graphein*, to write. A plethnograph (q. v.). [B.]

ACROPODIUM (Lat., n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-podi(u)u(tu)m). From *acro*, a summit, and *podium*, of *πους*, the foot. (Ger., *Fussknopf*. Sp., *acropodo*. In zoology, the upper surface of the foot.)

ACROPOSAPE (Lat.), adj. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-po-sa'pe(ro)-pe-zi-a'sa. A word said to have been used by Hippocrates to indicate rapidity of digestion in infants. [A. 335.] Perhaps a corruption of *acropapes* (q. v.).

ACROPOSTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-po-s-thi'a. Gr., *ἀκροστήα*. From *acro*, extreme, and *posthion*, the prepice. (Ger., *Acrosthia*. Sp., *acrosthia*. The prepice, especially the extreme portion that is removed in circumcision. [A. 311, 323.]

ACROPOSTHOLIOTH, n. Δ^2 ak-ro-po's-thi'o-li-th. Lat., *acropostholiuth* (from *ἀκροστήα*, the prepice, and *λίθος*, a stone). A preputial calculus. [A. 325.]

ACROPOSTHION (Lat., n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-po's-thi'o-n. Gr., *ἀκροστήον*. See *ACROPOSTHIA*.

ACROPOSTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-po's-thi(the)ti'a. Gen., *acroposthiti'da*. For deriv., see *ACROPOSTHIA* and *-itis*.² Fr., *acroposthite*. Inflammation of the prepice. [E.]

ACROPSILOIS (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-pi-si-loi'sa. For deriv., see *ACROPSIS*. It, *acropis*. That portion of the glans penis which is not covered by the prepice. [A. 314.]

ACROPSILOIS (Lat.), adj. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-pi-si-loi'sa. Gr., *ἀκρόψιλος* (from *acro*, an extremity, and *ψιλος*, naked). Having the glans penis uncovered. [A. 314.]

ACROPSOLOS (Lat.), adj. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-pi-so-loi'sa. Gr., *ἀκρόψιλος* (from *acro*, an extremity, and *ψιλος* fem. of *ψιλος*), the penis with the prepice retracted). Having the penis erect and the glans uncovered. [A. 311, 322.]

ACROB (Lat.), n. m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro'br. Ger., *acro'ris*. Acridity. [A. 312.]

ACROBIA (Lat.), n. f. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-ri'e)ra'. Gr., *ἀκρόβεια*, a mountain ridge. The vertex. [A. 311, 322.]

ACROKHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-ku'ru(ma's. Gen., *acrokheumata* (-ia). From *acro*, an extremity, and *ρῆυμα*, a flux (see *RHEUMATISM*). Rheumatism of the extremities. [A. 313, 318.]

ACROKRHIZES (Fr.), n. pl. Δ^2 ak-ro-rez. The acrogens (q. v.). [B.]

ACROS (Lat.), n. m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro's. Gr., *ἀκρος*. Any prominent point, like those of the nose, the fingers, etc. [A. 323.]

ACRO-SALINE, adj. Δ^2 ak-ro-sa-lin. Acid and saline. [B. 39.]

ACROSAPLES (Lat.), adj. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-sa'p(a)le(-e)ra's. Gr., *ἀκροσάπλες* (from *acro*, an extremity, and *σάπλες* to rot). Lit., rotten at the end: readily perishable, easily prepared, easily digestible (said of articles of food, the old idea being that digestion was a sort of putrefaction). [Hippocrates (A. 311, 325, 343).]

ACROSARICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-sa'ri-ka's. From *acro*, an extremity, and *σάρος* (gen. *σάρω*), flesh. Fr., *acrosarique*. Plants having round, fleshy, berry-like fruits with the calyx adherent. [Dissaux (A. 345).]

ACROSARICUS, adj. Δ^2 ak-ro-sa-ri-ku's. Lat., *acrosaricus*. Fr., *acrosarique*. Sp., *acrosario*. Having a fleshy end or fruit. [A. 322.]

ACROSPELOS, ACROSPELTON (Lat.), n's n. m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-spe'i-lo's, -pe'i-to'n. Old Greek names for certain ot-grasses, supposed to have been the *Bromus stertis* and the *Avena sativa*. [A. 335, 314.]

ACROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-sper-mu(m)u(tu)m. From *acro*, a summit, and *sperma*, a seed, because the apex swells and emits the spores. Fr., *acrospeme*. Sp., *acrospemo*. A genus of minute *Fungi*, established by Tode, parasitic on decaying vegetables. [A. 28.]

ACROSPIRE, n. Δ^2 ak-ro'spi'r. From *acro*, topmost, and *σπείρα*, a coil, or *σπειρεν*, to sow. Fr., *acrospire*. Sp., *acrospira*. The first shoot to make its appearance in the sprouting of corn, being the elongated plumule of the seed. First used by Grew, in 1674. [B. 19, 29.]

ACROSPIRE, v. intr. Δ^2 ak-ro'spi'r. Ger., *keimen*. To sprout (said of corn). First used in 1616. [B. 39.]

ACROSPORE (Lat., n. f. pl. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro'spo-re(a)ra's). Fr., *acrospores*. Ger., *Acrosporen*. *Acrosporus Fungi*; those in which the spores are developed at the extremities of their filaments, and not in asci. [B. 54.]

ACROSPORIUM, n. n. Δ^2 ak-ro'spo-ri-um. From *acro*, topmost, and *σπορά*, a seed. Fr., *acrospore*. A spore generally at the extremity, or summit, of the hyphae of a *Fungus*; a basidiospore. [B. 89.]

ACROSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-spo-ri(u)u(m). See *Onium*. — A. *cerasi*. A pyrenomycetous *Fungus* not essentially different from *Cladosporium*, a parasite of the mazard, the fruit of which it causes to become stunted and dry. [A. 383.]

ACROSPOROUS, adj. Δ^2 ak-ro's-po-ru's. Fr., *acrospore*. Sp., *acrospore*. Pertaining to an acrospore, furnished with acrospores. [B. 39.]

ACROSTETHION (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-ste'thi'o-n. Gr., *ἀκροστήθιον*. The chest. [Aristotle (A. 311).]

ACROSTICHEAE, ACROSTICHEE (Lat.), n's pl. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-(ti)sthe'e, -ia's. Fr., *acrostiches*. A section of polyodine ferns having the acrostichum occurring nearly or quite the whole trifurcated surface. [A. 323, 357.]

ACROSTICHUM (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro's-thi'ku(m)u(tu)m. Supposed to be from *acro*, a point or end, and *στίχον*, a line of poetry, because the reverse of the leaves shows traces of lines like the beginning of lines of verse. [A. 248.] Fr., *acrostiche*, *acrostiche*. Ger., *Zeilfarn*. Sp., *acrostico*. A genus of polyodiaceae ferns established by Linnaeus. [A. 304, 305, 335.] — A. *alcicorne* (Willd. now). See *A. furcatum*. — A. *aurum* (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Louchistis palustris*. The typical species, found in tropical marshes. A decoction of the root is used in Jamaica for dysentery and disease of the spleen, and a salt prepared from the leaves is applied to ulcers. [A. 316, 332.] — A. *dichotomum* (Forsk.). Syn.: *Asplenium radiatum* (Swartz). An Arabian species, termed *medjabe* or *mejabe*. The bruised leaves are applied to burns. [A. 316, 344.] — A. *Havens* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth). See *Gracilina* species, used as a laxative. [Humboldt (A. 328).] — A. *furcatum* (Forster). Fr., *acrostiche corne d'élan*. Syn.: *A. alcicorne* (Willd.). *Lingula cervina*. Elk's horn; a New Holland and New Zealand tree. The tuberos root are eaten. [O. Reveal (A. 328).] According to others, a species that grows as a parasite on tropical trees. [A. 304.] — A. *huaseiro* (Ruiz and Pavón). A Peruvian species, used to be solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, and antelmintic. [A. 258, 316.] — A. *polyodioides*. The *Polypodium inaequum* (q. v.). [A. 313.] — A. *punctulatum* (Swartz). A species used medicinally by the Chinese. [Fothergill (A. 344).] — A. *sors* (Willd.). A Jamaica species, the juice of which, "mixed with oil, ginger, and pepper," is used topically for sick headache. [A. 248; Waring (A. 316).]

ACROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro's-to-ma's. From *acro*, a point, and *stoma*, the mouth. Fr., *acrostome*. Sp., *acrostomo*. A genus of vascular entozoa. [A. 323.] — A. *alcicorne* (Willd.). That has been found in the amnion of the cow; supposed to be an immature *Cysticercus*. [Lesausage (L. 16).]

ACROTARSUM (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-ta'r-si'u(m)u(m). From *acro*, topmost, and *tarsus* (see *TARSUS*). Fr., *acrotarse*. Ger., *Fussrücken*. Sp., *acrotarso*. The upper aspect of the tarsus in birds. [A. 306.]

ACROTHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-te(ta)ri'a's. Gen., *acrotetherium*. Gr., *ἀκροθήρια*. Fr., *acrotères*. Ger., *Acrotieren*. Sp., *acrotéria*. The extremities. [A. 305.]

ACROTHERIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-te(ta)ri'a(-a)ri'a's. Gen., *acrotetheriasis*. From *acrotetheriasis*, to mutilate by removing a prominent part. Fr., *acrotetherisme*. Ger., *Acrotetherie*. It, *acrotetheriasis*. Sp., *acrotetherismo*. 1. Mutilation by the loss of the distal portion of a limb. 2. A monstrously characterized by absence of the same part. [A. 311, 314.]

ACROTHERIASMA, ACROTHERIASMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-te(ta)ri'a(-a)ri'a's(-ma's, -mu'smu's). Gen., *acrotetheriasmatos(-a)*, *acrotetheriasmi*. See *ACROTHERIASIS*.

ACROTHERION (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-te(ta)ri'a(-o)ri'a's. See *ACROTHERIASIS*.

ACROTHERIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-te(ta)ri'a(-o)ri'a's. See *ACROTHERIASIS*.

ACROTHAMNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-tha'mi(thu)m(ni'u)u(m). From *acro*, a summit, and *θαμνιον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush. Sp., *acrotamnium*. A genus of *Fungi* growing among mosses at the foot of trees. [A. 306.]

ACROTHALDINE, n. Δ^2 ak-ro-thi'a(-l)di-n. For deriv., see *ACROLEIC ACID* and *THALDINE*. A base produced by the action of ammonium sulphate on acrolein; a tertiary triamine, $C_6H_{13}N_3 = N(C_2H_5)_3C_2H_5SH$. [B. 2.]

ACROTHREX (Lat.), adj. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-thro'tre'ks. Gr., *ἀκροθρεξ*. 1. Easily intoxicated with wine. 2. Intoxicated. [A. 325.] — 2. In the first (or, as occasionally used, an extreme) stage of intoxication. [A. 327.]

ACROTHYMION (Lat.), n. n. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-thi'mi(thu)m(ni'u)u(m). From *acro*, pointed, and *θυμιον*, a wart. Fr., *acrotymion*. Ger., *Ährthyumion*. It, *acrotymium*. Sp., *acrotymium*. See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.

ACROTHYMOSIS, ACROTHYMISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-thi'mi(thu)m(ni'u)u(m)-i'sis, -thi'mi(thu)m(ni'u)u(m)-i'smu's. See *ACROTHYMION*.

ACROTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro'ti'ka's. From *acro*, outward. J. M. Good's term for morbid conditions of the cutaneous glands and their secretions. [A. 337.]

ACROTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Δ^2 ak(a)k-ro-ti'z(tu)u(m)u's(mu's). From *acro*, outward. J. M. Good's term for morbid conditions of the cutaneous glands and their secretions. [A. 337.]

épous, a horn. In zoology, having horns or analogous parts arranged in a radiated form.

ACTINO-CHEMISTRY, n. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-ke^2m^1t^2st-r^1$. See under CHEMISTRY.

ACTINO-ASTRA (Lat.), n. pl. $A^2k^1a^2k^1t^2n-o-ga^2ga^2st-r^1$. From *actis*, a ray, and *aster*, the stomach. Haeckel's term for the starfishes, from their having a radiated digestive apparatus. [B.]

ACTINOGRAPHY, n. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-g^2ra^2f^2$. From *actis*, a ray, and *grapho*, to write. Fr., *actinographie*. See ACTINOGRAPHY.

ACTINOID, adj. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-id$. (Gr., *ἀκτινώδης*, *aktinōdēs*, Lat., *actinoides*, *radiatus*. Fr., *actinoïde*. Ger., *Strahlenhaltig*.) Having a radiate form (said of certain zoophytes in which the body cavity is partitioned off by radial septa). [B. 39.]

ACTINOLOGY, n. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-l^2o-g^2$. From *actis*, a ray, and *logos*, to study. Fr., *actinologie*. Ger., *Strahlenlehre* (ist. det.). The science of radiant light. 2. That part of zoology which deals with the *Radiata*. [A. 303.]

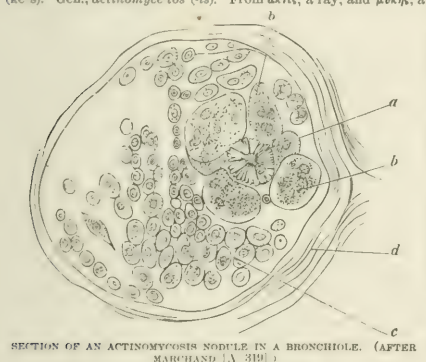
ACTINOMERE, n. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-mer$. From *actis*, a ray, and *meros*, a part. Fr., *actinomère*. Sp., *actinómera*. A segment of a ctenophorous radiate animal included between two adjacent ctenophores. [A. 330.]

ACTINOMERIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o^2m^1e^2-r^2s$. From *actis*, a ray, and *meris*, a portion. A genus of North American perennial herbs of the *Compositae*, established by Nuttall; allied to the *Heliopsis*. [A. 252, 290.] **A. helianthoides** (Nuttall). Gravel-weed; a species found on the Western prairies. Said to be useful for gravel and dropsy. [¹Therap. Gaz.] Sept. 1861 (A. 216, A. 390.) **A. squarrosa** (Nuttall). Syn.: *Coccyzus alternifolius* (Lamour). A species found in western New York and the Western States. [A. 300.]

ACTINOMETRY, n. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-m^1e^2-r^2$. From *actis*, a ray, and *metron*, a measure. Measurement of the heat radiated from a surface. [B. 39.]

ACTINOMORPHIC, ACTINOMORPHOUS, adj. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-m^1o-r^2f^2$. (Gk., *ἄκτιος*, *aktios*, from *actis*, a ray, and *μορφή*, *morfe*, form. Fr., *actinomorphe*. Ger., *strahlenförmig*.) Having a radiated form; developed symmetrically from a common center (said especially of flowers). [B. 75.]

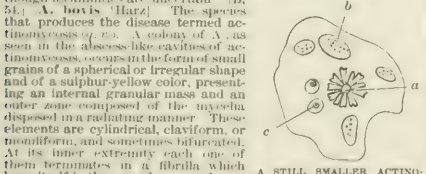
ACTINOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o^2m^1t^2n-o^2s$. (Gk., *ἄκτις*, *aktis*, a ray, and *μύκη*, *mykē*, a fungus.) Gen., *actinomyces* (os). (A.)



SECTION OF AN ACTINOMYCOSIS NODULE IN A BRONCHIOLE. (AFTER MARCHAND [A. 319].)

a, an *Actinomyces* collection of recent formation; b, epithelial wall with several nuclei; c, epithelial cells; d, the fibrous wall of the bronchiole.

mushroom. Ger., Strahlenpilz. Syn.: Dicoenomyces (Rivolta). A genus of parasitic organisms probably belonging to the *Fungi*, although its affinities are uncertain. [B. 51.] **A. bovis** (Hartz). The species that produces the disease termed actinomycosis in oxen. A colony of *A.* as seen in the abscess-like cavities of actinomycosis, occurs in the form of small grains of a spherical or irregular shape and of a sulphur-yellow color, presenting an internal granular mass and an outer zone composed of the mycelia disposed in a radiating manner. These elements are cylindrical, claviform, or moniform, and sometimes bifurcated. At its inner extremity each one of them terminates in a fibrilla which loses itself in the granular central zone of the nucleus amidst a multitude of the intercalating fibrilla. The maximum diameter of the elements is from .1 to .2 μ, and their maximum length from .2 to .3 μ. They resist the action of strong acids, alkalis, ether, and chloroform, and do not present the reactions of albuminoids. [Fieket, "Rev. med.," April, 1884, p. 279 B.] See also ACTINOMYCOSIS.



A STILL SMALLER ACTINOMYCOSIS IN THE INTERIOR OF A GIANT-CELL. (AFTER MARCHAND [A. 319].)

a, the *Actinomyces*; b, lymphoid corpuscle; c, a nucleus of the giant cell.

ACTINOMYCOMA (Lat.), n. n. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o-m^1i-m^1u^2s)$ -ko²-ma². Gen., *actinomycomatosus*. For *defn.* see ACTINOMYCOMES and -oma.² Ger., *Actinomykom*. John's term for a tumor-like mass formed as a characteristic of the disease actinomycosis. r. i. [Marchand (A. 319)]

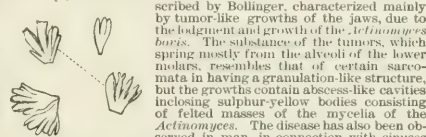
ACTINOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o-m^1i-m^1u^2s)$ -ko²-sis. Gen., *actinomycoosis*. Fr., *actinomycose*. Ger., *Actinomykose*.



A LARGER ACTINOMYCES IN A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A BRONCHIOLE. (AFTER MARCHAND [A. 319].)

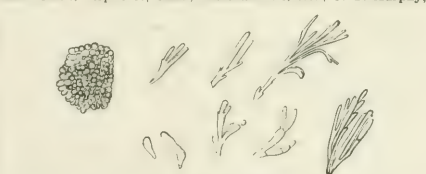
a, the epithelia of the bronchiole; b, epithelial cells; c, lymph corpuscles.

Worm, *Knochenwurm*, *Strahlenpilzkrankung*. It., *actinomicosi*. Sp., *actinomicosis*. An infectious disease of cattle first described by Bollinger, characterized mainly by tumor-like growths of the jaws, due to the lodgment and growth of the *Actinomyces bovis*. The substance of the tumors, which spring mostly from the alveoli of the lower molars, resembles that of certain sarcomata in having a granulation-like structure, but the growths contain abscess-like cavities inclosing sulphur-yellow bodies consisting of felted masses of the mycelia of the *Actinomyces*. The disease has also been observed in man, in connection with sinuses leading to the sockets of the teeth, or first making its appearance in the internal organs. It is chronic in its course, and, when it begins in the jaw, is prone to extend by continuity to the neck, the chest, or the vertebrae, and to end fatally. [Bollinger, Ponfick (abstr. in "Brit. Med. Jour.," April 15, 1882); Marchand (A. 319); J. B. Murphy,



THE SEPARATE PARTS, ISOLATED BY PRESSURE. (AFTER MARCHAND [A. 319].)

April 15, 1882; Marchand (A. 319); J. B. Murphy,



ELEMENTS OF ACTINOMYCOSIS FROM A TUMOR OF AN OX'S JAW. (AFTER MARCHAND [A. 319].)

C. Fenger, W. T. Belfield, et al. ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 17.)

ACTINOMYCOTIC, adj. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-m^1i-ko^2t^2ik$. Fr., *actinomycotique*. Ger., *actinomycotisch*. Pertaining to or depending on actinomycosis or the *Actinomyces*.

ACTINOPHOROUS, adj. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-pho^2r^2s$. (Gk., *ἀκτινοφόρος*, *aktinophoros*. Lat., *actinophorus*. Fr., *actinophore*. Sp., *actinoforo*. Spine-bearing, spiny. [B. 30.]

ACTINOPHYRIDE, ACTINOPHYRYNA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o-ph^2r^2i^2de)$ -ko²-phyryna². (Gk., *ἀκτινοφόρος*, *aktinophoros*. [A. 310.] A family of rhizopods, of which the typical genus is the *Actinophrys*. [A. 258.]

ACTINOPHTHALMIC, adj. $A^2k^1t^2n-o-ph^2t^2hal^2m^1ik$. Lat., *actinophthalmus*. From *actis*, a ray, and *ophthalmos*, pertaining to the eye. Fr., *actinophthalmus*. In zoology, having eyes the choroidal tapetum of which reflects light to a high degree. [A. 306.]

ACTINOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o-ph^2t^2hal^2m^1u^2m)$. From *actis*, a ray, and *phyllo*, a leaf. Fr., *actinophylle*. Sp., *actinofila*. A genus of arachnoids, first established by Ruiz and Pavon, indigenous to Peru. Two species, *A. angulatum* and *A. pediculatum*, furnish a gum resembling gum arabic. [A. 305, 314.]

ACTINOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o-ph^2t^2hal^2m^1u^2m)$. From *actis*, a ray, and *phuton*, a plant. Fr., *actinophyte*. Ger., *Actinophyten*. Sp., *actinofitas*. Plants of the *Compositae* the flowers of which are arranged in a radiate form. [A. 334.]

ACTINOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. $A^2k^1(a^2k^1t^2n-o-s^2o-m^1a)$. Gen., *actinosomatus*. From *actis*, a ray, and *soma*, a body. The entire body of an Actinozoan, whether simple or composed of several zooids. [A. 329.]



of phenomena (in disease). [B.]

eritis it is related to hypoxanthine and guanine. [Fr. Bot. and Colon. Deuzsch, Feb. 1885, p. 11.] [Fr. Ann. d. chim. med. farm. e. d. farmaç. 7 July 1885, p. 32-33.]

ADENISATION, n. *Ad'én-i-zá-shún*. See **ADENIZATION**.

ADÉNITE, Fr. n. *Ad'én-it*. See **ADENITIS**. **A. cervicæ** syphilitic. A swollen state of the cervical lymphatic glands due to syphilis; according to Ricord, one of the most trustworthy signs of infection at the outset, and also to be detected when no other trace of the disease remains, being then almost certainly prognostic of subsequent relapse. *A. 301.* **A. chancræ** (Chancræ adenitis). Fr. See *Virenti bubo*. **A. syphilitic** Chancræ adenitis. See *Syphilitic bubo*.

ADÉNITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-i-tis*. *Ad'én-i-tis*. Gen. *ad'én-i-tis*. For deriv. see **ADEN** and *-itis*. Fr. *adenite*. Ger. *Drüsenentzündung*. It. *adenite*. Sp. *adenitis*. Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland. Fr. *A. axillaris*. Inflammation of the axillary glands of the axilla. **A. cervicalis** syphilitic. See **ADÉNITE** *cervicæ* syphilitic. **A. cubitalis. Ger. *Ellenbogen-, Cubitaldrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the armpit or cubital lymphatic gland, from infection by the hand of fore-eitrochlear lymphatic gland. From infection by the hand of fore-arm. Grandidier *A. 319.* **A. e. bleonorrhæa**. See *Emorrhæal bubo*. **A. e. sclerosi**. See **ADENOSCLEROSIS** and *Indolent bubo*. **A. exenterata**. Ger. *Drüseneschwäre*. A suppurating bubo followed by ulceration of the affected gland and the overlying tissue.**

A. glandulæ *A. 319.* **A. ex ulcer contagiosa. See *Virenti bubo*. **A. femoralis**. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands in the subinguinal triangle. Grandidier *A. 319.* **A. gangrenosa. A bubo of a pronounced gangrenous character leading to gangrene and destruction of the gland. Grandidier *A. 319.* **A. hyperplastica**. Ger. *hyperplastische A.* An in which plastic exudation predominates, leading to hyperplasia. Grandidier *A. 319.* **A. inguinalis**. See *Bubo*. **A. lymphatica**. Fr. *adenite lymphatica*. See **LYMPHADENITIS**. **A. mesenterica**. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands. [A. 311.] **A. palpebrarum** contagiosa. Fr. *adenite contagieuse des paupières*. Ger. *contag. Blepharadenitis*. *Ad'én-i-tis*. It. *adenite contagiosa delle palpebre*. Sp. *Ad'én-i-tis contagiosa de las párpados*. See *Pachal* and *CONJUNCTIVITIS*.****

A. pubica. A rare form of bubo in the middle of the pubic region, generally accompanied with suppurative lymphangitis on the dorsum of the penis. Grandidier *A. 319.* **A. scrofulosa equorum. Fr. *gourme*. Ger. *Drüse, H.* *adenite equina, puerum, barbon, streptococcus*. Syn.: *nodus glandulosus*. The strangles; a disease of the horse, beginning as a nasal catarrh, which extends to the contiguous mucous membranes, and is accompanied with inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands. At first a purely local disease, it extends by infection, producing inflammation of the cervical and thoracic lymphatic vessels and glands. *A. 311.* **A. universalis**. The infiltration of various lymphatic glands, the cervical, epitrochlear, axillary, etc., that accompanies the first cutaneous manifestations of syphilis. Grandidier *A. 319.* **A. venerea**. See *Virenti bubo*. **A. vulvo-vaginalis**. Inflammation of the vulvo-vaginal gland. Chancræ *ad. Fr. adenite chancræuse*. See *Virenti bubo*. *Meibomian a.* Fr. *adenite meibomienne*. 1. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. 2. Chancræ, considered as an inflammatory hypertrophy of these glands. [A. 301.] *Peria*. See the major list. *Sclera*. Ger. *Scleradenitis*. See **ADENOSCLEROSIS**.**

ADENUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ad'én-um* (*ad'én-um* *ad'én-um*). A genus of apocynous plants established by Rumph and Schumler; it includes the following: *Aden.* *A. 218, 293, 321.* **A. obesum** (Rumph and Schumler). Syn.: *Nerium obesum* Forskahl. The only species; an Abyssinian shrub, the juice of which is extremely poisonous. [Forskahl *A. 321.*]

ADENIZATION, n. *Ad'én-i-zá-shún*. Fr. *adénisation*. See **ADENADENISATION**.

ADENOLYBLASTS, n. pl. *Ad'én-ol-blast's*. From *ad'én*, a gland, and *blastos*, a germ. Ger. *Adenoblasten*. *Drüsenzellen*. Syn.: *gland cells*. A general term used by Haeckel (*Generelle Zoologie*, xviii, 1894) to designate the cells which form glands, their function being excretory or secretory, according to the gland. [J.]

ADENOLYCALYX, adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-lýx* (*ad'én-ol-ka-lýx*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *kalýx*, a calyx. Fr. *ad'énolycalix*. Sp. *ad'énolycalix*. In botany, having a calyx that presents glandular points. [A. 306.]

ADENO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Ger. *Drüsenkarzinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid carcinoma.

ADENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Ger. *Drüsenkarzinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid carcinoma.

ADENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Ger. *Drüsenkarzinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid carcinoma.

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ADENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Ger. *Drüsenkarzinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid carcinoma.

ADENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Ger. *Drüsenkarzinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid carcinoma.

cer, carcinomatous adenoma; an adenoma in which carcinomatous degeneration has taken place, the walls of the glandular spaces having given way and the gland cells having invaded the interstitial connective tissue and the radicles of the lymphatics. [Buch-Hirschfeld *A. 319.*]

ADENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Ger. *Drüsenkarzinom*, *Drüsenkrebs*. Adenoid carcinoma.

ADENOCHIRAPSOLOGY, **ADENOCHIRASPOLOGY**, n's. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenochirapso* (from *ad'én*, a gland [hence scrofula], and *chirapso*, a laying out of hands [see also *logos*]). Ger. *Adenochirapso*. It. *adenochirapso*. The doctrine or practice of the pretended cure of scrofula by the king's touch. Browne, physician to Charles II, wrote a book with this title. [A. 322.]

ADENOCHIRAPSOLOGIA, **ADENOCHIRASPOLOGIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenochirapso* (from *ad'én*, a gland, and *chirapso* (gen. *chirapso*), a scrofulous swelling in the neck. 1. Adenochirapso (q.v.). [A. 322.] 2. A treatise on scrofula. [A. 319.]

ADENOCHONDRIUS (Lat.), adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland in this case probably in the sense of scrofula, and *chondros*, cartilage. An old term, probably meaning scrofulous and at the same time affecting cartilage. [L.] See *ADENOCHONDROS* *ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*.

ADENO-CYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Gen. *adeno-cystom* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). For deriv. see **ADEN** and **CYSTOMA**. An adenoma in which cysts have formed. [E.]

ADENODERMIE (Fr.), n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). A general term for diseases of the cutaneous glands. [A. 322.]

ADENODI (Lat.), adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *di*, an appearance. Gland-like. [A. 322.] See **ADENODI** - *Corpora adenodia*. See under **CORPUS**.

ADENODIANTANIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Gen. *adenodiantan*. From *ad'én*, a gland, and *di*, a separation. Fr. *adenodiantan*. 1. An abnormal separation of the bones of a gland. [A. 305, 306.] 2. Adenodianta (q.v.). [Ludwig *A. 322.*]

ADENODIANTATIC, adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenodiantan*. Pertaining to adenodiantan. [A. 322.]

ADENODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *dynia*, pain. See **ADENODYNIA** *ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*.

ADENO-FIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *fibroma*, a fibrous stroma. [E.]

ADENOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Gen. *adenogenesis*. From *ad'én*, a gland, and *genesis*, a creation. Ger. *Drüsenbildung*. The formation of glands. [A. 322.]

ADENOGRAPHER, n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *graphein*, to write. Fr. *adénographe*. Ger. *Drüsenbeschreiber*. Sp. *adenografo*. A writer on glands. [A. 306.]

ADENOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Gen. *adenographia*. From *ad'én*, a gland, and *graphein*, to write. Fr. *adénographie*. Ger. *Drüsenbeschreibung*. It. *adenografia*. Sp. *adenografia*. See **ADENOGRAPHY**.

ADENOGRAPHIC, adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenographicus*. Fr. *adénographique*. Ger. *adénographisch*. Sp. *adenográfico*. Pertaining to adenography. [A. 306.]

ADENOGRAPHY, n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenographia*. Fr. *adénographie*. Ger. *Drüsenbeschreibung*. It. *adenografia*. Sp. *adenografia*. See **ADENOGRAPHY**.

ADENOID, adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *oid*, an appearance. Lat. *ad'énoides*, *adenoides*. Fr. *adénoïde*. Ger. *adenoid*, *drüsenartig*. It. *Sp. adenoid*. 1. Resembling a gland in structure; as a n. a glandular tumor. See **ADENOMA**. 2. Pertaining to glands. In 1860 His applied the term to the felt-like or reticular connective tissue forming the framework of lymphatic glands and some other parts. [J.] See **J. TISSUE**.

For further uses of the word, see **J. BOVY**, **J. DEGENERATION**, and **J. VEGETATIONS**. **A. cancer**. See **ADENOCARCINOMA**. **A. muscle**. See **THYROID-ADENOMUS**. **A. tumor**. See **ADENOMA**.

ADENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Adenoid. As a n. (*corpus* understood), an old term for the prostate. [Galen *A. 255.*]

ADENOLOGADITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *logaditis*. Fr. *adénologie*. Ger. *adénologie*. It. *adénologia*. Ger. *Drüsenheilkunde*. An old term for ophthalmia neonatorum. [A. 305.]

ADENOLOGICAL, adj. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenologicus*. Fr. *adénologique*. Ger. *adénologisch*. Sp. *adénológico*. Pertaining to glands or to adenology. [C.]

ADENOLOGY, n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). Lat. *adenologia*. Fr. *adénologie*. Ger. *Adenologie*, *Drüsenlehre*. It. *adénologia*. Sp. *adénologia*. That part of anatomy which relates to the glands.

ADENOLYMPHATOCELE (Fr.), n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). See **LYMPHADENITIS**.

ADENOLYMPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). From *ad'én*, a gland, and *lymphitis*. See **LYMPHADENITIS**.

ADENOLYMPHOCELE (Fr.), n. *Ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma* (*ad'én-ol-ka-rín-ó-ma*). A name given by Nélaton to certain lymphangiomas in which the distended lymphatics may be traced to the neighboring lymphatic system. *A. 301.* A newer term for the *lymphangiectasis lymphomatosa* of Verneuil (q.v.).

ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE UTERUS. (AFTER HILDEBRANDT.)

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

town of Whitehall, at the base of one of the spurs of the A. mount-
ains, contains in an imperial gallon:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Ferric carbonate | 67.457 grains. |
| Calcium carbonate | 18.511 " |
| Magnesium | 16.978 " |
| Sodium | 5.317 " |
| Potassium | 5.040 " |
| Lithium | 0.053 " |
| Iron | 5.040 " |
| Manganese | traces. |
| Sodium sulphate | 14.340 grains |
| Calcium chloride | 11.134 " |
| Alumina | traces |
| Silica | 0.742 grains |

The water is a diuretic, aperient, and tonic, and has been used suc-
cessfully in rheumatism, ascites, and catarrhus affectiois. J. Bell,
"Med. Record," 1850, p. 33; "Pam. Med. Times," 1851, p. 144 (D.)

ADJACENT, adj. A²d-jə'sent. From *adjacere*, to lie near to.
In chemistry, adjoining one another in the structural formula of a
body, or attached to two carbon atoms so adjoining (said of two
atoms or groups of atoms). B.

ADJECTIO (Lat.), n. f. A²d-jek'ti-ō. *jek'tiō* (shif'tiō). Gen.,
adjec-tiō. From *adjacere*, to add to. See **ADJECTIVE**.

ADJECTIVE, adj. A²d-jek'tiv. From *adjectivus*, to add to.
Fr., *adjectif*. Ger., *adjective*. It., *adiettivo*, *aggettivo*. Sp., *ad-*
jetivo. See **ADJECTIO**.

ADJOUR DIBEL, **ADJOUR EL AMAR**, n's. Persian
names for species of *Cucumis* used in that country as purgatives.
[Olivier I. A. 344.]

ADJOWAN, n. A²d-jow'an. See **AMMI CAPTIVUM**.

ADJUMENTUM (Lat.), n. A²d-jū'men-tum. From *adjungere*, to join to. An ad-
juvant. [A. 336.]

ADJUNCT, n. A²d-
jū'kt. Lat., *adjunc-*
tion, from *adjungere*,
to join to. See **ADJU-**
VANT.

ADJUSTER, n.
A²d-jū'st-ur. From *ad-*
justare, to adjust. Ger.,
Berichtiger. An instru-
ment or mechanism for
bringing parts into their
proper relations. *Jur-*
vis n. A mechanical
contrivance formerly
used for making forcible
extension and counter-
extension in the reduc-
tion of dislocations.
[E. Sims's a. See
Sims's a. 344.]

ADJUSTMENT, n.
A²d-jū'st-men't. 1. A
process of adjusting.
2. A mechanism for car-
rying out the process
(thus, the *coarse* a. of
a compound microscope
is the device by which
the barrel of the instru-
ment is brought rapidly
to about the proper dis-
tance from the stage;
the *fine* a. consists of
a fine screw, completes
the process of focus-
ing).

ADJUTOR (Lat.), n.
A²d-jū'tor. Gen., *adju-*
tor. Ger., *Adjutor*.
From *adjutare*, to as-
sist. Ger., *Heifer*. Sp.,
ayudante. See **ADJUT-**
OR. — *A. partus*. An ob-
stetrician. [A. 313.]

ADJUTORIUM
(Lat.), n. n. of adj.
adjutor. A²d-jū'to-
ri-um. 1. An adjuvant.
[A. 322.]
2. An old term for the
crucifix. [A. 322, 323,
325.]

ADJUTORIUS (Lat.), adj. A²d(a²d-jū'to-ri-ū's) Adj-
juvant. [A. 322.]

ADJUTUS (Lat.), adj. A²d(a²d-jū'tus) Mediating.
See **Mediating**.

ADJUVANT, adj. and n. A²d-jū'vānt. Lat., *adjuvans*,
adjutor. Fr., *adjuvant*, *auxiliaire*. Ger., *begünstigend*, *Hilfsmittel*.
It., *adjuvante*. Sp., *ayudante*. Auxiliary, assisting; in thera-
pies, a measure or drug designed to assist the action of the
principal means. B.

ADJUVANTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *adjuvans*. A²d(a²d-
jū'tu-vān-ia) n's. Adjuvants.

ADLERBEERE (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-be-er². The wild service-
berry (*Crataegus terminalis*). [B. 48.]

ADLERHEINE (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-blū-me². Columbine; the
genus *Aquilegia*.

ADLERBOHNE (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-bo-me². A sort of kidney-
bean. [L. 46.]

ADLERBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-brun-ne'n. One of the
hot springs of Wiesbaden.

ADLERFAHN, **ADLERFAHN** (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-fā'n.
The common bracken. *Pteris aquilina*. B.; L. 20.

ADLERHOLZ (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-holtz. Eagle wood, alces
wood; the wood of *Apollonia apollina* of *Ericaceae apollina*,
or of *Alnus apollina*. W.; L. 3, 46. See **ALUS-wood** —
Abum. The *Apollonia apollina*, or *Ericaceae apollina*. L.
46.]

ADLERKRAUT (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-kra-ut. The female fern
(*Adiantum filix femina*). [A.]

ADLERMENNIG (Ger.), n. A²d-le'r-me-ni-g. Agrimony
(*Agrimonia eupatoria*).



ADISCAL, adj. A²d-i'sk'al. Lat., *adiscalis* (from a priv.
and *discus*, a disk). In botany, without the intervention of a disk
(said of the insertion of stamens). [Leshondous A. 345.]

ADIS MANIS, n. A Japanese name for amise. [A. 344.]

ADITUS (Lat.), n. n. A²d-i'tus. Gen., *aditus*.
From *adire*, to go to. Ger., *Aditus*. It., *adito*.
Sp., *adite*. An approach; a term applied to the entrance or ap-
proach to various canals. A. 318, 324. A. ad *aqueductum*
SALV. Ger., *Eintrittspunkt* oder *Zugang* der *Sylvianischen*
Rinne. It., *adito*. A small canal leading from the lower poste-
rior entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct, situated at the lower poste-
rior angle of the third ventricle of the brain. (L. 17.) — *A. ad in-*
fundibulum. Ger., *Trichteröffnung*. It., *adito dell' infundibolo*.
Syn.: *utriculus*. A small canal leading from the third ventricle
into the infundibulum. L. 3. A. ad *laryngem*, *A. laryngis*.
The upper aperture of the larynx.

ADILISTOS (Lat.), n. n. A²d-i-listos. Gen., *adilistos*. From
adilistos (from a priv. and *discus*, to strain, not strained or
filtered). [Galen A. 313.] An old name for unstrained wine. [A.
325.]

ADIVAS (Sp.), n. pl. A²d-i-vā's. From Ar., *adiva*. An in-
flammatory affection of the throat in domestic animals, correspond-
ing to quins in man. A. 256, 328.

ADIVIE AMIDA, n. An Oriental name for the *Jatropha cur-*
cata. A. 344.

ADIVI GORANTA, n. An East Indian name for the *Ery-*
thronum monanthum. [L. A. Waddell, "Indian Med. Gaz." Sept.,
1865, p. 281.]

ADIVILISTOS (Lat.), n. m. A²d-i-listos. Gen., *adivilistos*. See
ADILISTOS.

Adonisveronica, *Teniflorum*. Syn. *f. rosea*. A European species cultivated in the United States. It is an annual herb, about 1 foot in height, bearing crimson flowers having from 5 to 8 petals, which are of nearly equal length with the sepals. [B. 19, 81, 9.]

Adonide (Ger.). See *A. autumnalis*. **A. campensis** (Ger.). *Adonis campensis*. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope; the leaves are used in lieu of cantarides. [L. 106.] **A. euphratica** (Gussone). *A. fovea* of *Mémoires de la Société royale*. A Sicilian species; an annual herb with a solitary red flower, nearly erect in botanical characters, but the calyx is not identical with it. It contains a glucoside apparently identical with adonidin. It has been recommended as a substitute for *A. vernalis*. [A. Corroli, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmaco.", April-May, 1885, p. 267.] **A. thys.** See *A. autumnalis*. **A. gracilis**. A South African species; the leaves are used by the natives as a vesicant. [L. 106.] **A. röschen**, *Vörslein*. See *A. autumnalis*. **A. verna**, *A. vernalis* (Linnaeus). Fr. *adonide printanière*, adonide. A species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in the United States, so called because blooming early in the spring. It is a perennial herb about 1 foot in height, bearing lemon-yellow flowers with 10 to 12 petals. The plant contains adonidin, and the leaves contain 10 per cent. of acetic acid. The fresh plant is a vesicant, but its irritant property is lost by drying. The roots are used in England as a purgative, and the leaves also are said to be drastic. The plant is employed on the Continent as a cardiac tonic and in Siberia as an abortifacient, and the rhizome has been used to adulterate black hellebore. [Huechard, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.", Jan. 1, 1886, p. 18 A.; B. 19, 41, 46.] **A. verna**, *A. vesicatrice*. See *A. campensis*.

Adonidechouder (A. Ger.). See *A. campensis*. **Adonis**, *Adonis*. A monneme for *A. autumnalis*. [B. 19.] **Sommer's** (Ger.). See *A. autumnalis*.

ADOPTER, n. *Adoptif* (Ger.). See **ADOPTER**.

ADOR (Lat.), n. n. *Ador* (A. Ger.). *adoris*, 1. A sort of corn; spelt. *Triticum speltis*. 2. Also wheat flour. [L. 48, 102, 105.]

ADORAL, adj. *Ador* (A. Ger.). From *ador*, near to, and *os*, the mouth. Near or in relation to the mouth. Latin *adoralis*.

ADORBITAL, n. *Ador* (A. Ger.). From *ador*, near to, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr. *adorbital*. The name used by Geoffroy for the lachrymal lake. Owen of fishes. [L. 27, 41.]

ADORE (Ger.), n. *Ador* (A. Ger.). A place in Saxony at which are mineral springs containing sodium chloride with traces of bromine, lithium, etc. [L. 106.]

ADORSKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Ador* (A. Ger.). *Adorskraut*. The *Ballota nigra*. [B. 92.]

ADOS, n. From *ados*, satiety. An alchemical term for water in which red-hot iron has been quenched. [L. 33.]

ADOS (Fr., adj.). *Ados*. *Ados*. [L. 101.]

ADOSCULATION, n. *Ados* (A. Ger.). From *adosc*, to kiss. Ger. *Befruchtung*, *Schneigung* (ist def.). 1. A term formerly applied to the contact of two living organisms in plants or animals by superficial contact alone. 2. A form of articulation in which one part is fitted into a cavity in another part. [B. 39.]

ADOSSETTE (Fr.), n. *Ados* (A. Ger.). A genus of mosses. [L. 41.]

ADOSSEMENT (Fr.), n. *Ados* (A. Ger.). The application of two surfaces to each other, as in the case of two membranes which are applied to each other by their opposite faces. [L. 41.]

ADOUICIR (Fr.), v. tr. *Adouicir*. To dilute; said of acids. [L. 52.]

ADOUICISSANT (Fr.), n. *Adouicissant*. A demulcent. [L. 41.]

ADOXA (Lat.), n. f. *Adoxa* (A. Ger.). From a priv., and *doxa*, estimation, because of its inconspicuousness. [B. 71.] Fr., *Adoxa*, Ger., *Bismarckia*, Sp., *Adoxa*. A genus of plants now assigned to the *Caprifoliaceae*, although formerly classed among the *Antennariaceae* and *Saxifragaceae*. [B. 19, 71.] *A. moschatellina* (Willdenow). Ger., *Bismarckia*, Musc. crows-foot. A species growing in Europe, England, and North America. It has been used as a detergent and antispasmodic. [L. 37, 46, 106.]

ADPHALANGINE (Fr.), n. *Adphalange*. An accessory phalanx. [L. 41.]

ADPLICITES (Lat.), adj. *Adplicites*. *Adplicites*. From *ad*, to, and *placere*, to fold. Appressed. [B. 121.]

ADPLICIBRUM (Lat.), n. *Adplicibrium*. From *ad*, to, and *plumbare*, to solder. Syn.: *ferrum*, *mountain*. Solder. [L. 53.]

ADPRESSED, adj. *Adpessus*. See **ADPRESSED**.

ADPRESSUS (Lat.), adj. *Adpressus*. See **ADPRESSED**.

ADRACALA, n. See **ADRACALINE**.

ADRACALINE, *ADRACALINE*. Fr., n. *Adracal*. From *Adracal*. See **ADRACALINE**.

ADRACINE (Lat.), n. f. *Adracine*. From *Adracine*. See **ADRACINE**.

ADRACINE (Fr., adj.). *Adracine*. From *Adracine*. See **ADRACINE**.

ADRACINE (Fr., adj.). *Adracine*. From *Adracine*. See **ADRACINE**.

ADRACINE (Fr., adj.). *Adracine*. From *Adracine*. See **ADRACINE**.

Fr., *adragant*, *adraganthe*. Ger., *Adragant*, *Adraganth*. It, *adragant*. Sp., *adragant*, *adraganto*. See **TRAGACANTHA**.

ADRAGANTHIN, n. *Adraganthin*. Lat., *adraganthina*, *adragantina*. Fr., *adraganthine*, *adraganthine*. Ger., *Adraganthin*. Sp., *adragantina*. See **TRAGACANTHA**.

ADRAGO (Sp.), n. *Adrago*. Syn.: *adrago*. A distilling apparatus used by the early Spanish navigators. [L. 95, 99.]

ADRAGA, n. See **ADRAGA**.

ADRAGAL, n. An alchemical name for sodium chloride. [B. 70.]

ADRAGAL, n. An alchemical name for garden saffron (some species of *Ornithogalum*). [B. 70.]

ADRAKHA (Lat.), n. *Adrakha*. From *Adrakha*. See **ADRAKHA**.

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ADRAKHA (Lat.), n. *Adrakha*. From *Adrakha*. See **ADRAKHA**.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U¹, blue; U², lull; U³, full; U⁴, urn; U⁵, like U (German).

ADYNATODUCHUM (Lat., n. n. *Adynatoduchum* adynatoduchus, from *adynatos*, a sick person, and *duchum*, enlargement. See **ADYNATODUCHUM**.)

ADYNATOS, **ADYNATUM** (Lat., adj's. *Adynatos*, *Adynatum*, adynatos, adynatum. Unhealthy, sickly; as *an*, *an invalid*. [L. 50.]

ADYNETON, **ADYNETUM** (Lat., n. n. *Adynetum*, *Adynetum*, adynetum, adynetum. A section of the botanical genus *Glycyrrhiza*. [L. 50.]

AEIDIACEI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Æidiacei*, *Æidiacei*, æidiacei, æidiacei. In the old classifications of *Fungi*, a division of the *Cormogasteres*, including those that are parasitic upon plants and contain a distinct cellular peridium. They comprise the genera *Æidia*, *Phoma*, *Phoma*, *Phoma*. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOLIUM (Lat., n. n. *Æidiolum*, *Æidiolum*, æidiolum, æidiolum. A supposed genus of *Fungi* the members of which are now known to be only the spermatophytes of other genera. [B. 76.]

ÆIDIOMYCETES (Lat., n. m. pl. *Æidiomycetes*, *Æidiomycetes*, æidiomycetes, æidiomycetes. From *æidia*, a wheel, and *myces*, a fungus. A collective name for the *Uredinea* and the *Uredinea*. [B. 76.]

ÆIDIOSPORE, n. *Æidiopora*, -ospor. For deriv., see **ÆIDIOSPORUM** and **SPORA**. One of the circular or rounded spores developed in the ascidium stage of *Fungi* of the order *Uredinea*. [B. 76.]

ÆIDIUM (Lat., n. n. *Æidium*, *Æidium*, æidium, æidium. From *æidia*, a wheel with a whip. (Ger. *Ädidiel*, *Ädidiel*.) 1. A wheel. [L. 50.] 2. In botany, a name formerly given to a number of *Fungi*, supposed to constitute a distinct genus, distinguished by the globose shape of the spores, which are arranged in little from radiating from a thin cellular base. The forms grouped under this head are now known to be merely stages in the development of certain *Carpogoneae* (*Fungi*) belonging to the order *Uredinea*. The latter, at a certain period of their development (called the ascidium stage), form globose masses beneath the epidermis of various plants. These masses consist of an agglomeration of rounded yellowish cells, called *æidiospores*, surrounded by a cellular investment called the peridium. By the rupture of the latter the *æidiospores* are set free and develop into a new individual, which then usually passes into what is called the uredo state. [B. 76.] See **UREDINEAE**.—*E. berberidis* (Persoon). Barberry rust. 2. A disease caused by a single *Phoma* species, formerly thought to constitute a distinct species of fungus. It forms bright-red rounded spots on the leaves and fruit of the barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), containing orange-colored *æidiospores*, which subsequently develop on wheat, oats, and other cereals, constituting the so-called red rust and black rust. [B. 76.] See *Phoma* *genus*.

ÆCKER (Ger., adj. *Äcker*. See **AGRICULTURE**.)

ÆDEPOS, **ÆDEPSUS** (Lat., n's m. *Ædepos*, *Ædeposus*, ædeposus, ædeposus. See **DIPOSA**.)

ÆDERCHEN (Ger., n. *Äderchen*. An arteriole. [L. 50.]

ÆDERIS (Ger., adj. *Äderis*. Venous. [L. 50.]

ÆIDES (Lat., n. f. *Æides*, *Æides*, æides, æides. Gen., *Æides*. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIA (Lat., n. f. *Æidia*, *Æidia*, æidia, æidia. Gen., *Æidia*. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOS (Lat., n. m. pl. *Æidios*, *Æidios*, æidios, æidios. Gen., *Æidios*. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOGRA (Lat., n. f. *Æidiogra*, *Æidiogra*, æidiogra, æidiogra. For deriv., see **ÆIDIOGRAPHY** and **GRA**. Gen., *Æidiogra*. Pain in the genitals. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOGRAPHY, n. *Æidio-graphia*. See **ÆIDIOGRAPHY**.

ÆIDIOLOGY, n. *Æidio-logia*. See **ÆIDIOLOGY**.

ÆIDIOSCOPY, n. *Æidio-scopia*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPY**.

ÆIDIOSCOPE, n. *Æidio-scopium*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPE**.

ÆIDIOSCOPIC, n. *Æidio-scopicus*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPIC**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICITY, n. *Æidio-scopicitas*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICITY**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUS, n. *Æidio-scopicus*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICUS**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUM, n. *Æidio-scopium*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICUM**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUS, n. *Æidio-scopicus*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICUS**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUS, n. *Æidio-scopicus*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICUS**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUS, n. *Æidio-scopicus*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICUS**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUS, n. *Æidio-scopicus*. See **ÆIDIOSCOPICUS**.

ÆIDIOSCOPICUS (Lat., n. f. *Æidioscopicus*, *Æidioscopicus*, æidioscopicus, æidioscopicus. For deriv., see **ÆIDIOSCOPY** and **ÆIDIOSCOPICUS**. Gen., *Æidioscopicus*. Sp., *æidioscopicus*. Pain in the genitals. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOGRAPHICUS (Lat., adj. *Æidio-graphicus*, *Æidio-graphicus*, æidio-graphicus, æidio-graphicus. From *æidia*, the genitals, and *graphia*, to write. Pertaining to masturbation. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOGRAPHISMUS (Lat., n. m. *Æidio-graphismus*, *Æidio-graphismus*, æidio-graphismus, æidio-graphismus. From *æidia*, the genitals, and *graphia*, to write. Pertaining to masturbation. [L. 50.]

ÆIDIOGRAPHIS, n. *Æidio-graphia*. See **ÆIDIOGRAPHY**.

ÆIDIOGRAPHICUS (Lat., adj. *Æidio-graphicus*, *Æidio-graphicus*, æidio-graphicus, æidio-graphicus. From *æidia*, the genitals, and *graphia*, to write. Pertaining to masturbation. [L. 50.]

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AEROLOGY (Lat., *aerologia*, Fr., *aérolologie*, Ger., *aerologie*, Gr., *αερολογία*, Olf or pertaining to aerology.

AEROLOGICAL (Lat., n. f. A^a-er-o-log-i-cal, Gr., *αερολογικός*, Gen., *aerologicus*, Aerology. [L. 50.]

AEROLOGIST, n. A^a-er-o-log-i-st. One who studies aerology. [L. 50.]

AEROLGY, n. A^a-er-o-log-y. From *aër*, air, and *λόγος* (see *logos*). Lat., *aerologia*, Fr., *aérologie*, Ger., *aerologie*, Gr., *αερολογία*. That branch of science treating of air, especially of air in its relations to salubrity. [L. 50, 108.]

AEROMANCY, n. A^a-er-o-man-cy. From *aër*, air, and *μαντεία*, Lat., *manthia*, Fr., *aéromancie*, Ger., *aeromantie*, Gr., *αερομαντία*. Divination practiced by observation of the atmosphere and its movements. [B. 48, 93.]

AERO-MECHANICS, n. A^a-er-o-mech-a-n-i-k's. For deriv., see *AER* and *MECHANICS*. Fr., *aéromécanique*, Ger., *Aeromechanik*, See *PNEUMATICS*.

AEROMEL, **AEROMELI** (Lat., n's n. A^a-er-o-mel-i, Gr., *αερομέλι*). Gen., *aeromeli's*, *aeromeli's* (-i's). From *aër*, air, and *μέλι*, honey. Fr., *aéromel*, It., *aeromeli*, See *MANNA*.

AEROMETER, n. A^a-er-o-met-er. From *aër*, air, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *aerometrum*, Fr., *aéromètre*, Ger., *Aerometer*, Gr., *αερομετρητής*. An apparatus invented by Marcus Hunt for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases and the density of air. It consists of a glass globe of a capacity of 10 cubic inches communicating with a tube, which has a column of 1 cubic inch and is divided into portions of tenths of an inch by a graduated scale. The instrument is placed in a tube full of water and rises or falls in the latter with changes in the pressure of the atmosphere. [L.]

AEROMETRICAL, adj. A^a-er-o-met-er-i-cal. Fr., *aérométrique*, Ger., *aerometrisch*, Sp., *aerométrico*. Of or pertaining to aerometry. [L.]

AEROMETRY, n. A^a-er-o-met-er-i-ty. Lat., *aerometria*. Fr., *aérométrie*, Ger., *Aérometrie*, It., *aerometria*, Gr., *αερομετρία*. That branch of physics which treats of the measurement of the density of gases. [L.] See *PNEUMATICS*.

AEROMICROBION (Lat., n. n. A(a)-er-o-mi-kro-bi-on. From *aër*, air, *μικρός*, small, and *βίος*, life. Gr., *αερομικροβιον*. Lustig's name for any microscopic organism which requires free oxygen for the maintenance of its vitality. [*Cribb. I. d. med. Wissenschaften, July 1883, p. 410, B.]

AEROMYCA, **AEROMYCE** (Lat., n's f. A(a)-er-o-my-ca, Gr., *αερομυκα*, Gen., *aeromycis*, Fr., *aéromyces*, Ger., *Aeromyces*, It., *aeromycis*, Gr., *αερομυκη*. A variety of gastronomic fungus. [L. 50.]

AEROMYX (Lat., n. m. A(a)-er-o-my-x(-i)-u's(u's). See *AEROMYCES*.

AEROPERITONIA (Lat., n. f. A(a)-er-o-per-i-ton-i-a. Fr., *aéropéritone*, See *APERTONIA*.

AEROPETES (Lat., adj. A^a-er-o-pet-er(-i)-es. Gr., *αερόπτερος*, flying in the air. Flying. [L. 50.]

AÉROPHANE (Fr., adj. A^a-er-o-fa-n. As transparent as air. [L. 41, 101.]

AÉROPHORE (Fr., adj. and n. A^a-er-o-fob. See *AEROPHORE* and *AEROPHOREUS*.

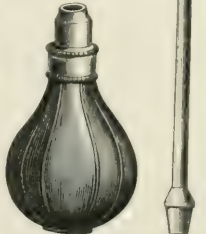
AEROPHOBIA (Lat., n. f. A(a)-er-o-pho-bi-a. From *aër*, air, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *aérophobie*, Ger., *Aerophobie*, It., *aerofobia*, Sp., *aerofobia*. Aerophoby; dread of air or of contact with air, an occasional symptom of rabies and of some other nervous affections. [A. 300.]

AEROPHOBIC, adj. A^a-er-o-pho-bi-k. Lat., *aerophobus*, *aerophobus*, Fr., *aérophobe*, Ger., *aerophobisch*, It., *aerofobo*, Sp., *aerofóbico*. Afraid of air.

AEROPHOBUS (Lat., adj. and n. A(a)-er-o-pho-bus(u's). [A. 300.] aerophob. 2. (N.) a patient suffering from aerophobia. [Aurelian (L. 84.)]

AEROPHORY, n. A^a-er-o-pho-ry. See *AEROPHORE*.

AEROPHON, n. A^a-er-o-pho-n. From *aër*, air, and *φωνή*, sound. Fr., *aérophone*, Ger., *Aerophon*. An apparatus invented by Edison for rendering the voice audible at a great distance. It is essentially composed of a speaking tube, the lower part of which is a telephone-diaphragm which is set into vibration by the voice, and by its vibratory motion causes a valve in a whistle from which at the same time a sound is produced by a blast of air. The action of the valve impresses upon the loud sound of the whistle the articulate quality of the speaking voice, so that the words uttered by the latter are transmitted by the former. [B. 19.]



GARRAI'S AEROPHON. CAPTER CHARPENTIER.

AÉROPHORE (Ger.), adj. A^a-er-o-for. Aerophorous.

AÉROPHORE (Fr., adj. and n. A^a-er-o-for. 1. (Adj.) aerophorous. [L. 2.] 2. (N.) a tracheal insulator invented by Gairral, in 1876, for the resuscitation of still-born children. [A. 15.]

AEROPHOREOUS, adj. A^a-er-o-pho-r-us. From *aër*, air, and *φορέω*, to bear. Lat., *aerophorus*, Fr., *aérophoreux*, Ger., *aerophor*, It., *aeroforo*. Syn.: *aeriferous* (1st def.). 1. Containing or conducting air. 2. Generating gas; causing effervescence. [B.; L.]

AEROPHOREUS (Lat.), adj. A(a)-er-o-pho-r-us(u's). Aerophorous. [B.] See *PULVIS* a.

AEROPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A(a)-er-o-pho-tho-r(a). From *aër* and *φθάνω*, corruption. Ger., *Aerophthora*. Syn.: *acrodiphthura*, Idiopity of the air. [A.]

AEROPHTHORICUS (Lat.), adj. A(a)-er-o-pho-tho-r-i-cus(u's). Produced by, dependent upon, or suffering from the effects of impure air. [A. 50.]

AÉROPHYSE (Fr., adj. A^a-er-o-fes. From *aër*, air, and *φύω*, to distend. Sp., *aerofeso*. Inflated; distended with air. [L. 52, 98.]

AEROPHYTA (Lat., n. pl. A(a)-er-o-pho-ty(-ta). From *aër*, air, and *φυάω*, a plant. Fr., *aérophytes*, Ger., *Aerophyten*, It., *aerofiti*, Sp., *aerofitos*. Aerophytes; in the older systems of botanical classification, a cohort of the *Thallogeas* comprising the *Lichens*. [B. 34.]

AÉROPHYTE, n. A^a-er-o-phyte. Lat., *aerophyton*, Fr., *aérophyte*, Ger., *Aerophyte*, It., *aerofito*, Sp., *aerofito*. A plant which lives and grows wholly in the air. See *AERIAL PLANT*. In the pl. a's, the *Aerophyta*. 2. A plant formerly supposed to be derived from extra-terrestrial sources, as from meteorites. [B. 19, 48.]

AEROPLETURIE (Fr., n. A^a-er-o-plu-ré. From *aër*, air, and *πλευρά*, rib. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

AEROPNEUMONASIA, **AEROPNEUMONECTASIA** (Lat., n's f. A(a)-er-o-pno-nu-s(-a)-mectasia(-i)-a. From *aër*, air, *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *έκτασις*, distension. Fr., *aéropneumonie*, See *PNEUMONECTASIS*.

AÉROPYLE, n. A^a-er-o-pil. From *aër*, air, and *πύλη*, a gate. An opening, of unknown function, existing in the pods of some leguminous plants. [L. 67.]

AERORRHACHIA, **AERORRHACHIS** (Lat., n's f. A(a)-er-o-rach(-i)-a. From *aër*, air, and *ρῆχμα*, a rib. Gen., *aerorrhachis*, Fr., *aérorrachie*, It., *aerorrhachia*, Sp., *aerorrhachis*. An accumulation of air in the vertebral canal. [L. 41, 45, 63.]

AEROSCOPE, n. A^a-er-o-skop. From *aër*, air, and *σκοπέω*, to observe. Fr., *aéroscope*, Ger., *Aeroskop*. An instrument devised by Foucault for determining the purity of the air by microscopical examination. [L. 60.]

AEROSCOPY, n. A^a-er-o-sko-py. Fr., *aéropscopie*, Sp., *aeroscopia*. The observation of the atmosphere to determine its condition. [L. 56.]

AERSE, adj. Fr., *aérose*, Lat., *aerosus* (from *αἶρ*, air). Made of copper or brass; resembling copper. [L.]

AERONIS (Lat., n. f. A(a)-er-o-nis. Gen., *aerona's* (-a's). From *aër*, air, and *νόσος*, to become air. Ger., *Luftung*, *Ausflutung*. Syn.: *derivation* (1st def.). 1. The formation of gas within the body. See *PNEUMATOSIS*. 2. Refrigeration by a current of air. 3. Attenuation of the blood; a magnifying resolution of the blood into vapor. [A. 306, 1, 53, 95.]

AEROSPHERE, n. A^a-er-o-sfer. From *aër*, air, and *σφαίρα*, a globe. Fr., *aérosphère*. The atmosphere. [L. 56.]

AEROSTATHMION (Fr., n. A^a-er-o-sta-th-mi-on. From *aër*, air, and *σταθμός*, a weighing. An apparatus invented by Carpi for determining variations in the weight and temperature of the atmosphere. [L. 41.]

AEROSTATIC, adj. A^a-er-o-sta-ti-k. For deriv., see *AEROSTATICS*. Fr., *aérostatique*, Ger., *aerostatisch*. It., *aerostatico*. Sp., *aerostático*. Of or pertaining to aerostatics. [L. 56.]

AEROSTATICS, n. A^a-er-o-sta-ti-k's. For deriv., see *AER* and *STATICS*. Lat., *aerostatica*, Fr., *aérostatique*, Ger., *Aerostatik*, It., *Luftgleichgewichtskunde*, It., *aerostatica*, Sp., *aerostática*. That science which treats of the conditions of equilibrium of gases. [L. 108.]

AEROTANTITES (Lat., n. A(a)-er-o-tan-ti(-a)-tan-ti(-a)-nites. From *aër*, air, and *τείνω*, to stretch. Kastner's term for an aerolipolyte (q. v.). [L. 50.]

AEROTANYSSTER (Lat., n. m. A(a)-er-o-tan-ti(-a)-nys-sus(-i)-tus(-i)-ter. Ger., *aerotanysster*. See *AEROLEPTYSTER*.

AEROTHERAPY, n. A^a-er-o-the-r-a-py. From *aër*, air, and *θεραπεία*, to cure. Fr., *aérothérapie*, Ger., *Aerotherapie*, It., *aeroterapia*, Sp., *aeroterapia*. See *PNEUMOTIC THERAPY*.

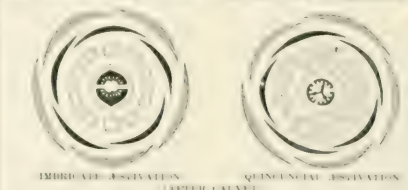
AEROTHORAX (Lat., n. f. A(a)-er-o-tho-rax(-i)-a. Gen., *aerothorax*. From *aër*, air, and *θώραξ*, the chest. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

AEROTRACTOR, n. A^a-er-o-tra-ctor. Deriv., Lat., *aer*, air, and *τραχέω*, to draw. Fr., *aérotacteur*, See *AEROTRACTOR*.

AEROTROPHOSIS (Lat., n. A(a)-er-o-tra-pho-sis. From *aër*, air, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Ger., *Aerotrophosis*. Dryness. Ger., *Lufttrockenheit*. Dryness of the air. [L. 50.]

AEROTROPHUS (Lat., n. A(a)-er-o-tra-pho-sus(-i)-tus(-i)-ter. Pertaining to or produced by dryness of the air. [L. 50.]

AEROZOA (Lat., n. pl. A(a)-er-o-zo-a. From *aër*, air, and *ζώον*, an animal. Ger., *Aerozoön*. An animal for whose existence air is requisite. [L. 41, 57.]

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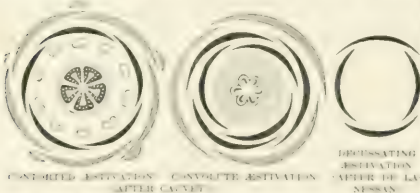
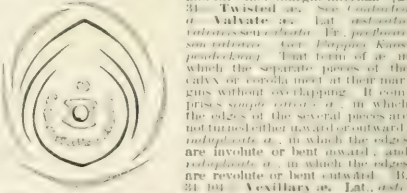
valvulifer. Ger. *ausseitsgeschlagene Kapseldeckelung*. See *Valvate*. **a**. **Simple** valvate n. Fr. *pocheuse valvée*. a. **simple**. See *Valvate*. **a**. **Spiral** a. Lat. *distortum spirale*. Fr. *pocheuse spirale*. 1 Quinquennial a. (b, 7). 2 A variety of *a. m.*



which the separate pieces of calyx or corolla are very numerous and form a spiral series, each piece in which covers in in part the succeeding piece. B. 104. **Supervolute** 36, lat., *distenta*



supercultrata. Fr., *profloratus supercultratus*. A variety of plicate fr. in which the folds of the corolla all have an oblique turn in the same direction. B. 51.—*Triquetrous* fr. Fr. *profloratus triquetre*. A variety of imbricate fr. in which the pieces of calyx or corolla are arranged in sets of 3 one piece in each set lying external, another internal, and the third with one margin external

[illegible]

VEXILLARY INFLEXION
(AFTER CAVALI)
ratio vexillaris. Fr., *prothoracisme*
vexillaire. Ger., *fahnenförmige*
Knospenablenkung. That form of in-
bentness in which a single piece the vexillum becomes enlarged
and is folded over the other parts of the bud. [B. 34, 77.]

ESTIVUS, *lat.* adj. Pertaining to the warm season. **Estival**.
ESTIVANT, *adj.* Estivating. *lat.* *estivans* from *estivare* to be boiling hot). **Fr.** *æstuant*. That which ferments or is boiling. — *l.* 41.

ESTUARIUM *Estu-ri-um* *Fis-tes-ter-i-um* *Estu-ri-um*
Estu-ri-um *Estu-ri-um* *Estu-ri-um* *Estu-ri-um* *Estu-ri-um*
 of water meet, an estuary. 2. A vapor bath. 3. A tube through
 which a test-ion is introduced to a part to be analyzed. B. 2.

2. *l. cretensis*. 3. *Russula crenatipila* [L. 71, 74]. Black-spored agaric. See under A. series E. or *Cupressaceae*. *Extractum agaricii alcoholicum*. Fr. *extractum aquosum dypici*. An extract made from white agaric (*Polyporus dypicius*) by digesting the latter with alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a suitable consistency. Wurttemb. Ph. 1798. [L. 85]. *Extractum agaricii aquosum*. Fr. Cod. 1832. Fr. *extractum aquosum dypici*. Made by extracting white agaric with cold water, filtering, expressing, and evaporating. L. 85. *Extractum agaricii gummo-resinosum*. Fr. *extractum aquosum dypici*. *Extrait hydrol. coudé d'ag.* An extract of white agaric (*Polyporus dypicius*) made by digesting 3 parts of the latter with 15 of alcohol and 2.760 of boiling water, decanting, filtering, and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. [Sp. Ph. (1798).] Other preparations were employed in medical formulae. [L. 85]. *Ferruginous-spored agaric*. See under A. series C. or *Boletus*. *Merl. resatum solutium cum agarico*. See under Merl. *Purplespored agaric*. See under A. series D. or *Boletus*. *Rose-spored agaric*. See under A. series B. or *Polyporus*. *Trochisci de agarico*. Fr. *trochisci dypici*. Syn. *a. strobilicatus*. Troches made out of white agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*) by triturating the latter with white wine to which usually ginger and sometimes gum tragacanth were added. Sydenham. B. 30. Disp. Palatinat. 1754. Sard. Ph. (1773). Brunsv. Ph. (1777). Wurttemb. Ph. (1798). Sp. Ph. (1798). L. 85. *White-spored agaric*. See under L. series A. or *Lecanoporus*.

AGARICIFIED (Provinc. Eng.), adj. *A²ga²r²i²f²id*. Feverish. [L. 45.]

AGARIKON, AGARIKUM (Lat.), n. n. *A²ga²r²i²k²on²*. Barbarous forms of *agaricum*. [L. 105.] See *POLYPORUS* and *OUTLES*.

AGARISTA (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²r²i²st²a²*. A genus of Ericaceous plants, established by Don. [L. 67.]

AGARUM (Lat.), n. n. *A²ga²r²u²m²*. A genus of olive-spored *Algae*, distinguished from *Laminaria* chiefly by the frond being always perforated with roundish holes. [L. 67.]—*A. esculentum*. See *LAMINARIA esculenta*.

AGASTAMARAY, n. An Indian name for the *Fistula striatula*. [L. 105.]

AGASSIN (Fr.), n. *A²ga²s²a²n²*. A vine bud from which no fruit is developed. [L. 42.]

AGASSIZIA (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²i²z²i²a²*. A genus of plants, named in honor of Agassiz, belonging partly to the genus *Galaxia* and partly to the genus *Utricularia*. [L. 30.]

AGASTACHUS (Lat.), n. m. *A²ga²s²a²s²t²a²k²us²* (ch²us²). Gen. *agastachus*. From *agastach*, admirable, and *stachys* an ear of corn, a spike. A genus of proteaceous plants, established by R. Brown. [L. 94.]

AGASTER (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²u²b²er²*. Gen. *agaster*. From *astrix*, and *stachys*, the paunch. An animal without an alimentary canal. [L. 94.]

AGASTOR (Lat.), n. m. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²o²r²*. Gen. *agastor*. From a copul., and *stachys*, the womb. 1. A twin. 2. An agastor. [L. 30.]

AGASTROIDS (Lat.), n. n. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²o²i²d²*. A genus of *Agastachus*. An organism without a proper alimentary canal. [Blainville, L. 63.]

AGASTREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²r²e²* (e²e²). See *CISTODA*.

AGASTRIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²r²i²a²*. *Agastri-* animals. [L. 105.]

AGASTRIC, adj. *A²ga²s²t²r²ik²*. Lat. *agastricus*. Fr. *agastrique*. Ger. *magastlos*. It. *agastrico*. Sp. *agastrico*. Syn. *anenterate*. Having no internal digestive cavities. [L. 41, 56, 98, 108.]

AGASTRICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²r²ik²a²*. See *AGASTRIA*.

AGASTRONERIA (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²ro²n²er²i²a²*. From *agastrix*, and *stachys*, the stomach, and *nerion*, a nerve. Fr. *agastronerie*. Sp. *agastroneria*. Diminished power in the nervous of the stomach. [L. 11.]

AGASTRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²ro²n²om²i²a²*. Fr. *agastronomie*. Ger. *Agastronomie*. It. *agastronomia*. Sp. *agastronomia*. See *AGASTRONOMIA*.

AGASTROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²ro²z²o²a²*. From *agastrix*, the stomach, and *zōon*, an animal. Fr. *agastrozoaires*. See *AGASTRIA*.

AGATHYLIS (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²il²is²*. Gen. *agathylis*. Fr. *agathylis*. Ger. *Agathylis*. It. *agathylis*. Sp. *agathylis*. A genus of umbelliferous plants. [L. 30, 67.]—*A. galbanum*. See *DURIO* *galbanum*.

AGATE, n. *A²ga²t²*. See *ACHATES*.—*A. small*. See *AGATINE*. *AGATE* (Fr.), n. *A²ga²t²*. 1. The agate. 2. *Agaric*. [A. 321.] *A. de chène*. See *POLYPORUS ignitius*. *A. minéral*. See *MUSCIVOR* *agat*. *A. mondé*. Prepared agaric. [L. 32.]

AGATHENELLE, AGATHENSELLE (Ger.), n. s. *A²ga²t²h²en²el²le²*. A Norwegian spring. [L. 305.]

AGATHIS (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²is²*. Gen. *agathis*. From *agathē*, a heap or cluster, from the arrangement of the flowers. A genus of East Indian coniferous trees, established by Salisb. [L. 64.]—*A. Dammarina*. The dammar-pine, from which dammar turpentine is extracted. [L. 5.] [L. 64.]

AGATHODES (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²o²des²*. A genus of gentianaceous plants, of the family *Chironia*, established by Don. [A. 321.]—*A. angustifolia* Don. Syn. *Succisa angust-*

folia [Wallroth]. This, the only species, has a bitter root, employed in the north of India as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [A. 321.] Cf. *AGATHODES*, *GENTIANA*, and *OPHELIA*.

AGATHODES (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²o²des²* (u²s). In botany, transparent like agate. [L. 63.]

AGATHOLEPIS (Lat.), adj. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²o²lep²is²*. From *agathē*, beautiful, and *lepis*, a scale. In botany, having brilliant or colored scales. [L. 63.]

AGATHOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²o²ph²yl²um²*. From *agathē*, beautiful, and *phyllo-*, a leaf. Gen. *agathophyllum*. Ger. *Geurblat*. A genus of plants of the laurel family. [Masters, L. 67.]—*A. aromaticum*. A Madagascar tree, the drupaceous fruit of which has an aromatic odor and a bitter, acid, and astringent taste, and possesses stimulant properties. The kernel is known as the *Madagascar clove nutmeg*. The natives use the leaves as a condiment. [B. 97; L. 67.]

AGATHOSMA (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²o²sm²a²*. From *agathē*, pleasing, and *osmā*, an odor. Fr. *agathosma*. Ger. *Waldgerst*. A genus of dicotyledonous plants, established by Willdenow. [L. 37, 41, 64.]—*A. crenata*. See *THOSMA crenata*.—*A. pulchella*. A blunt-leaved species constituting one of the varieties of "bucku," or "booku" (see *BUCCHI*). The dried and powdered leaves, mixed with grease, are used by the Hottentots for anointing themselves. [L. 64.]

AGATHOTES (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²s²t²a²s²t²h²o²tes²* (e²s). Gen. *agathotes*. From *agathē*, goodness. A genus of icontinuous plants. [B. 19.]—*A. chirayta*. Syn. *Gentiana chirayta*, *Opheidia chirayta*. A species indigenous to northern India, containing a pure bitter, used for the same purposes as gentian and known as *chiretta*. [L. 61.] See *CHIRATA*.

AGATHWASSER (Ger.), n. *A²ga²t²w²ass²er²*. See *ACHATINUSQUELLE*.

AGATI (Lat.), n. m. indeel (really a Hindu word). *A²ga²t²e*. A genus of leguminous plants, of the sub-order *Papilionaceae*, established by Desvieux. [A. 306; L. 87.]—*A. reschynonea grandiflora* [Linnaeus]. *A. grandiflora*. An East India tree (the *bals* of Bengal, the *gera* of Bengal, the *gera* of Bengal), and young pods of which are used in making curry. The juice of the flower is used for dimness of vision, and the bark, which is bitter and tonic, is used in small-pox. [L. 67, 87.]

AGATIBAD (Ger.), n. *A²ga²t²i²b²ad²*. See *ACHATINUSQUELLE*.

AGATINE (Fr.), n. *A²ga²t²in²*. The agate-snail, a genus of terrestrial pulmonobranchous gastropods found in the tropics. A species found on Princes' Island (*Agathina bicarinata*) was formerly made the basis of a syrup used in phthisis. [L. 49, 110.]

AGAVE (Lat.), n. f. *A²ga²v²e²*. From *agave*, admirable, or *Agave*, the name of one of the Nereids. Fr. *agavé*. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, distinguished by bearing a many-flowered scape with flowers at the summit of which the stamens, crown, stamens, and adherent to the ovary, with the segments fused into a tube above the ovary. [B. 34.] Several of the species bear a considerable resemblance in appearance to plants of the genus *Aloe*, with which they are sometimes confounded. Most of the species yield a rather bitter and astringent juice. [a. 5.]—*A. americana* [Linnaeus]. Fr. *agavé d'Amérique*. Ger. *Baum-aloë*, *grosse* (oder *hundert-ährige*) *Aloe*. The American *Aloe* or century-plant (one of the *maguēs* of South America, the *mexal* of Mexico): a very large herb indigenous to tropical America and naturalized in Florida and on the shores of the Mediterranean, having a scape from 15 to 25 feet high, or even higher, surmounted by a panicle of yellow flowers. [B. 34; L. 65.]

When the plant has reached maturity, which takes from ten to twenty years, according to the climate, it sends forth a stem 40 feet in height, which puts out numerous branches, each bearing flowers that continue in full bloom for several months as the flowers fall, the plant dies. [A. 327.] From an extract of the leaves balls are made which form a lather with water, like soap. The central portion of the stem, split longitudinally, is used for hones or razor-strops. A translucent gum, *gum maguē*, is obtained from the plant. The fibre is used to some extent for the same purposes as hemp fibre. The fresh juice is said to be laxative, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and has been used in scurvy and in syphilis. [L. 30, 50, 65, 86.]—*A. d'Amérique* (Fr.). *A. americana*.—*A. fruticosa*. A species from which a variety of spirits is made in Spain. [L. 77.]—*A. lutesca*. *Agave meco* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Central Mexico, from the purified juice of the leaves of which a pectoral syrup is made. [J. N. Meisner, Ann. Jour. de Pharm., Jan., 1866, p. 180.]—*A. mexicana*. A species closely allied to *A. americana*. The juice is used in Mexico for bleaching. [L. 65, 77.]—*A. Palmeri*, *A. Par-*



AGAVE

Agenia due to disease of the terminal extremities of the gustatory nerves. [L. 57.]

AGENIOSIS (Lat., n. f. *A²ga²g²o²s²is*, Gen., *ageniosus*. See *AGROSIS*.)

AGESTIA (Lat., n. f. *A²g²e²st²i²a²*, Gr., *ágestia*, Fr., *agésie*, Ger., *agestie*, Sp., *agestia*, 1. Fastidious. [A. 311.] 2. Loss of the sense of taste. [L. 46.] See *AGROSIS*. 3. Any disease of the sense of taste. [Pinel, Alib. [L. 50].]

AGESTUS (Lat., n. f. *A²g²e²st²u²s²*, Gr., *ágestos*, 1. Fastidious. [A. 311.] 2. Lacking the sense of taste. 3. Untasted, untired. [L. 50].]

AGE VITA (Lat., n. f. *A²a²g²e²v²i²t²a²*, Th., Syn., *jugis vita*, An old name for a medicament which was used as an antidiarrhoeic with galbanum root, long and white pepper, sage, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, and cloves, boiled in oil. [L. 9.]

AGGELULA (Lat., n. f. *A²a²g²e²l²u²la²*, Fr., *aggeulle*, 1. The thora of most of the mosses. [Necker B. 1.] 2. The cups cluster-cups of the *Puccinia* in the acidium stage. [Hoffmann [B. 1].]

AGGER (Lat., n. m. *A²a²g²e²r²*, Gr., *aggrē*, Lat., a heap; in anatomy, a prominence. *A. perpendicularis*, *A. ponticus*, See *EGESTASIA*, *aggrē*, *A. valvularum venarum*, The little projection at the junction of the valves of a vein with the wall of the vessel. [A. 305.]

AGGET, **AGGETTE**, n. *A²g²e²t²*, Fr., *aguiette*, 1. An anther. [Kersey L. 78.] 2. An anther or catkin. [Gordal L. 78.]

AGGLOMERATE, adj. *A²g²l²o²m²e²r²at²*, Lat., *agglomeratus* (from *agglomerare*, to gather into a ball or skein). Fr., *aggloméré*, Ger., *agglomeriert*, It., *agglomerato*, Sp., *aglomerado*. In botany, collected into a mass (like the stamens in some varieties of *Anona*). [B.]

AGGLOMERATION, n. *A²g²l²o²m²e²r²a²sh²n²*, Lat., *agglomeration*, Fr., *agglomération*, Ger., *Agglomeration*, *Agglomerierung*, It., *agglomerazione*, Sp., *aglomeración*, 1. In chemistry, a collection of dissimilar uncombined molecules into a loose mass. [L. 109.] 2. In botany, the state of being agglomerate (q. v.). [L.]

AGGLUTINANT, adj. and n. *A²g²l²u²t²i²n²ant²*, Gr., *προκαταλαβων* (adj.), *προκαταλαβων* (n.), Lat., *agglutinans* (from *agglutinare*, to glue to), Fr., *agglutinant*, *agglutinatif*, Ger., *agglutinierend* (adj.), *agglutinierende Mittel* (n.), It., *agglutinante*, Sp., *aglutinante*, 1. Promoting the repair of wounds by adhesion (said of sticking-plaster and the like). 2. As formerly used, a medicine which favored the union of wounds by promoting nutrition. [A. 321.]

AGGLUTINANTIA (Lat., n. m. pl. of *agglutinans* (q. v.), *A²g²l²u²t²i²n²a²nt²i²a²*, Gr., *προκαταλαβων*), Lat., *agglutinantes*, Fr., *agglutinantes*, Ger., *agglutinierend*, It., *agglutinanti*, Sp., *aglutinantes*, 1. Promoting the repair of wounds by adhesion (said of sticking-plaster and the like). 2. As formerly used, a medicine which favored the union of wounds by promoting nutrition. [A. 321.]

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the calyx is small or wanting; and the ovary is inferior. It comprises the following families (orders in other systems): *Caprifoliaceae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Valerianaceae*, *Dipsacaceae*, and *Compositae*. [B. 35.]

AGGREGATE, n. *A²g²r²e²g²at²*, From *aggregare*, to add to a flock. Ger., *Aggregat*. A mass or assemblage of homogeneous elements. [A. 315; L. 56.]

AGGREGATE, adj. *A²g²r²e²g²at²*, Lat., *aggregatus*, Fr., *aggrégé*, Ger., *aggregiert*, *aggehauf*, It., *aggregato*, Sp., *agregado*, 1. United into a common aggregated mass. [L. 56.] 2. In botany, collected into one mass or bundle. [B.] Cf. *AGGREGATE* and *AGGREGATED*. 3. Agminate (q. v.). [J.] 4. A term used by Darwin (in 1875) to characterize the condition of the protoplasm of the cells in the tentacles of the sun-dew after its collection into amorphous masses, due to excitation. [J.]

AGGREGATEN (Ger.), n. pl. *A²g²r²e²g²at²en²*, Aggregate flowers (those composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx). [A. 315.]

AGGREGATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *A²g²r²e²g²at²i²*, (tite), In botany, fruits (those aggregated). [Lindley L. 73.]

AGGREGATION, n. *A²g²r²e²g²a²sh²n²*, Lat., *aggregatio*, Fr., *aggrégation*, Ger., *Aggregation*, *Aggregat*, *Zusammenhäufung*, It., *aggregazione*, Sp., *agregación*, The collection of matter into well-defined masses. [J.] See A. ELEMENTS, A. MASSES, and A. VISCID. A. FORM (Ger.). See AGGLOMERATION.

AGGREGATIVILEN (Ger.), n. pl. *A²g²r²e²g²at²ef²pil²en²*, See *PILULE AGGREGATIVILEN*.

AGGREGATUS (Lat.), adj. *A²g²r²e²g²at²u²s²*, Aggregated. [B.]

AGGER, **AGHA LUCHIE**, **AGHAR**, n's. Oriental names for aloes-wood. [L. 105.]

AGHESTIA (Lat., n. f. *A²g²h²e²st²i²a²*, Gr., *ágestia*, See *AGROSIS*.)

AGHIL, n. An East Indian name for aloes-wood. [B. 78.]

AGHOL (Pers.). See *ALAGI*.

AGI, n. A West Indian name for the red pepper. [L. 78.]

AGIAHALID, **AGIAHALID**, n's. East Indian names for the Indian thorn, probably a species of *Prunus*. The fruit is bitter and styptic, and the leaves are sour and astringent. [L. 97.]

AGILA-WOOD, n. *A²g²l²a²w²ud²*, See *ALOES-WOOD*.

AGILLOCHUM (Lat.), n. n. *A²g²l²o²ch²um²*, See *ALOES-WOOD*.

AGIN, n. *A²g²i²n²*, Fr., *aginine*, Ger., *Aginin*, A yellow substance obtained by the decomposition of axine acid. [L. 65.]

AGIONYLUM (Lat.), n. n. *A²g²i²o²n²yl²um²*, From *ayos*, sacred, and *nylos*, word. *Agionylum*, v. l. [L. 30.]

AGIS, n. An old name for the thigh. [L. 84.]

AGITATEUR (Fr.), n. *A²g²i²t²a²t²ur²*, See *AGITATOR*.

AGITATION, n. *A²g²i²t²a²sh²n²*, Gr., *ágitatio*, Lat., *agitatio*, Fr., *agitation*, Ger., *Aufregung*, *Erregung*, *Erschütterung*, *Bewegung*, It., *agitazione*, Sp., *agitación*, 1. In pharmacy, a shaking or stirring. 2. A constant and fatiguing motion of the body; the restlessness of severe fevers. See *JACTATION*. 3. A perturbed state of mind. A. S. P. L. 13, 14.

AGITATOR, n. *A²g²i²t²a²t²ur²*, Fr., *agitateur*, A glass rod for stirring liquids; any apparatus for shaking or stirring. [L.]

AGITATORII (Lat.), adj. *A²g²i²t²a²t²ur²*, Convulsive. [L. 45.] In the pl., *agitorii*, used as a n., convulsive diseases. [L. 84.]

AGITÉ (Fr.), n. *A²g²i²t²e²*, An insane person who, on account of restlessness, needs to be restrained. [L. 40.]

AGLACTATION, n. *A²g²l²a²kt²a²sh²n²*, Lat., *aglactatio*, Fr., *aglactation*, See *AGALACTIA*.

AGLAIA (Lat., n. f. *A²g²l²a²i²a²*, Gr., *áglaiá*, splendor. A genus of meliaceae trees. [L. 67.] *A. edulis*, An edible species found in Asia and Oceania. [L. 49.] *A. odorata*, A species the flowers of which are used in China to perfume tea. [L. 49.]

AGLANDEAU (Fr.), n. *A²g²l²a²nd²e²u²*, A kind of olive. [L. 67.]

AGLAOPHOTOS (Lat.), n. f. *A²g²l²a²p²h²o²t²u²s²*, Gen., *aglaophotus*, Gr., *áglaiophotos*, Fr., *aglaophote*, The *Paeonia officinalis*. [L. 47, 50, 106.]

AGLAR (Ger.), n. *A²g²l²ar²*, The columbine. See *AGRIOLIA*. [L. 46.] *A. kraut*, The rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*). [A. 315.]

AGLAURIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A²g²l²a²ur²id²e²*, A family of *Hydrozoa* of the order *Trachomedusa*. [E. R. Lankester B. 75.]

AGLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *A²g²l²a²x²is²*, See *AGALACTIA*.

AGLEIN, n. *A²g²l²in²*, See *AGLAR*.

AGLEIKRAUT (Ger.), n. *A²g²l²e²r²kra²ut²*, The thorny rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*). [A. 305.]

AGLET, **AGLETTE**, n's. *A²g²l²et²*, Old names for an anther. [L. 73.]

AGLEY (Ger.), n. *A²g²l²e²*, 1. The columbine. See *AGRIOLIA*. 2. A whitlow. [A. 305.]

AGLIA (Lat.), n. f. *A²g²l²i²a²*, Fr., *aglie*, See *AGLIS*.

AGLIS, **AGLIS**, **AGLITHES** (Lat.), n's and n. f. *A²g²l²i²s²*, *A²g²l²i²th²e²s²*, Gen's, *aglid²i²*, *aglit²h²u²m²*, Gr., *áglis* (gen., *áglides*). A head of garlic. [A. 311.]

AGLIO (It.), n. *A²g²l²io²*, Garlic (*Allium sativum*). [L.]

AGLOBULIA (Lat.), n. f. *A²g²l²o²b²ul²i²a²*, From a

hooks for the treatment of fractured patella. [L. 49, 55.] 2. In the pl., *a.s.*, in botany, the hami-hooked spines of plants. [B.]

AGRAFFE (Fr.), n. A^2 -gra-fé. See AGRAFE.

AGRAHALID (Ar.), n. See AGRAHALID.

AGRAMMATISM, n. A^2 -ra-ma-tizm. Lat., *agrammatismus* from *agrammatos*, unable to read or write. Syn.: *akutaphasia*. A form of aphasia characterized by "inability to form words grammatically and to arrange them in sentences syntactically." Kussmaul, A. 350.] Cf. PARAPHASIA.

AGRANDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^2 -gra-n'dis-se-ma'n't. Magnification, amplification with a lens. [L. 52.]

AGRAPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -gra-phá. A^2 -grá. From a priv. and *graphein*, the art of writing. Fr. *agraphie*. Ger. *agraphie*. Inability to write, due to disconnection of the central nervous system. In attempting to write, sometimes only lines are made, sometimes separate letters, but not words; or words may be written, but not to form sentences. [A. 570.] **A. literalis**. A variety in which letters are not formed, but only path-words and hangings. [D. 18.] **A. verbalis**. A variety in which, while the letters may be correctly formed, the words into which they are joined are either fanciful or entirely inappropriate. [D. 18.]

AGRÉGAT, **AGRÉGATION** (Fr.), n.s. A^2 -gra-gá. A^2 -sho'n't. See AGGREGATE and AGGREGATION.

AGRÈGE (Fr.), adj. A^2 -gra-zhá. 1. Aggregate. 2. As a L., an adjunct professor. [A. 321; B.]

AGRIELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-re-lí-ko'sí's. See AGRIELCOSIS.

AGRÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^2 -gra-me. The alteration of the blood that takes place in gout; also gout itself. [L. 82.]

AGRENAS (Fr.), n. A^2 -gra-an'. A Provence name for the wild plum-tree. [L. 41.]

AGRENT (Fr.), n. A^2 -gre-ast'. The juice of unripe fruit, especially of grapes; verjuice. [A. 305, 35.] **A. wasser**. The *Rumex scutellatus*. [A. 305.] **A. wasser**. A drink made by mixing verjuice with sugar and water. [L. 30.]

AGRESTEN, n. An old name for cream of tartar. [L. 53.]

AGRESTIS (Lat.), adj. A^2 -gré-(a)g-re-stí's. From *ager*, a field. Fr. *agreste*. Ger. *äcker* in compounds. In botany, growing spontaneously in cultivated fields; also wild, as opposed to *cultivatus* (cultivated). [B.]

AGRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-a. From *ágrion*, wild. 1. The holy. 2. A malignant pustule. [L. 84.]

AGRICANTHA, **AGRICANTHA** (Lat.), n.s. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-a-ka'n-tha. From *ágrion*, wild, and *kantha*, a prickly plant. A plant supposed to be the *Cucurbit spinosa*. [C. Sprengel, A. 329.]

AGRIAMPHELOS (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-a-m'phé-lo's. Ger. *ágríamphelos*, *ágríelos ágría* (ή γρυή). An ancient name for a wild creeping plant, supposed to have been the white or black bryony. [A. 311; L. 84.]

AGRIE (Fr.), n. A^2 -gre. The gout. [L. 82.] Scrofula. [A. 310.]

AGRIEOLA, **AGRIELIA** (Lat.), n.s. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-e-olá. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-e-líá. From *ágrion*, wild, and *elaia*, the olive-tree. The wild olive-tree. [L. 84.]

AGRIELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-e-lí-ko'sí's. Gen. *agrieleosis*. From *ágrion*, wild, and *elaia*, ulceration. Fr. *agrieleosis*. A malignant ulceration. [B. L. 11, 50.]

AGRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-fí-olí-um. Ger. *Stecheite*, *li. aprifoglio*. Fr. *agrifoglio*. Syn.: *caquifolium*. The holy. [L. 30, 51, 102.]

AGRIFOUS (Fr.), n. A^2 -grí-fú. A popular name in the south of France for the *Ilex aquifolium*. [L. 49.]

AGRIOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-mí-a. From *ágrion*, a field, and *omía*, alone (because pre-eminent among the plants of the fields as a medicine). Fr. *agrimoine*. Ger. *Agriomine*, *Oedermeine*. It. Sp. *agrimonia*. Agrimony, liverwort; a genus of perennial rosaceous plants, of the sub-order *liverwort*, tribe *Ranidae*, distinguished from the roses by having only two carpels in a deeply notched ovary. [B. 31, 41.] *A. eupatorioides* (Lamour.). Fr. *agrimoine*, *eupatoire des Grecs*. Ger. *Wundtönnungswurzel*, *Rote Stechender*. Syn.: *A. officinalis*, *hemp-agrimonia*. A species growing wild in the United States and Canada. It is hairy, attains a height of from 1 to 2 feet, and bears small yellow flowers on very short pedicels. Two sub-varieties have been described: 1. *A. eupatorioides* (Hooker), which is less hairy, and has smaller flowers set on longer pedicels. The latter variety is considered by some a distinct species, and called *A. purpurea* (de Candolle), but this name is applied also to a different plant. *A. eupatorioides* contains a bitter principle and tannic acid, and is sometimes used as a tonic and astringent. [B. 32, L. 46, 67, 82.]

A. orientalis. See *A. repens*. *A. parviflora* (Aiton). A species growing in the east-central region of the United States, attaining a height of 3 or 4 feet, bearing a yellow flower, and having an agreeable aromatic odor. The *A. parviflora* of the Canadas is a variety of *A. eupatorioides*. [B. 31, A. repens (Lamour.). Fr. *agrimoine rampante*. A creeping species, indigenous to the Levant. [A. 48, B. 32.] *A. saxicola* (Turcz.). See *A. purpurea*. *A. vulgaris*. Fr. *agrimoine vulgaire*. See *A. purpurea*. **Aqua-agrimonia**. Særl Ph. 1773b. Fr. *con. hypochloide d'agrimonia*. Made by macerating 1 part of agrimony in 2 parts of water, distilling until two thirds have passed over. [D. 153.] **Extractum agrimonie aquosum**. Aust. Ph. 1529. Fr. *extrait aqueux d'agrimonia*. Aqueous extract of agrimony: made by

boiling 1 part of the herb for 2 hours in 2 parts of water, expressing, decanting, straining, and evaporating until the residue will not ad-



AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. (APRÈS DE LAMÉSSAN.)

here to the fingers. [D. 133.] **Herba agrimonie**. The herb of *A. eupatoria*; used as an astringent and tonic. [B. 97.]

AGRIMONODES (Lat.), adj. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-mo-no'dez(de)s. Resembling agrimony. [L. 50.]

AGRIMONY, n. A^2 -grí-mo-ní. See *AGRIMONIA* and *AGRIMONIA eupatoria*. **Hemp ágrí**. See *AGRIMONIA eupatoria*.

AGRIOKARDAMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-ka'r'da-m'um. From *ágrion*, wild, and *kardamon*, the cress. See *NASTURTIUM aquaticum*.

AGRIOKASTANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-ka'sta-na'st'um. From *ágrion*, wild, and *kastanon*, a chestnut. See *RUXIA bulbocodium*.

AGRIOCINARA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-sí'ná-ri-a. From *ágrion*, wild, and *cinára*, the artichoke. The wild artichoke. [L. 51.]

AGRIOCOCMELA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-ko'k-sí-(a)g-rí-me-la. From *ágrion*, wild, and *kokkumela*, the plum-tree. The wild apple. See *PRUNUS spinosa*.

AGRIOKRINOPTULY (Ger.), n. A^2 -grí-o-kré-no-pul'tel. From *ágrion*, wild, and *krion*, a lily. An irritant fecula made from the root of a species of *iris*; said to have been used by the Greek women to give their cheeks an enduring red hue. [A. 308; D.]

AGRIOLICHEN, **AGRIOLICHEN** (Lat.), n. m. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-lí-ko'ní-chen. *Agriolichen*, *Agriolichen*. Fr. *ágríolichén*. See *LICHEN agrius*.

AGRIOMELA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-me-la. From *ágrion*, wild, and *melon*, an apple. See *PRUNUS mahi*.

AGRION (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o'n. From *ágrion*, wild. An ancient term for a number of plants.

AGRIOPASTINACA (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-pa'sti-na'ka. From *ágrion*, wild, and *pastinaca*, the parsnip. The Canadian saxifrage. [L. 51.]

AGRIOPHYLLOX (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-phí-lo'x. From *ágrion*, harsh, and *phyllox*, a leaf. See *PEucedanum*.

AGRIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-phí-fu(m)a. Gen., *agriophyma*. From *ágrion*, malignant, and *phyma*, a swelling. A malignant swelling. [L. 50.]

AGRIOPSORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-so-rí-a. From *ágrion*, vehement, and *psora*, the itch. An inveterate itch. [L. 47.]

AGRIORIGANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-rí-ga'ní-a. From *ágrion*, wild, and *origanum*, an acid herb. The wild marjoram. [L. 84.]

AGRIOS (Lat.), adj. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o's. See *AGRIUS*, *AGRESTIS*, and *SILVESTIS*.

AGRIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-se-lí-ní-um. From *ágrion*, wild, and *selinum*, parsley. See *SELYNTRIUM alastrum*.

AGRIOSTARI, **AGRIOSTEARI** (Lat.), n. n. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-sta-ri. From *ágrion*, wild, and *stearia*, a grass. Gen. *agrostoides*. From *ágrion*, growing in the fields, and *stearia*, dough made of wheat flour. An old name for a species of wild grain (*Triticum creticum*). [L. 63, 84.]

AGRIOT, n. A^2 -grí-o't. Fr. *agriote*. A species of black cherry; used in France for making cherry brandy, etc. [L. 41, 72.]

AGRIOTHYMLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2 -grí-(a)g-rí-o-thí-mí-(thú)m'í-a. From *ágrion*, wild, and *thymus*, wild of temper. Fr. *agriothymlie*. Ger. *Agriothymlia*, *Agriothymlia*. It. Sp. *agriothymlia*. Homestead insanity. [L. 43.] **A. ambitiosa**. An irrepressible desire for the extermination of one's own species. (Swediaur, L. 43.) **A. hydrophobia**. The tendency shown in rabies. [L. 43.] **A. reli-**

ALEPTERIUM (Lat., n. n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\upsilon\mu$ *pteria* $\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\upsilon\mu$ (n. n. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\upsilon\mu$). The anointing room of the ancients, used also as a sudatorium. [A. 31].

ALEPHTRON (Lat., n. n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\upsilon\theta\rho\alpha\iota$ *pteron*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\upsilon\theta\rho\alpha\iota$ *pteron*. An ointment-bowl. [A. 31].

ALEIS, n. *Aletris*. An obsolete form of *aletris* (q. v.). [L. 73].

ALEISON (Lat., n. n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega\iota\varsigma$ *son*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega\iota\varsigma$. An old term for the acetabulum. [B. 115].

ALEKTRYOMANTIE (Ger., n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\rho\iota\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota\tau\iota\epsilon$ *ant*). See ALEKTRYOMANCY.

ALELATION (Lat., n. n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\iota\varsigma$ *al*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\iota\varsigma$. See HALELATION.

ALEMA (Lat., n. n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *ma*). Gen. *alem'atos* (tis). Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$. Fleur. [B. 31].

ALEMBOIC, n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$. *Al.* $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ (from *al*, the, and $\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ a cup). Lat. *alembicco*, *alembicum*. Fr. *alembic*. Ger. *Alenbick*. It. *alembico*, *alembico*. Sp. *alembico*. An old form of apparatus for distillation; consisting of a flask-shaped vessel, the body, to which was adapted a head considered by some to be the a. proper, of conical shape, with its external circumference, or base, placed lower than the neck, so that the vapors that rose, and condensed against the sides, ran down into the circular channel formed by its depressed part, whence they passed through the nose, or beak, into the receiver. [B. 2, 32; L. 50, 104].

ALEMBOIC, ALEMBOICATE, v. tr. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ *al*. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ *al*. To distill in an alembic. [B. 39].

ALEMBOICUS (Lat., n. m. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ *us* $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\beta\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$). An alembic. — *A. cæcus*. One without a beak. [L. 31]. — *A. rostratus*. One with a beak. [L. 104].

ALEMBROTH (Chald., n. Lat. *sal alembroth*. Fr. *alembroth*. Ger. *Alenbrothsalz*. It. *sale d'alembroth*. Sp. *sal de la salubridad*. Syn.: *sal of arsenic*, *sal of arsenic* *sal of arsenic*. An alembic term for a poisonous compound of sal ammoniac and corrosive sublimate. — *Alembroth*, of ammonium and mercury, supposed to have the property of dissolving bodies and separating metals from their ores. [B. 7; L. 73]. A one-per-cent. solution has lately been used by Sir J. Lister in the preparation of antiseptic dressings for wounds. [E. E. King, "Canadian Practitioner," May, 1886, p. 130]. — *A. desiccatum* (Lat.). Normal carbonate of potassium — *sal al. soluble* (Fr.). Equal parts of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. [B. 75; L. 14].

ALEMZADAD, ALEMZADAR, ALEMZADAT, n's. Alchemical names for sal ammoniac. [B. 50; L. 104].

ALÈNE (Fr., adj. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *ne*. See SUBULATE.

ALÈNES (Fr., n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *ne*). The corn-cockle. *Agrostemma githago*. [B. 173].

ALÉNOIS (Fr.), adj. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. A corruption of *orlenois* (L. 42). See CRESSON a.

ALÉNOS (Lat., n. n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Almond-oil. *Amygdalis*. [L. 54].

ALÉORÉ (Lat., n. f. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Means of protection against or relief from disease. [Hippocrates (L. 53)].

ALEPHANGINUS (Lat., adj. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. See ALEPHANGINUS.

ALEPIDOTE, adj. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Lat. *alepidota*. Fr. *alepidote*. Ger. *ungekuppelt*. Without scales (said of fishes). [L. 116].

ALEPPO ROIL, ALEPPO BUTTON, ALEPPO EVIL, n's. See under BOTL.

ALEPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. See ALEPTIC.

ALES (Lat.), adj. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Crowded into a mass (said of feces); contracted (said of the uterus). [Hippocrates (A. 35); L. 84].

ALES, n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. An alchemical name for a compound salt. [Rud. Johnson (L. 53). *A. crudum* (Lat.). "These drops which often fall in the night in June." [L. 84].

ALESCH (Ar., n. See ALEXEN *pharmacum*.

ALENÉ (Fr., n. See ALENÉ.

ALET (Ar., n. An old name for salt. [A. 325].

ALET (Fr., n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. A town in the department of Aude, in France, at the base of the Eastern Pyrenees, having springs the waters of which, of various temperatures, contain iron, calcium, a little arsenic, carbonic acid, and (according to some authorities) phosphoria. They are used in chlorosis, anæmia, and dyspepsia. [A. 319; L. 93].

ALETHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois* $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Fr. *alethides*. A tribe of hamuliferous plants established by Le-maire. [L. 170].

ALETHINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois* $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Fr. *alethines*. A section of the *Druceana*, established by Reichenbach, including *Aletris* and other genera. [B. 170].

ALETRIS (Lat., n. f. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois* $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$. Gen. *aletris*. Fr. *aletris*. From $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ one of the noble medicines who prepared the usual for the offering cakes (because the flowers of *A. farinosa* have a mealy appearance). [A. 31; B. 17]. Fr. *aletris*. Ger. *aletris*. It. *aletris*. A genus of hamuliferous herbs, established by Linnaeus, distinguished by the arrangement of the flowers in racemes and by the rugose appearance of the perianth. [B. 31]. *A. alba* Meib. See *A. farinosa*. — *A. aurea*. A species having like properties with *A. farinosa*. [L. 53]. — *A. capensis*. Linnaeus. Fr. *aletris de cap*. Syn.: *Urtica capensis*. — *A. coccinea*. Willdenow. A species which furnishes a sweet syrupy liquid that exudes from

the glands of the receptacle and is used as an article of food. [B. 173]. *A. farinosa* Linnaeus. Fr. *aletris farinæux*. Ger. *mehlige A.* Star-grass, colic-root, aloeroot, bitter grass, black root, unicorn root, agur-root, agur-grass, devil's-bit, starwort, mealy starwort, blazing star; a species growing throughout the United States, having a scape from 30 to 30 inches high, with oblong-tubular white flowers disposed on pedicels in a thin raceme. [B. 31]. Its rhizome, which is used in medicine, is dark-brown externally, white within, and 1/4 to 1/2 inch thick. It contains starch, also a bitter principle which is tonic in small doses and emetico-cathartic in large doses. It is used as a tonic and stomachic, also in diseases of the chest and of the uterus. [B. 5, 33, 93; "Lancet," July 4, 1885, p. 30; B. 5, 43, 61, 65; — *A. zeylanica* Miller. See *SANSEVIERA zeylanica*. — *Mehlige A.* (Ger.). See *A. farinosa*.



ALETRIS FARINOSA. (AFTER BIGELOW.)

ALÉTRIS (Fr.), n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. See ALETRIS. — *A. du cap*. See ALETRIS *capensis*. — *A. farinosa*. See ALETRIS *farinosa*. — *A. zeylanica*. See ALETRIS *zeylanica*. — *A. alba* Meib. See ALETRIS *alba*. — *A. aurea* Meib. See ALETRIS *aurea*. — *A. capensis*. See ALETRIS *capensis*. — *A. coccinea*. See ALETRIS *coccinea*. — *A. zeylanica*. See ALETRIS *zeylanica*. — *Mehlige A.* (Ger.). See *A. farinosa*.

ALÉTRINE (Lat., n. m. pl. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois* $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*). A subdivision of the *Trichospori*, established by Léveillé, including the tribes *Isariæ*, *Trichosporiæ*, *Pericnietæ*, *Sporethiæ*, and *Monosporiæ*. [B. 170].

ALETRITES, ALETRITIS [Link] (Lat.), n. f. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois* $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. (re) $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. Fr. *aletris*. Gen. *aletris* (tis). Fr. *aletris*. Ger. *Gummilacbaum*, *Mehlbau*. Syn.: *Ambinus* (Commelin), *Tepeia* (Solander), *Camirium* (Rumphius), *Cardia* (Nornha). A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, of the tribe *Jatrophae*, established by Forster. [B. 19, 93, 170; L. 63, 64]. — *A. ambinus*. See *A. moluccana*. — *A. bancoulia* (Fr.). See *A. moluccana*. — *A. cordata* (Müller). Fr. *aletris*, *arbre à huile* (ou à vernis). Ger. *Fingbaum*. Syn.: *Dryandria cordata* (Thunberg), *Elaeococca cordata*. The tung-tree, indigenous to China and Japan, where it is called *tau-lung*. It contains a fixed oil (candle-nut, kekene, or Bankul oil) which has been used both in the arts and in medicine. [B. 5, 49, 93]. — *A. Gomesii*. A Brazilian species, from the nut of which a purgative oil is obtained. [L. 77].

— *A. lacuffera* (Willdenow). Fr. *laquer*. Syn.: *Croton lacuffera* (Linnæus). An East Indian species furnishing lac. [B. 33].

— *A. moluccana* (Willdenow). Fr. *a. bancoulia*. Syn.: *Croton moluccanus* (Linnaeus), *Camirium cordifolium* (Gärtner). A species growing in the Moluccas and in Java, where it is called *camir*. Its fruit (Fr. *fruit de Bancoul*, *nois de Molucca*) contains an oil which is used in the arts, and the nut itself is employed as a purgative and aphrodisiac. [B. 93]. — *A. triloba* (Willdenow). The akroor, candle-nut-tree, or candleberry-tree; a species found on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific oceans, growing to the height of 30 or 40 feet. It bears a two-celled fleshy fruit, each cell containing one seed, resembling a small walnut in shape. These seeds contain a fixed oil (called *candle nut*, *walnut*, *oil*, *ariste*), called *kukul* oil, *kekene* oil, *Spanish walnut-oil*, and *Belgian walnut-oil* which is extensively used in the arts, and to which drastic properties have been erroneously attributed. The nut is called *Tutu* nut, *Bancoul* nut, and *Belgaum* (or *Indian*) *walnut*. [B. 19, 49; L. 61, 63, 67].

ALEUROMETER, n. $\Lambda\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois* $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$ $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*. From $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha$ *nois*, flour, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha$, a measure. Fr. *aleuromètre*. Ger. *Aleurometer*, *Brotschnecker*. An apparatus for testing the suitability of flour for breadmaking, invented by Boland. It consists essentially of a hollow copper cylinder about two inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter inside, having two principal parts, one of which, about 2 inches long, is closed at the lower end, forming a kind of cup, in which the gluten is placed, and is then screwed to the upper part of the cylinder. The apparatus and its contents are then heated to from 350° to 380° F. in an oven or, preferably, in an oil-bath. From the expansion of the gluten, as measured by a graduated scale, its quality is determined—the more it swells the better it is, and it should give off no odor but that of hot and highly baked bread. [A. 47; L. 44; L. 52].

ALGIDIO (Fr.). *algido*. From *algere*, cold. [L. 45.]

ALGIN (Fr.). *algin*. From *alginate*. A term used in the manufacture of paper, for the addition of alginic acid to the pulp. [L. 45.]

ALGINATE (Fr.). *alginat*. From *algin*. A term used in the manufacture of paper. [L. 45.]

ALGINATE (Fr.). *alginat*. A compound of algin with a

ALGOL (Fr.). *algol*. From *algere*, cold. The name of a disease, characterized by lower forms of light, and is a term used in the stocks of patients.

ALGOLIA (Fr.). *algolia*. A term used in the stocks of patients.

ALGOLIS (Fr.). *algolis*. A term used in the stocks of patients.

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ALHAMA DE MURIT (Fr.). *alhama de murit*. A town in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there are warm and mineral springs containing carbonic acid and calcium sulphate, potassium chloride and iron. Used in anatomy and urinary and intestinal disorders. [L. 45.]

ALHAMILIA (Sp.). *alhama de murit*. A hot mineral spring near Almería, Spain, containing magnesium and calcium sulphates and chlorides, magnesium carbonate, and silica. [A. 89, 255.]

ALHAMBRA (Fr.). *alhambra*. From *Ar. al-hamra*. See *ALHAMBRA*. [L. 45.]

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A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; P, in; N, in; N², tank;

himself persecuted. (Gräslin, quoted by Cotard, "Arch. de neur." Sept. 1882, p. 152.)

ALIENER (Fr. *aliéné*, tr. *Alie-na*). As a noun, *aliéné*, to become insane.

ALIENIST, n. *Aliéniste* (Fr. *aliéniste*, Ger. *Irrenarzt*, It. *Sp. alienista*). One who investigates mental diseases. [L. 44, 95.]

ALIENUM (Lat., n. n. *Ali-en-um* (Fr. *aliéné*, It. *alienum*). 1. A foreign body. 2. Any substance injurious to the body. [L. 53, 94.]

ALIENUS (Lat., adj. *Ali-en-us* (Fr. *aliéné*, It. *alienus*). See **ALIENATED**.

ALIGEROUS, adj. *Ali-gere-us* (Fr. *ali-gère*, It. *aligero*). A wing, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *aligère*, Sp. *alifero*. Wing-bearing. [B. 39; L. 41, 95.]

ALIFORM, adj. *Ali-form*. Lat. *aliformis*. Fr. *aliforme*. Ger. *flügelformig*, Sp. *aliforme*. Wing-shaped. [L. 46, 95, 106.]

ALIGEROUS, adj. *Ali-gere-us* (Fr. *ali-gère*, It. *aligero*). See **ALIGEROUS**.

ALIGULUS (Lat., n. m. *Ali-gu-lus* (Fr. *aligule*, It. *aligulo*). A confection. [B. 50.]

ALITAM, n. A vine found in the Philippines, the bruised leaves of which are used to dissipate the tumors and allay the itching caused by a caterpillar called *basil*. [L. 105.]

ALIDA (Lat., v. n. pl. *Ali-da-be* (Fr. *alida*, It. *alida*). Without hunger. Alimentary substances. [L. 50.]

ALIMENT, n. *Alim-ent*. Lat. *alimentum*. Fr. *aliment*. Ger. *Nahrung*, It. *Sp. alimento*. A substance capable of nourishing or of repairing the waste of the body.—**Accessory a.**—**Adjective a.**—**Adverbial** (K)—**Substantive a.** A term including all foods which have a real nutritive value, as distinguished from those which are used simply as condiments. [K.]

ALIMENTAL, **ALIMENTARY**, adj's. *Ali-ment-ari-al*, *al-ment-ari*. Fr. *alimentaire*, Ger. *nährend*, It. *alimentario*. Sp. *alimentoso*. 1. Nourishing, nutritious. 2. Pertaining to alimentation. [L. 53, 56, 93, 103.]

ALIMENTATION, n. *Ali-ment-ation* (Fr. *alimentation*, It. *alimentazione*, Sp. *alimentación*). 1. A process or system of giving food. 2. The processes of digesting and absorbing food.—**Artificial a.** Fr. *artificielle*. The nourishing of persons who are unable or unwilling to take food in the ordinary way.—**Artificielle forcée** (Fr.). The feeding of those who resist.—**A. volontaire** (Fr.). The feeding of those who are willing to take food, but who are unable to do so.—**A. curative** (Fr.). The treatment of disease with nothing but food.

A. forcée (Fr.). See **FORCED**.—**A. iodique** (Fr.). The administration of iodine by mixing it with the food.—**A. médicamenteuse** (Fr.). An indirect method of medication by impregnating the food with a drug, by administering the drug either to the mother in the case of a nursing infant or to an animal the flesh of which is to be used as food. [L. 87.]—**Forced a.** 1. The feeding of a person against his will. 2. The giving of more food to a person than he craves. [L. 87.]—**Also** GAVAGE.—**Rectal a.** Feeding by means of nutritive enemata.

ALIMENTATIVE, adj. *Ali-ment-ati-v* (Fr. *alimentatif*). Of, or pertaining to, alimentation. [B. 39.]

ALIMENTIVENESS, n. *Ali-ment-ati-v-ness*. See **ALIMENTIVENESS**.

ALIMENTER (Fr.), v. tr. *Ali-men-ta*. To nourish, or supply nourishment. [L. 42.]

ALIMENTUEX (Fr.), adj. *Ali-men-tu-ex*. Nourishing. [L. 42.]

ALIMENTIVENESS, n. *Ali-ment-ati-v-ness*. See **ALIMENTIVENESS**.

ALIMON (Lat.), n. n. *Ali-mon* (Fr. *alimon*, It. *alimone*). See **ALIMON**.

ALIMONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ali-mon-ia* (Fr. *alimonia*, It. *alimonia*). 1. Alimént. 2. In botany, sap. [L. 58, 106.]

ALIMONIOUS, adj. *Ali-mon-i-ous*. Affording food, nourishing. [L. 50.]

ALIMOS (Lat.), adj. *Ali-mon-i-ous*. Preventing hunger; without hunger. [L.]

ALIMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ali-mon-i-um* (Fr. *alimum*, It. *alimum*). 1. A plant, the use of which prevents hunger and thirst. [L. 50.] 2. See **ALUM**.

ALIMUS (Lat.), adj. v. n. *Ali-mon-i-um* (Fr. *alimus*, It. *alimus*). See **ALIMUS**.

ALINASAL, adj. *Ali-nas-al*. From *ala*, a wing, and *nasus*, the nose. Belonging to the ala nasi. [L. 66.]

ALINDESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ali-n-des-is* (Fr. *alindesis*, It. *alindesis*). A rolling in the dust. An exercise recommended by Hippocrates, consisting in rolling in the dust after having been anointed with oil. [L. 94.]

ALINGI, n. A Tamil name for the *Alangium decapetalum*. [B. 172.]

ALINTHSAR (Ar.), n. Elongation of the uvula. [L. 94.]

ALIOCAR (Ar.), n. See **ALACAP**.

ALIONE, n. See **ALIONE**.

ALIPENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Alipena* (q. v.). *Alipena* (q. v.). (Fr. *alipena*, It. *alipena*). Dry, external, rolling containing no fat. [L.]

ALIPENIS (Lat.), adj. *Alipen-is* (Fr. *alipenis*, It. *alipenis*). From a priv. and *aeipis*, fatty. Free from, or lacking in, fat (said of remedies, and of lean persons). [L. 51, 94.]

ALIPANTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Alipanta* (Fr. *alipanta*, It. *alipanta*). See **ALIPANTA**.

ALIPANTOS (Lat.), adj. *Alipanta* (Fr. *alipanta*, It. *alipanta*). See **ALIPANTOS**.

ALIPASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Alipasma* (Fr. *alipasma*, It. *alipasma*). Gen. *alipasmatis*. A fine powder mixed with oil, used as an ointment to prevent sweating. [L. 51.]

ALIPATA, n. Fr. *aveuglant*. A euphorbiaceous tree found in the Philippines, of which the juice and the smoke of the burning wood are said to cause blindness. By some it is regarded as an *Eschschol*. [L. 57, 109.]

ALIPED, adj. *Ali-ped*. From *ala*, a wing, and *pes*, the foot. See **CHIROPTEROS**.

ALIPEDES (Fr.), n. pl. *Ali-ped-es*. See **CHIROPTERA**.

ALIPILI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ali-pili* (Fr. *alipili*, It. *alipili*). From *ala*, the axilla, and *pilus*, a hair. Servants, in the ancient Roman baths, who removed the axillary hairs. [L. 94.]

ALIPON (Fr.), n. *Ali-pe-on*. A purgative and drastic species of arthropod found in Lauguéloc.

ALIPTA (Lat.), n. *Ali-pa* (Fr. *alipata*, It. *alipata*). To anoint, to train. The person who trained the ancient Grecian wrestlers and bathers; a teacher of gymnastics. [L. 50, 116.]

ALIPTERUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ali-pter-um* (Fr. *alipterum*, It. *alipterum*). A place where anointing was done. [L. 81.]

ALIPITES (Lat.), n. m. *Ali-pite* (Fr. *alipite*, It. *alipite*). See **ALIPTA**.

ALIPTIC, adj. *Ali-ptic* (Fr. *aléptique*, *aléptique*). 1. Pertaining tounction. 2. Gymnastic. [L. 51.]

ALIPTECA (Lat.), n. f. *Ali-pteca* (Fr. *alépteca*, *alépteca*). An ancient term for gymnastic training. [L. 51.]

ALISANDERS, n. *Ali-sand-ers* (Fr. *alissanders*, It. *alissanders*). See **ALEXANDERS**.

ALISE (Fr.), n. *Ali-se*. The fruit of the lot-tree (*Pyrus arin*), eaten in some parts of France, and used as a medicine in diarrhoea. [D. 112; L. 67.]

ALISEDA (Sp.), n. *Ali-se-da* (Fr. *aliseda*, It. *aliseda*). A chalybeate mineral spring in the Sierra Morena, in Spain, recommended for gastric weakness, chronic diarrhoea, amenorrhoea, and chlorosis. [D. 90; L. 57.]

ALISER (Fr.), n. *Ali-ser*. The lot-tree, service-tree, or bean-tree of the *Pyrene* arin. [D. 11, 79, 82; L. 67.]—**A. blanc**, **A. de Bourgogne**. The *Pyrus arin*. [D. 79, 82; L. 67.]—**A. de Fontainebleau**. The *Crataegus dentata*. [D. 79, 82; L. 67.]—**A. des bois**, **A. torminal**, **tranchant**. The *Crataegus torminalis*. **Sorbiera**. See **A.**

ALISMA (Lat.), n. n. *Alisma* (Fr. *alisse*, It. *alisse*). Gen. *alissmatis* (Fr.). Gr. *Alisma*. Fr. *alisse*. 1. A genus of perennial acaulescent herbs of the natural order *Alismaceae*, sub-order *Alismaceae*, having 3 white petals and 6 stamens. [D. 2.]

2. A general name for a number of plants including *Aceron*, *Arifra montana*, etc. [D. 107; L. 107.]—**A. americanum** (Gray). An American variety of *A. plantago*. [D. 115.]—**A. danianum** (Linn.). See **A. plantago**.

3. *Alisma* (Fr.). See **ALISMA**.—**A. plantago** (Linn.). Fr. *alisse plantain*, *plantain d'eau*, *plante de graminées*. Ger. *grosses Froschölzchen*, *Wasseregerich*, *Wasseregerich*. Syn.: *Plantago aquatica*. The water-plantain; an herb found in ditches and ponds in Europe and America. It has large, smooth leaves and a scape rising 2 feet or less, with numerous small, rose-white flowers arranged in a panicle on pedicels from 8 to 12 inches long. [B. 34.]

4. A medicine formerly used in Europe and America. It has large, smooth leaves and a scape rising 2 feet or less, with numerous small, rose-white flowers arranged in a panicle on pedicels from 8 to 12 inches long. [B. 34.]

5. A medicine formerly used in Europe and America. It has large, smooth leaves and a scape rising 2 feet or less, with numerous small, rose-white flowers arranged in a panicle on pedicels from 8 to 12 inches long. [B. 34.]

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by the Chinese in ophthalmia. [L. 75.] 2. A species of herb. *Phyllanthus*.

AMETHYSTA (Lat., n. n. pl. *A'methysta* eth'stū'stā) *Rondeletia* against druseousness. [A. 301.]

AMETHYSTIN (Lat., adj. *A'methystin* eth'stū'stīn) Fr., *améthyste*. A violet coloring matter obtained by E. Baudouin by the action of hydrogen sulphide upon cassidine. [B. 32.]

AMETHYSTINE, adj. *A'methystin* eth'stū'stīn. Lat. *amethystinus*. Fr., *améthyste*. Ger., *Amethystfarbig*. It., *amethystino*. Sp., *amethystino*. Having a purplish color like the amethyst. [B.]

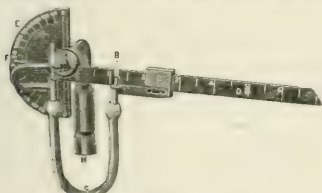
AMETHYSTUS (Lat., n. m. *A'methystus* eth'stū'stūs) 1. See AMETHYST. 2. A vine the wine from which does not intoxicate. [Ovid B. 121.]

AMETRIA (Lat., n. f. *A'metria* m'et'ri'ā). See AMETRIA (1st def.).

AMETRIA (Lat., n. f. *A'metria* m'et'ri'ā). From a priv., and *μτρον*, the womb (1st def.); or from a priv., and *μτρον*, a measure (2nd def.). Fr., *aménorrhée*. Ger., *Aménorrhoe*. 1. Absence of the uterus. [L. 24.] 2. A word used by Galen to denote immundition or, according to some, asynuria. [L. 34.]

AMETROHEMIA, **AMETROHEMIA** (Lat., n. f. *A'metrometria* eth'stū'stīn, *hemetria* hē'met'ri'ā). From a priv., *μτρον*, the womb, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *amétrohémié*. Absence of the uterus. [Boers L. 24.]

AMETROMETER, n. *A'metrometron* m'et'rō'mē'trō'n. For deriv., see AMETROPIA and *μετρον*. Fr., *amétromètre*. Ger., *Ametrometer*. It., *ametrometro*. Sp., *ametrometro*. An instrument for the rapid detection of the degree of ametropia. Thomson's consists of a small gas-jet, *A*, and a second one, *B*, the latter sliding on a bar, *D*, the two jets being connected by a piece of rubber tubing, *C*, and supplied with gas through a thimble, *H*, which fits upon an ordinary gas-burner. The bar, *D*, is 30 cm. long, and is pivoted to the thimble in such a manner that the angle at which it is inclined is indicated on the graduated semicircular plate, *E*. The burner *B* can be slid upon the bar so as to be directly behind *A* or at any distance from it, the distance being shown by the scale marked on the bar divided on one side into spaces of 2.5 cm., and on the other into English inches and half-inches. In determining the degree of ametropia, the jets are lighted and turned down to show small points of flame, about 5 mm. in diameter, and the patient, whose accommodation has been paralyzed with atropine, is placed at a



THOMSON'S AMETROMETER

distance of about 5 metres. An emmetrope should see each light clearly until one is placed directly behind the other; not so a defocused eye; of light, as is the case with ametropes. The distance to which it is necessary to separate the lights for both to be seen clearly shows the degree of ametropia, each space of 2.5 cm. on the bar representing an ametropia of 1 diopter. The form of ametropia is ascertained by placing a piece of red glass before the eye, so as to color one half of each circle, and noting on which side the colored half appears to be; if it is on the same side as the glass, there is myopia; if on the opposite side, hypermetropia. To detect astigmatism, the patient should be asked to observe if the flames, sufficiently separated but too close, seem longer in one diameter than in another; if they do, the bar is to be raised or lowered until the two appear to be alike. The pointer, *F*, will indicate the angle at which they are placed, and the position of the meridian of greatest ametropia. [W. Thomson, "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1888, p. 105-F. 1.]

AMETRON (Lat., n. n. *A'metron* m'et'rō'n). A plant mentioned by Dioscorides, believed to be a *Rubus*. [Boery B. 121.]

AMETROPE, n. *A'metropia* m'et'rō'pī'ā. Fr., *amétrope*. Ger., *Ametropia*. A person affected with ametropia.

AMETROPIA (Lat., n. f. *A'metropia* m'et'rō'pī'ā). From a priv., and *μετρον*, beyond the normal limit, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *amétropie*. Ger., *Ametropia*. It., *Ametropia*. Sp., *Ametropia*. A general term including all defects of vision due to errors of refraction. [L.]

AMETROPIC, adj. *A'metropik* m'et'rō'pī'k. Fr., *amétrope*. Ger., *ametropisch*. Affected with ametropia.

AMETROUS, adj. *A'metrous* m'et'rō's. From a priv., and *μτρον*, the uterus. Without a uterus. [D. 30.]

AMETZ Basques. n. Thesaur. B. 121.]

AMEZAGA (Sp.), n. *A'ma-tha'gā*. A Mexican spring containing yellow sulphide. [A. 385.]

AM-HALI Hind. n. The *Crocodylus amboinensis*. [B. 121.]

AMHAT, n. A variety of date-tree bearing red fruit, growing near Cairo. [B. 121.]

AMHIST, n. *A'm-hist*. A town in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, having a mineral spring. [A. 383.]

AMHERSTIA (Lat., n. f. *A'm-hurstia* m'her'stī'ā). From the Countess of Amherst. A genus of caespitose leguminous trees established by Wallich, [B. 170.]—*A. nobilis*, Syn.: *Thoea*. A Malayan species, with large pinnate leaves, which are purplish when young, and large vermilion, yellow-spotted flowers. It attains a height of 10 feet. [B. 19.]

AMHERSTIACEA (Lat., n. f. pl. *A'm-hurstiaceae* m'her'stī'ā'sē). Fr., *amherstiacées*. A tribe of plants of the sub-order *Casalpiniaceae*, named by Bertham, including *Amherstia*, *Azadir*, and allied species. [B. 170.]

AMIANTECEOUS, adj. *A'm-iān'te'ous* tē'shu's. Lat., *amiantaceus*. Fr., *amiantacé*. Sp., *amiantáceo*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling asbestos. [B. 78.]

AMIANTHINUM, **AMIANTHINUS** (Lat., n. n. and m. *A'm-iān'thūm* iān'thū'nū'm, *amianthinus* iān'thū'nū's). See AMIANTHUM.

AMIANTH, n. *A'm-iān'th*. From *ἀμιαντος*, unpolluted. Lat., *amiantus*, *amiantus*. Fr., *amianté*, *amianté*. Ger., *Amiant*. See *Flexible* ASBESTOS.

AMIANTHOPIA, n. *A'm-iān'thō'pī'ā*. From *ἀμιαντος* (q. v.), and *ὄψις*, sight. A form of color-blindness consisting in inability to distinguish the violet rays. [D. 90.]

AMIANTHUM (Lat., n. n. *A'm-iān'thūm* iān'thū'nū'm, *amianthinus* iān'thū'nū's). More properly, *amiantum* (from *ἀμιαντος*, pure, and *ἀνθος*, flower). A genus of melantheous plants established by Gray, closely allied to *Veratrum*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by its white flowers, arranged in racemes, and by the less marked union of the segments of its perianth. [B. 34.]

AMIANTHUM (Lat., n. n. *A'm-iān'thūm* iān'thū'nū'm, *amianthinus* iān'thū'nū's). A species with a slender stem and acute narrow linear leaves, found in the southeastern Atlantic States. [B. 34.]—*A. muscativum* Gray. Syn.: *Holcus cyathosperma* Michx. Fly-ponson; a species found in swampy places in the middle of the southern Atlantic States, distinguished by its slender stem, its flat, obtuse, broadly linear leaves, and its scarlet seeds. It contains a narcotic poison, which affects cattle feeding upon the plant, and the bulbs are employed as a fly-ponson. [B. 19, 34.]

AMIANTHUS (Lat., n. m. *A'm-iān'thūm* iān'thū'nū's (thūs)). See AMIANTHUM.

AMIANTINUS (Lat., adj. *A'm-iān'tin* iān'thū'nū'stīn). (nūs). Ger., *asbesticeus*. Greenish-white a descriptive botanical term. [B.]

AMIANTODES (Lat., adj. *A'm-iān'tōdes* iān'thū'nū'stō'dē's). From *ἀμιαντος*, asbestos, and *δεῖος*, resemblance. Fr., *amiantode*. See AMIANTOIDES.

AMIANTUS (Lat., adj. and n. m. *A'm-iān'tus* iān'thū'nū'stūs (tūs)). 1. Clean, unspotted. [L. 50.] 2. (N.) see *Flexible* ASBESTOS.

AMIBOIS, n. *A'm-i-bois*. See ASBESTOS *plumbeus*.

AMIBE (Fr.), n. *A'm-ibē*. See AMIBA.

AMIBÉ, **AMIBEN** (Fr.), adj's. *A'm-ibé*, *am-ibén*. See AMIBIFORME.

AMIBIFORME, **AMIBOÏDE** (Fr.), adj's. *A'm-ibē-fōrm*, *am-ibé*. See AMIBOID.

AMIBOÏSME (Fr.), n. *A'm-ibē-bo-izm*. The phenomenon or property of amiboid movement. [B. 93.]

AMIC, adj. *A'm'ik*. Lat., *amicus*, *aminius* (from *ammonia*). Fr., *amigie*. Pertaining to or derived from ammonia; having the nature of an amine. [B.] See *A. BASIS*.

AMICA NOCTURNA (Lat., n. f. *A'm-i'kā* nō'k'tū'r'nū's). The *Polianthes tuberosa*. [B. 170.]

AMICINUM (Lat., n. n. *A'm-i'cūm* i'k'ū'm, *amicinum* i'k'ū'm). Lit., the neck of a wine-sack; the aperture of a tube. [A. 312; L. 63.]

AMICOTOMAGON (Lat., n. n. *A'm-i'cō* tō'mā'gō'n). A genus of plants from *Amicot* (pure, and *amigot*, to offer a sacrifice), lamb. An ancient name for the *Vitis ignea castis*. [Dioscorides L. 87.]

AMICTORIUM (Lat., n. n. *A'm-i'cō* tō'rī'ū'm, *amictorium* tō'rī'ū'm). See AMICTOLAM.

AMICULUM (Lat., n. n. *A'm-i'cūm* i'k'ū'm, *amiculum* i'k'ū'm). Lit., a small outer garment; hence, the amnion. [A. 318; L. 97.]

AMID (Fr.), n. *A'm-id*. An amide. *Vanwasserstoff*. Ammonia. [B. 196.]

AMIDACETIC ACID, n. *A'm-i'dā'se'thē'tī'k*. See AMIDO-ACETIC ACID.

AMIDALIQUES (Fr.), n. pl. *A'm-idā-lē's*. See AMIDOLICA.

AMIDATED, adj. *A'm-i'dā-tē'd*. Lat., *amidatus*. Fr., *amidé*. It., *amidato*. Combined with amidogen; converted into an amide. [B.]

AMIDATHAN (Ger.), n. *A'm-id'thān*. See AMIDOTHANSE.

AMIDATHYLSTUFONSAZOL (Ger.), n. *A'm-idā'thū'l-sūlf-on-sāzōl*. Amidethylsulphonic acid. [B.]

AMIDATO, **BICHLORATO** (Lat.), adj. *A'm-i'dā'tō*. *amido*, *bichloro*. Containing amidogen and 2 atoms of chlorine. [B.]

AMIDAZOBENZENE, n. *A'm-i'dā-zō-bē'nē-zēn*. See AMIDAZOBENZOL.

AMIDE, n. *A'm-i'd*. For deriv., see AMMONIA and *-ide*. Lat., *amidum*. Fr., *amide*. Ger., *Amid*. It., *amide*. *Amido*, 1. A term formerly applied to amidogen, 2. A compound derived from ammonia by the substitution of an acid radicle

AMMONIARET, *n.* Ammonia-a-ret. Lat. *ammonia-ret*.
Am. ammoniareti. B.

AMMONIATE, *n.* Ammonia-at. Fr. *ammoniate*. See AMMONIERE.

AMMONIATED, *adj.* Ammonia-fied. Lat. *ammonia-tus*.
Fr. *ammonia-té*. B. *ammonia-tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*.
with ammonia or ammonium. B. See also *ammonia-tus* and *ammonia*.

AMMONIATO-ETHERIUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-
nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *ether*. Lat. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIATO-AMPHIBATUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-
nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *amphibatus*. Lat. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIATO-OPHIATUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-
nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *ophiatus*. Lat. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIATO-STIBIATUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-
nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *stibium*. Fr. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIATO-SULPHURICUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-
nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *sulphur*. B. 124.

AMMONIATE, *n.* Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
Ammoniated. B. 124.

AMMONIC, *adj.* Ammonia-cus. Lat. *ammonia-cus*. Fr. *am-
monia-cus*. Ger. *ammonia-cus*. B. 124.

AMMONICAL, *adj.* Ammonia-cus. A rare form for *am-
monia-cus*. Fr. *ammonia-cus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-ARGENTIQUE, Fr. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *argentum*. Lat. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CALCIQUE, Fr. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *calcium*. Containing ammonium and cal-
cium. B. 124.

AMMONIO-FERRICUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *ferrum*. Lat. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-HYDRICUS, **AMMONIO-LITHIQUE**,
AMMONIO-MAGNÉSICUS, **AMMONIO-MERCU-
RIQUE**, **AMMONIO-POTASSIQUE**, **AMMONIO-SO-
DIQUE**, **AMMONIO-URANIQUE**, Fr. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-
nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *hydrum*, *lithum*, *magne-
sium*, *mercurium*, *potassium*, *sodium*, and *uranium*.

AMMONIO-URANIQUE, Fr. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *uranium*. Lat. *ammonia-
tus*. C. *ammonia-tus*. B. 124.

AMMONIUS, *n.* Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
Ammonia. B. 124.

AMMONIDE, *n.* Ammonia-fied. From *ammonia*. See also
ammonide. B. 124.

AMMONIEMELLE, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *melle*.
From *ammonia* and *melle*. B. 124.

AMMONIFELLIQUE, (Fr.) *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *fellique*. B. 124.

AMMONIFERUS, Lat. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *ferus*. B. 124.

AMMONIKALISCH, Ger. *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
Ammonia. B. 124.

AMMONIOMETER, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *meter*.
B. 124.

AMMONIO-ULMINIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *ulminic*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-ANISATUS, (Lat.) *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *anistatus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-AZOTURE, (Fr.) *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *azoture*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CHLORIDIC ACID, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *chloridic acid*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CHLORIDE, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *chloride*. Lat. *ammonia-chloridum*. Fr. *am-
monia-chloride*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CHROMIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *chromic*. Lat. *ammonia-chromicum*. Fr. *am-
monia-chromicum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CITRATE, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *citrate*. Lat. *ammonia-citratum*. Fr. *ammonia-
citratum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CUPRIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *cupric*. Lat. *ammonia-cupricum*. Fr. *ammonia-
cupricum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-CUPRIFER, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *cuprifer*. Lat. *ammonia-cupriferum*. Fr. *ammonia-
cupriferum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-DISULFONIQUE, (Fr.) *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *disulfonique*. Lat. *ammonia-disulfonum*. Fr. *ammonia-
disulfonum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-FERRIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *ferric*. Lat. *ammonia-ferricum*. Fr. *ammonia-
ferricum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-FERROUS, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *ferrous*. Lat. *ammonia-ferrosum*. Fr. *ammonia-
ferrosum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-KALICUS, (Lat.) *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *kalicus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-MAGNESIC, **AMMONIO-MAGNÉSIC**,
adj. Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*. From *ammonia* and *magnesium*. Lat. *ammonia-magnesium*. Fr. *ammonia-
magnesium*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-MERCURIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *mercuric*. Lat. *ammonia-mercuricum*. Fr. *ammonia-
mercuricum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-MERCURIQUE, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *mercurique*. Lat. *ammonia-mercurique*. Fr. *ammonia-
mercurique*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-MERURIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *meruric*. Lat. *ammonia-meruricum*. Fr. *ammonia-
meruricum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-METRIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *metric*. Lat. *ammonia-metricum*. Fr. *ammonia-
metricum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-METRICUS, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *metricus*. Lat. *ammonia-metricus*. Fr. *ammonia-
metricus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-METRICUS, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *metricus*. Lat. *ammonia-metricus*. Fr. *ammonia-
metricus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-NITRIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *nitric*. Lat. *ammonia-nitricum*. Fr. *ammonia-
nitricum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-NITRICUS, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *nitricus*. Lat. *ammonia-nitricus*. Fr. *ammonia-
nitricus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-NITRAT, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *nitrat*. Lat. *ammonia-nitratum*. Fr. *ammonia-
nitratum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-NITRAT, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *nitrat*. Lat. *ammonia-nitratum*. Fr. *ammonia-
nitratum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-NITRAT, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *nitrat*. Lat. *ammonia-nitratum*. Fr. *ammonia-
nitratum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-PALLADIC, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *palladic*. Lat. *ammonia-palladicum*. Fr. *ammonia-
palladicum*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-PALLADICUS, *adj.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *palladicus*. Lat. *ammonia-palladicus*. Fr. *ammonia-
palladicus*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-PALLADIUM, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *palladium*. Lat. *ammonia-palladium*. Fr. *ammonia-
palladium*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-PALLADIUM, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *palladium*. Lat. *ammonia-palladium*. Fr. *ammonia-
palladium*. B. 124.

AMMONIO-PALLADIUM, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
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palladium*. B. 124.

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palladium*. B. 124.

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palladium*. B. 124.

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AMMONIO-PALLADIUM, *n.* Ammonia-mo-nif-*atus*.
From *ammonia* and *palladium*. Lat. *ammonia-palladium*. Fr. *ammonia-
palladium*. B. 124.

a nucleus, and a few vacuoles. It, or a similar species, has been observed under like circumstances by other investigators. [B. 57; 1. v. 1. Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med., (Jan. 1893, p. 126, B. 70). A. dentatis (Griseb.) A variety observed by Grassi in the basical cavity of nut. [B. 57; 1. A. nigro-guttulata. A name given by Haeckel to a Pencil parast. 0.05 mm. in diameter, found by him in small numbers in the urine and the vaginal secretion of a tuberculous woman in Japan. They consisted of a granular substance with a vesicular nucleus, and continually changed their shape, although always returning to the round or oval form. [Berlin klin. Woch., 1883, p. 12, M.]

AMOEBAE (Lat., n. n. pl. *Amoebae*) (= *Amoebae*) (= *Amoebae*). Fr., *amibes*, *amibes*. Ger., *Amoeben*. An order of the *Infusopoda*, "which are, with one or two exceptions, naked," having short, blunt, (some species) which is not continuous with the nucleus, or and contain a nucleus, and one or more contractile vesicles. "They multiply by fission, by the detachment of a pseudopodium, or by the production of sporoidal masses of the pseudopodium, or of the outgrowth. The amoeba is usually taken as the type of this order. It has been doubted whether the so-called amoebae distinct species of animals, or whether they are not rather transitional stages in the life-history of other organisms." The body is either naked, or clothed, or protected by a carapace (*Amoebula*). The pseudopodia may be projected from all parts of the body or from one point only. [B. 38.]

AMOEBAE (Lat., n. n. pl. *Amoebae*). See *AMOEBAE*.

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AMOEBAE (Lat., n. n. pl. *Amoebae*). See *AMOEBAE*.

AMOMUM (Lat., n. n. pl. *Amomum*). See *AMOMUM*.

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AMOMUM (Lat., n. n. pl. *Amomum*). See *AMOMUM*.

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ANATHERIUM (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-th'e-r'i-um*). Fr. *anathère*. Ger. *Antherium*. Sometimes considered a distinct genus. R. 121. *A. bicorne*. See *Antiphrasa bicorne*. — *A. muricatum* L. of Beauvais. Ger. *Wachelschnecke* (Hedgins). See *Antiphrasa muricatum*.

ANATHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. *A'n-a-th'a-l'a-sis*. Gen. *anathalasis*. Fr. *anathalase*. Gr. *ἀναθάλω*. A sneezing out, expression. [L. 33, M. 10.]

ANATHALMA (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-th'a-l'm-a*). See ANATOMIA.

ANATHOLOLOSIS (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-th'o-l'o-sis*. Gen. *anathololos*. Fr. *anathololose*. Gr. *ἀναθολω*. To make muddy. 1. A thick, turbid mixture. [A. 314.] 2. A confusion of symptoms. [M. 10.]

ANATHOPRESIS (Lat.), n. f. *A'n-a-th'o-p're-sis*. Gen. *anathopresis*. Fr. *anathoprese*. Gr. *ἀναθωπρω*. The restoration of lost flesh. R. 1.

ANATHREPTICUS (Lat.), *A'n-a-th'rep'tik*. Lat. *anathrepticus*. Ger. *anathreptisch*. Promotive of anathrepsis, *v. c.*

ANATHROS (n. A variety of nitre found as a moss-like deposit on rocks. [L. 10.] Cf. ANATROS.

ANATHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'n-a-th'i-m-i-a* (th'u'm/i)²-a². See ANATHYMISAS.

ANATHYMIMIA (Lat.), n. n. *A'n-a-th'i-m-i-a* (th'u'm/i)²-na² na². 1. Anathymism, *v. c.* 2. Vapor, gas belched up from the stomach. [A. 322.]

ANATHYMISAS (Lat.), n. f. *A'n-a-th'i-m-i-a* (th'u'm/i)²-a². Gen. *anathymis*. Fr. *anathymisme*. Gr. *ἀναθυσμα*. To cause to fume or *ἀναθυσμα*, to rise in vapors. Fr. *anathymisme*. Ger. *Anathymismus*. 1. Fumigation. [A. 385.] 2. The "vapors"; hysterical flatulence or eructation. [A. 322, 385.] 3. A phantom form. [A. 322.] 4. A vapor bath. [L.]

ANATHYMION (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-th'i-m-i-on* (th'u'm/i)²-o²n. Gr. *ἀναθυσμιον* (pres. part. of *ἀναθυσμα*, to vaporize). Exhalant; as n. 1. anathymism. [M. 13.] *Morbi a'tes*. See ANATHYMIONUS.

ANATHYMIONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A'n-a-th'i-m-i-on* (th'u'm/i)²-o²-ni. Fr. *anathymionisme*. From *anathymion*. ANATOSIS, and *varios* (varios), a disease. Respiratory diseases. [A. 322.]

ANATIS (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-th'i-s* (th'u'm/i)²-i-s. See ANA-
— *Partes anatis*. Equal parts by weight. [A. 322.]

ANATINIDE (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-th'i-n-i-d'e* (an-a-th'i-n-i-d'e). A family of the sub-class *Synbranchia* of the section *Siphonida* of lamellibranchia, including the genera *Anatin*, *Ilan*, *Amphipne*, and *Amphipne*, characterized by the shell being often inequivalve, with an external ligament, the mantle lobes more or less united, the siphons long and more or less united, and the foot small. [A. 335.]

ANATINUS (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-th'i-n-us* (th'u'm/i)²-i-us. From *anatin*, a duck, and *pus*, the foot. Fr. *anatin*. Ger. *Einfussig*. Having feet resembling those of a duck. [L.]

ANATOLE (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-th'o-l'e* (an-a-th'o-l'e). Gr. *ἀνατολή* (from *ἀνατολ*, to cause to rise. Growth as of the teeth or of the lunula of the nail. [A. 311.]

ANATOM (Ger., n. *A'n-a-t'o-m*). An anatomist. [A. 315.]

ANATOMÉ (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-t'o-m'e* (an-a-t'o-m'e). Gr. *ἀνατομή*. 1. Dissection. [Aristotle, Theophrastus (A. 311).] 2. Anatomy. [Northwick (A. 45).] — *A. animata*. Physiology. [L. 45.]

ANATOMIA (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-t'o-m-i-a* (th'u'm/i)²-a². Gr. *ἀνατομή*. Anatomy. — *A. animalis*. See *Animal Anatomy*. — *A. artificialis*. See *Artificial Anatomy*. — *A. brutum*. See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. chirurgica*. See *Surgical Anatomy*. — *A. comparativa*. See *Comparative Anatomy*. — *A. corporis humani*. See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. descriptiva*. See *Descriptive Anatomy*. — *A. generabilis*. See *General Anatomy*. — *A. humana*. See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. iuridica*. See *Forensic Anatomy*. — *A. medica*. See *Medical Anatomy*. — *A. microscopica*. See *Microscopical Anatomy*. — *A. pathologica*. See *Pathological Anatomy*. — *A. philosophica*. See *Philosophical Anatomy*. — *A. physiologica*. See *Physiological Anatomy*. — *A. pictoria*. — *A. pictorum*. — *A. sculptorum*. See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. spagierica*. Chemical analysis. [L. 97.] — *A. specialis*. See *Special Anatomy*. — *A. topographica*. See *Topographical Anatomy*. — *A. transcendentalis*. See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *A. vegetalis*. See *Vegetable Anatomy*. — *A. veterinaria*. See *Veterinary Anatomy*. — *A. viva*. See *Physiology*.

ANATOMIC (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik*. See ANATOMICAL.

ANATOMICA (Lat., n. f. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). See ANATOMIA.

ANATOMICAL, adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). Gr. *ἀνατομικός*. Lat. *anatomicus*. Fr. *anatomique*. Ger. *anatomisch*. 1. of *anatomico*. Sp. *anatómico*. 1. Pertaining to anatomy or to the ultimate parts into which an organism may be resolved by dissection. [C. 1.] 2. Structural, as opposed to functional. 3. Due to dissection *v. c.* a dissection word. [A. 301.]

ANATOMICALLY, adv. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). Fr. *anatomiquement*. Ger. *anatomisch*. 1. *anatomiquement*. Sp. *anatómicamente*. In a way pertaining to anatomy; considered from an anatomical standpoint, structurally.

ANATOMICÉ (Lat.), n. f. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). See ANATOMY.

ANATOMICO-CHIRURGICO-MEDICUS (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik-chirur-gico-med'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik-chirur-gico-med'ik). Pertaining to medical and surgical anatomy, or to anatomy, surgery, and medicine. [L.]

ANATOMICO-CHIRURGICUS (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik-chirur-gico-med'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik-chirur-gico-med'ik). Pertaining to surgical anatomy, or to anatomy and surgery. [L.]

ANATOMICO-MEDICUS (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik-med'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik-med'ik). Pertaining to medical anatomy, or to medicine and anatomy. [L.]

ANATOMICO-PATHOLOGICAL, adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik-pa-tho-log'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik-pa-tho-log'ik). Gr. *ἀνατομικὸς παθολογικός*. It., *anatomico-patologico*. Sp., *anatomico-patológico*. Pertaining to pathological anatomy. [L. 41.]

ANATOMICO-PHYSIOLOGICAL, adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik-fis-i-o-log'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik-fis-i-o-log'ik). Lat. *anatomico-physiologicus*. Fr. *anatomico-physiologique*. Ger. *anatomisch-physiologisch*. Sp., *anatomico-fisiológico*. Pertaining to anatomy and physiology. [L.]

ANATOMICO-SURGICAL, adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik-chirur-gico-med'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik-chirur-gico-med'ik). Fr. *anatomico-chirurgical*. Ger. *anatomisch-chirurgisch*. Pertaining to anatomy and surgery. [L.]

ANATOMISUS (Lat.), adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). Anatomical; as n., an anatomist.

ANATOMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. *A'n-a-t'o-m'e*, *me'*. Anatomy. — *Allgemeine A.* (Fr.). See *General Anatomy*. — *Abstrakte A.* (Fr.). The study of anatomy without reference to practical purposes. [Cuvillier (L. 102).] — *A. animale* (Fr.). See *Animal Anatomy*. — *A. appliquée* (Fr.). See *Applied Anatomy*. — *A. artistique* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. cellulaire* (Fr.). That part of histology which pertains to the structure of cells. [L. 35.] — *A. chirurgicale* (Fr.). See *Surgical Anatomy*. — *A. classique* (Fr.). The anatomy of animals with reference to their classification. [L. 100.] — *A. classique*. See *Classic Anatomy*. — *A. comparative*. — *A. comparativa*. See *Comparative Anatomy*. — *A. comparée des animaux domestiques* (Fr.). See *Comparative Anatomy*. — *A. de développement* (Fr.). See *Embryology*. — *A. de l'homme* (Fr.). See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. der Haustiere* (Ger.). See *Veterinary Anatomy*. — *A. der Pflanzen* (Ger.). See *Vegetal Anatomy*. — *A. der Thiere* (Ger.). See *Comparative Anatomy*. — *A. des âges* (Fr.). See *Embryology*. — *A. des beaux arts* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. descriptive* (Fr.). See *Descriptive Anatomy*. — *A. des formes* (Fr.). See *Formal Anatomy*. — *A. des Menschen*. — *A. des menschlichen Körpers* (Ger.). See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. des peintres* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. des régions* (Fr.). See *Topographical Anatomy*. — *A. des sculpteurs* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. de la texture* (Fr.). See *Histology*. — *A. d'évolution* (Fr.). See *Embryology*. — *A. du corps humain* (Fr.). See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. du fœtus* (Fr.). See *Embryology*. — *A. fine* (Fr.). See *Microscopical Anatomy*. — *A. florissante* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. générale* (Fr.). See *General Anatomy*. — *A. géologique* (Fr.). See *Palaeontological Anatomy*. — *A. humaine* (Fr.). See *Human Anatomy*. — *A. iconoclastique* (Fr.). See *Historical Anatomy*. — *A. initiale* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. médicale* (Fr.). See *Medical Anatomy*. — *A. médico-chirurgicale* (Fr.). See *Medico-chirurgical Anatomy*. — *A. microscopique* (Fr.). See *Microscopical Anatomy*. — *A. morbide* (Fr.). See *Pathological Anatomy*. — *A. pathologique* (Fr.). See *Pathological Anatomy*. — *A. philosophique* (Fr.). See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *A. physiologique* (Fr.). See *Physiological Anatomy*. — *A. historique*. — *A. plastique* (Fr.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. raisonnée* (Fr.). See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *A. systématique* (Fr.). See *1. classique and descriptive Anatomy*. — *A. textuelle* (Fr.). De Haller's term for histology (q. v.). [A. 385.] — *A. théorique* (Fr.). See *Theoretical Anatomy*. — *A. topographique* (Fr.). See *Topographical Anatomy*. — *A. transcendante* (Fr.). See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *A. végétale* (Fr.). See *Vegetal Anatomy*. — *A. vétérinaire* (Fr.). See *Veterinary Anatomy*. — *Beobachtende A.* (Ger.). See *Descriptive Anatomy*. — *Chirurgische A.* (Ger.). See *Surgical Anatomy*. — *Corrosions A.* (Ger.). See *Corrosion Anatomy*. — *Höhre A.* (Ger.). See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *Künstliche A.* (Ger.). See *Artificial Anatomy*. — *Medizinische A.* (Ger.). See *Medical Anatomy*. — *Mikroskopische A.* (Ger.). See *Microscopical Anatomy*. — *Pathologische A.* (Ger.). See *Pathological Anatomy*. — *Philosophische A.* (Ger.). See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *Physiologische A.* (Ger.). See *Physiological Anatomy*. — *Plastische A.* (Ger.). See *Artistic Anatomy*. — *A. der Praktischen A.* (Ger.). See *Practical Anatomy*. — *Systématique A.* (Ger.). See *1. classique and descriptive Anatomy*. — *Theoretische A.* (Ger.). See *Veterinary Anatomy*. — *Thierische A.* (Ger.). See *Topographical Anatomy*. — *Transcendentale A.* (Ger.). See *Transcendental Anatomy*. — *Vergleichende A.* (Ger.). See *Comparative Anatomy*. — *Veterinär A.* (Ger.). See *Veterinary Anatomy*.

ANATOMISCH (Ger.), n. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). An anatomist. — *ANATOMISCH* (Fr.), adj. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik*. 1. Anatomical (q. v.). 2. Organic, *v. rigidité*, *a. du col utérin* is rigidity of the cervix uteri from organic disease, as opposed to spasmodic rigidity.

ANATOMIQUEMENT (Fr.), adv. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). Anatomically.

ANATOMISCH (Ger.), adj. and adv. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). Anatomical, anatomically. — *A. chirurgisch*. Pertaining to surgical anatomy, or to surgery and anatomy. — *A. physiologisch*. Anatomico-physiological.

ANATOMISM, n. *A'n-a-t'o-m'ik* (an-a-t'o-m'ik). *Fr. anatomisme*. The doctrine that all the phenomena of life, whether in health or in dis-

ANCONAUS (Ger.), adj. and n. $A^{2n}k'o'n'a'u's$. See **ANCONES**.

ANCONÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. $A^{2n}k'o'n'a$. See **ANCONES** and **HETEROCHEMIS** *anconé*. **A. externé**, **A. interné**, **grand a.** See **ANCONES** *externus*, *internus*, and *imprimis*. **Petit a.** See **ANCONES** *del*.

ANCONÉAL, **ANCONÉAN**, adj's. $A^{2n}k'o'n'a'e'al$, $a'n$. Pertaining to the elbow. [L. 141, 154.]

ANCONES (Lat.), adj. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'o'n'e(a')u's'u's$. See **ANCONES**.

ANCONI-RADIALIS (Lat.), adj. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'o'n'i-r'a'd'i'a'l'i's$. For *derm.* See **ANCON** and **RADIUS**. Situated on the radial border of the forearm. **A.-r. digiti medii**. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [L. 23.]

ANCONI-ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'o'n'i(n'i)u'l'n'a'r'i's$. For *derm.* See **ANCON** and **ULNA**. Situated on the ulnar border of the forearm. **A.-u. digiti annularis**. The third dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [L. 23.] **A.-u. digiti medii**. The second dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [L. 23.]

ANCONOCASE (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'o'n'o-k'a's'e(k'a)$. From *ancon*, the elbow, and *caseo*, diseased. J. F. Lobstein's term for *anconozia* *q. v.* [A. 322.]

ANCONOID, adj. $A^{2n}k'o'n'o'id$. For *derm.* See **ANCON** and *oid*. Resembling the elbow. [L. 154.]

ANCOBA, n. See **ANCOBA**.

ANCOBA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'o'b'a$. See **ANCOBA**.

ANCORAL, adj. $A^{2n}k'o'r'a'l$. For *derm.* See **ANCOBA**. Anchor-like (said of the feet of certain crustaceans). [Dana (B. 39).]

ANCOREALIS (Lat.), n. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'o'r'a'r'i's$. See **ANCOBA**.

ANCORUTAY (Tamil), n. The *Trichosanthes pulegiata*. [B. 172.]

ANCOS (Lat.), adj. $A^{2n}a^{2n}k'o's$. See **ANCOS**.

ANCOS (Lat.), n. n. Gen., *an'cos*. Ger., *äyco*. A hook or angle; the elbow. [A. 322.]

ANCOSA (Ar.), n. Gum lac. [L. 119.]

ANCREUR (Fr.), n. $A^{2n}k'r'u'r$. A term applied to the pain of certain of the *Arcthrachia*. [B. 38.]

ANCTER (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2n}k'a^{2n}k'u't'r'e(k'u)$. Gen., *anct'ro-ones*. (Gr., *anctro* from *anctro*, to press tightly) = bandage, plaster, pin, or clasp for holding the lips of a wound together. [A. 322; L. 119.]

ANCTERAS (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}k'a^{2n}k'u't'e(r'a)z'a^{2n}k'a$. See **ANCTER**.

ANCTERES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *anct'er* (q. v.). $A^{2n}k'a^{2n}k'u't'e(r'a)$.

ANCTERIASMOS, **ANCTERIASMUS** (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2n}k'a^{2n}k'u't'e(r'a)z'a^{2n}k'a$. From *anctro*, to press tightly, and *anctro*, to press tightly. **A. anctro**. 1. The process of closing a wound with an anct'er. [A. 322.] 2. The process of pressing the opposite sides of the prepuce of the two labia pudendi and fastening them together with a clasp, to prevent sexual intercourse. [A. 322; E. Cf. INFILIBRATION.]

ANCTOVILLE (Fr.), n. $A^{2n}k'o'to-vel$. A town near Villers, France, in the neighborhood of which there is a cold mineral spring. [L. 105.]

ANCIIBUTES (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'u'b'i't'u's(u)s$. Sp., *ancibuto*. An obsolete word, of uncertain derivation, formerly denoting a condition of the eye characterized by a feeling of irritation as from the presence of sand. [F. L. 119.]

ANCIULE (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'u'i'le$. See **ANCIULE**.

ANCIULENTA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'u'i'le(n't'a)$. From *anctro*, thoroughly, and *curare*, to heal. An old term for a menstruating woman. [James, Turc., p. 135.]

ANCUS (Lat.), adj. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})k'u's(u)s$. From *äyco*, the elbow. 1. Crooked, hooked. [A. 322.] 2. Deformed in a joint, as from a dislocation. [M. 99.] Cf. **ANCI**.

ANCYLANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})s'i'k(k'u'k)-la'n't'a(n't'h'e)m'u'm$. See **ARISTOLOCHIA**.

ANCYLAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})s'i'k(k'u'k)-la'n't'a(n't'h'e)m'u'm$. See **ARISTOLOCHIA**.

ANGLISTE (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})s'i'k(k'u'k)-la'n't'a(n't'h'e)m'u'm$. See **ARISTOLOCHIA**.

ANGLISTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})s'i'k(k'u'k)-la'n't'a(n't'h'e)m'u'm$. From the genus name *Angiulites*. Ger., *Angiuliten*. **Angiulites**, **Pilzer's** name for a group of *Fungi* (*Oosporae*) related to the *Peronosporae*. The individuals consist of a saciform thallus, which at first is unicellular, but by the formation of transverse partitions is subsequently divided into several cells, some of which develop into *oogonia* and others into *antheridia*. These organs, whether on the same or on a different thallus, come into contact, the members separating them at the point of contact are perforated, and the entire protoplasm of the antheridium passes into that of the oogonium, the result of the union being a globular, thick-walled *oospore*. The *oogonia* of the *A.* differ from those of the *Peronosporae* in presenting no distinct differentiation into peridium and ovum *osperme* before impregnation. [B. 54.]

ANGYLITES (Lat.), n. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})s'i'k(k'u'k)-la'n't'a(n't'h'e)m'u'm$. A genus of the *Angiulites* established by Pilzer. Its species are parasitic on certain fresh-water *Algae*. [B. 54.]

ANCYLOPS (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})s'i'k(k'u'k)-la'n't'a(n't'h'e)m'u'm$. See **ANGYLITES**.

AND, n. $A^{2n}d$. See **AND**.

ANDA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}d'a$. From the Brazilian name *andaca*, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, more properly referred to *Johannea*. [B.] **A.-acu**, **A. brasiliensis** [Sprengel]. See *Johannea princeps*. **A. colub.** A species of *Tatus*. [A. 35.] **A. de Pison**, **A. Gomessi**, **A. Jussieu**, **A. jamaicensis**. See *Johannea princeps*. **Oil of a.** Lat., *oleum andae*. **Andae**. A resinous oil obtained from the seeds of *Johannea princeps*; yellowish and transparent, with little odor or taste. It has been recommended as a substitute for castor-oil, being more limpid. In doses of 34 drachms it is an active purgative; applied to the skin it acts as an irritant. [B. 5; L.] **Semina andae**. The seeds of *Johannea princeps*. [L. 44, 57.]

ANDA-AQU, n. See under **ANDA**.

ANDA-ASU, n. See **ANDACU**.

ANDABRE (Fr.), n. $A^{2n}d'a-br$. A village in the department of Aveyron, France, having cold springs containing sodium bicarbonate. [A. 385.]

ANDACHOCA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})d'a-k'o'ka$. The *Nephar lotus* of the ancients. [Matthioli (B. 121).]

ANDA COLHA, n. See under **ANDA**.

ANDAKOKKA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}(a^{2n})d'a-k'o'ka$. See **ANDACHOCA**.

ANDALUSITE, n. $A^{2n}d'a'l'u's'i't$. Ger., *Andalusit*. Native silicate of aluminium; so called from its having been first found in Andalusia, Spain.

ANDANAHYRIA, n. A Ceylon name for the *Crotalaria retusa*. [B. 121.]

ANDAIQUES WAX, n. Ger., *Andaiqui-Wachs*. A variety of beeswax brought from the valleys of the Amazon and the Orinoco. [Bernatzki (L. 57).]

ANDARA, n. A Ceylon name for the *Mimosa cinerea*. [Bory (B. 121).]

ANDARAC, n. Said to be a corruption of *sandarac*. An alchemical name for realgar. [B. 50; L. 56.]

ANDAS (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}d'a's$. A solution of salt ("resolutio salis vel sal resolutum"). [Paracelsus (L. 53).]

ANDASTI, n. See **ANDACU**.

ANDE, n. $A^{2n}d$. See **ANDE**.

ANDER, n. $A^{2n}d'a$. A Swiss village having sulphurous springs, baths, and a whey-cure establishment. [L. 41.]

ANDELY (Fr.), n. $A^{2n}d'e$. The name of two towns (*Les Andelys*) in the department of the Eure, France, having weak chalybeate springs, the waters of which are used in chlorosis and abdominal obstruction. [A. 385; M.]

ANDERFA, n. An Ethiopian euphorbiaceous plant, the berries of which are drastic cathartic. [Harris, Wurm (L. 63).]

ANDERFAIRIGH (Ger.), adj. $A^{2n}d'e-fa'i'r'i'g$. See **ALLOCHROIC**.

ANDERJOA, **ANDERJOU** (Hind.), n's. The seeds of the *Holarrhena antylerica* (q. v.). [B. 121; "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir." May 14, 1888, pp. 331, 333.]

ANDEKMAT (Ger.), n. $A^{2n}d'e-k'm'a't$. A health resort in Switzerland. [A. 385.]

ANDEKNACH (Ger.), n. $A^{2n}d'e-k'n'a'ch$. A Prussian village, near Coblenz, having mineral springs. [L. 105.]

ANDELS (Fr.), n. $A^{2n}d'e$. A name applied in Auvergne to a mild cutaneous disease of calves, thought to be due to insufficient food. [A. 301.]

ANDERSDORF (Ger.), n. $A^{2n}d'e-d'o'r'f$. A Moravian village, near Sternberg, having a spring containing iron and lime. [A. 35; L. 135.]

ANDESGESTALTET (Ger.), adj. $A^{2n}d'e'r's-g'e's't'a'l't'e't$. See **HETEROMORPH**.

ANDERSONIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}d'o'r's'o'n'i'a$. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of epiphytic plants of the tribe *Euphorbiae*. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *Annoa*. 3. Of Roxburgh, the *Angioselin*. 4. Of Willdenow, the *Antennaria*. [B. 121, 150.] **A. pauciflora** [R. Hamilton et de Chir., May 14, 1888, pp. 331, 333.] **A. rohituka** [Roxburgh]. **Sanser, rohituka**. Syn. *Annoa rohituka*. A small bulbous tree of Bengal and Travancore. An oil expressed from the seeds is used by the natives for many purposes. [B. 121, 150.]

ANDERTHALBLIHKOHLENSTOFF (Ger.), n. $A^{2n}d'e'r't'a'l'b'l'i'k-l'o'r-k'o'h'l'e'n's't'o'f$. Sesquichloride of carbon. [B.]

ANDERTHALKOHLENSÄURE (Ger.), adj. $A^{2n}d'e'r't'a'l'b'l'i'k-l'o'r-k'o'h'l'e'n-s'a'u'r$. Used with the name of a base, the sesquichloride of that base.

ANDETUNG (Ger.), n. $A^{2n}d'e't'u'ng$. See **INDICATION**.

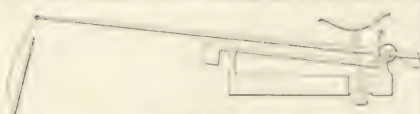
ANDEX, n. An alchemical name for sal ammoniac. [B. 50.] See **AMMONIUM** *blaudes*.

ANDICOLA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2n}d'i'c'o'l'a$. From *and*, and *icola*, to inhabit. Fr., *andicole*. Inhabiting the Andes (used as a botanical species-name [e. g., *Verruca andicola*]). [B.]

ANDI-MALLERI, n. A Malabar name for the *Mirabilis jalapa*. [L. 105.]

ANDINUS (Lat.), adj. $A^{2n}d'i'n'u's$. See **ANDINUS**.

ANGIOLOGICAL, n. *Angiologikā*. See ANGIOLOGY.
ANGIOLOGRAPHY, n. *Angiolografia*. The process of photographing the vessels of the body. *Angiolografia*. The process of photographing the vessels of the body.



LANE'S SIMPLE ANGIOGRAPH.

Minimum apparatus. Angiographs can be prepared in the following manner: (1) The patient is placed in a supine position. (2) The patient is placed in a supine position.

ANGIOLOGRAPHY, n. *Angiolografia*. The process of photographing the vessels of the body. *Angiolografia*. The process of photographing the vessels of the body.

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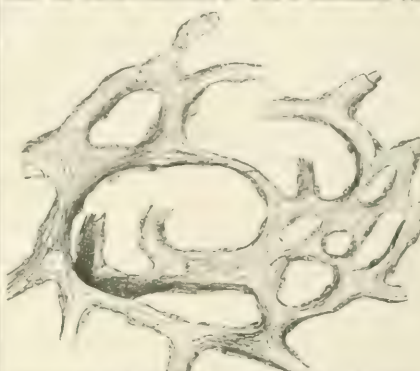
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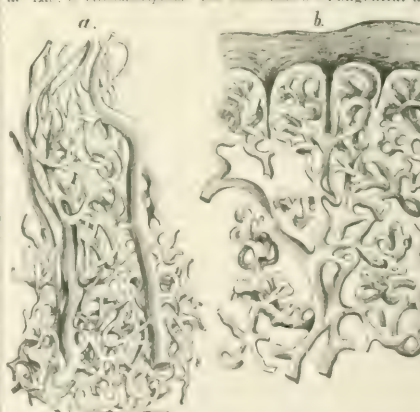
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THE NETWORK OF A CAVERNOUS ANGIOMA OF THE LIP, MAGNIFIED 500 DIAMETERS. (FÄHRBERGER.)

Angioma cavernosum. Ger. *Angioma cavernosum*. It is a Sp. cavernosum. *Angioma cavernosum*. It is a Sp. cavernosum. *Angioma cavernosum*. It is a Sp. cavernosum.



THE VESSELS OF A PLANTAR ANGIOMA, MAGNIFIED 60 DIAMETERS. (FÄHRBERGER.)

Angioma plantare. Ger. *Angioma plantare*. It is a Sp. cavernosum. *Angioma plantare*. It is a Sp. cavernosum. *Angioma plantare*. It is a Sp. cavernosum.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ab; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

ANGIARA (Fr., n. *The Urtica urens*. [L. 105.]

ANGIBROMASIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-ma-zí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, and *broma*, food. Ger. *Angiobromatose*. Dilatation of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMELITE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mel-í-te*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *elée*, a sore. Ulceration of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMELINTHIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mel-intí-te*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *elée*, a sore. Ulceration of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMÉ (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mé*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *elée*, a sore. Ulceration of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMEMPHRASIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-ma-zhí-frá-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *emphrasí-ze*, a stoppage. An obstruction of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMITE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mí-te*. See *ANGIBROMASIE*.

ANGIBROMIQUE (Fr., adj. *Angi-zhí-bro-mí-que*. Of or pertaining to the alimentary canal. See *ANGIBROMASIE*.

ANGIBROMITE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mí-te*. Inflammation of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]—**A. bioplastique**. Inflammation of the alimentary canal attended with the formation of false membrane. [L. 82.]—**A. toxique**. Inflammation of the alimentary canal due to the presence of poisonous matters in the blood. [L. 82.]—**A. toxique**. Inflammation of the alimentary canal due to the presence of poisonous matters in it. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOCARCINE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-ma-ká-rsí-ne*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *cárcine*, a cancer. Cancer of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOCLEASIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-kleá-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *cléasí-ze*, a breaking. Rupture of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOHÉMIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-hé-mé*. See *ANGIBROMASIE*.

ANGIBROMOMAXIE (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-má-xí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *maxí-ze*, softness. Softening of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOCROISIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-ma-kroí-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *croí-sí-ze*, a state of death. Gangrene of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOTATHIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-pá-thí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *tathí-ze*, inflammation. A general term for diseases of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMORRHAGIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-rá-zhí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *rrhagí-ze*, to break forth. Hemorrhage from the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOSCLÉROSE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-sclé-ro-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *sclé-ro-sí-ze*, to harden. Induration of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOSTÉNIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-sta-né-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *sténí-ze*, constriction. Stenosis of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOTRAUMATIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-tra-má-tí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *trauma*, injury. Traumatism of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOZOOTIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-zo-ó-tí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *broma*, food, and *zoo*, an animal. A general term for conditions produced by animal parasites in the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGICA. n. See *ANGIO*.

ANGICOLASIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-kolá-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *kolá*, bile, and *elée*, dilatation. Dilatation of the biliary passages. [L. 82.]

ANGICOLITE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-kol-í-te*. From *angio*, a vessel, *kolá*, bile, and *elée*, dilatation. Dilatation of the biliary passages. [L. 82.]

ANGICHOLOPATIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-kol-pá-thí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *kolá*, bile, and *elée*, dilatation. Dilatation of the biliary passages. [L. 82.]

ANGICHOLOLITIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-kol-lí-te*. From *angio*, a vessel, *kolá*, bile, and *elée*, dilatation. Dilatation of the biliary passages. [L. 82.]

ANGICHOLOPATIE (Piory) (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-bro-mo-kol-pá-thí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *kolá*, bile, and *elée*, dilatation. Dilatation of the biliary passages. [L. 82.]

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ANGICO. n. Also written *angica*. B. 180. The Brazilian name for the *Straphandradon polyphyllum*, the pale reddish-brown bark of which is used as an astringent and tonic. B. 180. [L. 81.]

ANGIDIEKTASIE (Ger., n. *Angi-zhí-dí-ek-tá-sí-ze*. From *angio*, a vessel, *ek*, through, and *elée*, dilatation. See *TELE-ANGIDIEKTASIE*.

ANGIECTASIE (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-ek-tá-sí-ze*. See *ANGIDIEKTASIE*.

ANGIECTASTIQUE (Fr., adj. *Angi-zhí-ek-tá-sí-ze*. Of or pertaining to dilatation of the blood vessels. [L. 82.]

ANGIECTOPIE (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-ek-tó-pí-ze*. See *ANGIDIEKTASIE*.

ANGIEKTASIE (Ger., n. *Angi-zhí-ek-tá-sí-ze*. See *ANGIDIEKTASIE*.

ANGIEKTOSIS (Ger., n. *Angi-zhí-ek-tó-sí-ze*. See *ANGIDIEKTASIE*.

ANGIEKTOSE (Fr., n. *Angi-zhí-ek-tó-sé*. See *ANGIDIEKTASIE*.

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ANALYTICAL DATA: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ (162.17). Calcd: C, 73.58%; H, 4.94%. Found: C, 73.5%; H, 4.9%. IR (KBr): 1715 (C=O), 1640 (C=C), 1610 (C=C), 1580 (C=C), 1540 (C=C), 1520 (C=C), 1500 (C=C), 1480 (C=C), 1460 (C=C), 1440 (C=C), 1420 (C=C), 1400 (C=C), 1380 (C=C), 1360 (C=C), 1340 (C=C), 1320 (C=C), 1300 (C=C), 1280 (C=C), 1260 (C=C), 1240 (C=C), 1220 (C=C), 1200 (C=C), 1180 (C=C), 1160 (C=C), 1140 (C=C), 1120 (C=C), 1100 (C=C), 1080 (C=C), 1060 (C=C), 1040 (C=C), 1020 (C=C), 1000 (C=C), 980 (C=C), 960 (C=C), 940 (C=C), 920 (C=C), 900 (C=C), 880 (C=C), 860 (C=C), 840 (C=C), 820 (C=C), 800 (C=C), 780 (C=C), 760 (C=C), 740 (C=C), 720 (C=C), 700 (C=C), 680 (C=C), 660 (C=C), 640 (C=C), 620 (C=C), 600 (C=C), 580 (C=C), 560 (C=C), 540 (C=C), 520 (C=C), 500 (C=C), 480 (C=C), 460 (C=C), 440 (C=C), 420 (C=C), 400 (C=C), 380 (C=C), 360 (C=C), 340 (C=C), 320 (C=C), 300 (C=C), 280 (C=C), 260 (C=C), 240 (C=C), 220 (C=C), 200 (C=C), 180 (C=C), 160 (C=C), 140 (C=C), 120 (C=C), 100 (C=C), 80 (C=C), 60 (C=C), 40 (C=C), 20 (C=C), 0 (C=C). ^1H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.2 (d, 2H, H^a), 6.8 (d, 2H, H^b), 6.4 (d, 2H, H^c), 6.0 (d, 2H, H^d), 5.6 (d, 2H, H^e), 5.2 (d, 2H, H^f), 4.8 (d, 2H, H^g), 4.4 (d, 2H, H^h), 4.0 (d, 2H, H^i), 3.6 (d, 2H, H^j), 3.2 (d, 2H, H^k), 2.8 (d, 2H, H^l), 2.4 (d, 2H, H^m), 2.0 (d, 2H, H^n), 1.6 (d, 2H, H^o), 1.2 (d, 2H, H^p), 0.8 (d, 2H, H^q), 0.4 (d, 2H, H^r), 0.0 (d, 2H, H^s). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 168.0 (C=O), 164.0 (C=C), 161.0 (C=C), 158.0 (C=C), 154.0 (C=C), 152.0 (C=C), 150.0 (C=C), 148.0 (C=C), 146.0 (C=C), 144.0 (C=C), 142.0 (C=C), 140.0 (C=C), 138.0 (C=C), 136.0 (C=C), 134.0 (C=C), 132.0 (C=C), 130.0 (C=C), 128.0 (C=C), 126.0 (C=C), 124.0 (C=C), 122.0 (C=C), 120.0 (C=C), 118.0 (C=C), 116.0 (C=C), 114.0 (C=C), 112.0 (C=C), 110.0 (C=C), 108.0 (C=C), 106.0 (C=C), 104.0 (C=C), 102.0 (C=C), 100.0 (C=C), 98.0 (C=C), 96.0 (C=C), 94.0 (C=C), 92.0 (C=C), 90.0 (C=C), 88.0 (C=C), 86.0 (C=C), 84.0 (C=C), 82.0 (C=C), 80.0 (C=C), 78.0 (C=C), 76.0 (C=C), 74.0 (C=C), 72.0 (C=C), 70.0 (C=C), 68.0 (C=C), 66.0 (C=C), 64.0 (C=C), 62.0 (C=C), 60.0 (C=C), 58.0 (C=C), 56.0 (C=C), 54.0 (C=C), 52.0 (C=C), 50.0 (C=C), 48.0 (C=C), 46.0 (C=C), 44.0 (C=C), 42.0 (C=C), 40.0 (C=C), 38.0 (C=C), 36.0 (C=C), 34.0 (C=C), 32.0 (C=C), 30.0 (C=C), 28.0 (C=C), 26.0 (C=C), 24.0 (C=C), 22.0 (C=C), 20.0 (C=C), 18.0 (C=C), 16.0 (C=C), 14.0 (C=C), 12.0 (C=C), 10.0 (C=C), 8.0 (C=C), 6.0 (C=C), 4.0 (C=C), 2.0 (C=C), 0.0 (C=C). MS (EI): m/z 162 (M⁺), 146 (M⁺-16), 130 (M⁺-32), 114 (M⁺-48), 98 (M⁺-64), 82 (M⁺-80), 66 (M⁺-96), 50 (M⁺-112), 34 (M⁺-128), 18 (M⁺-144), 10 (M⁺-160). HRMS (ESI): m/z 162.071 (M⁺), 146.055 (M⁺-16), 130.039 (M⁺-32), 114.023 (M⁺-48), 98.007 (M⁺-64), 82.000 (M⁺-80), 66.000 (M⁺-96), 50.000 (M⁺-112), 34.000 (M⁺-128), 18.000 (M⁺-144), 10.000 (M⁺-160). UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ_{max} 210 nm (ϵ 10,000), 220 nm (ϵ 5,000), 230 nm (ϵ 2,000), 240 nm (ϵ 1,000), 250 nm (ϵ 500), 260 nm (ϵ 200), 270 nm (ϵ 100), 280 nm (ϵ 50), 290 nm (ϵ 20), 300 nm (ϵ 10), 310 nm (ϵ 5), 320 nm (ϵ 2), 330 nm (ϵ 1), 340 nm (ϵ 0.5), 350 nm (ϵ 0.2), 360 nm (ϵ 0.1), 370 nm (ϵ 0.05), 380 nm (ϵ 0.02), 390 nm (ϵ 0.01), 400 nm (ϵ 0.005), 410 nm (ϵ 0.002), 420 nm (ϵ 0.001), 430 nm (ϵ 0.0005), 440 nm (ϵ 0.0002), 450 nm (ϵ 0.0001), 460 nm (ϵ 0.00005), 470 nm (ϵ 0.00002), 480 nm (ϵ 0.00001), 490 nm (ϵ 0.000005), 500 nm (ϵ 0.000002), 510 nm (ϵ 0.000001), 520 nm (ϵ 0.0000005), 530 nm (ϵ 0.0000002), 540 nm (ϵ 0.0000001), 550 nm (ϵ 0.00000005), 560 nm (ϵ 0.00000002), 570 nm (ϵ 0.00000001), 580 nm (ϵ 0.000000005), 590 nm (ϵ 0.000000002), 600 nm (ϵ 0.000000001), 610 nm (ϵ 0.0000000005), 620 nm (ϵ 0.0000000002), 630 nm (ϵ 0.0000000001), 640 nm (ϵ 0.00000000005), 650 nm (ϵ 0.00000000002), 660 nm (ϵ 0.00000000001), 670 nm (ϵ 0.000000000005), 680 nm (ϵ 0.000000000002), 690 nm (ϵ 0.000000000001), 700 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000005), 710 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000002), 720 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000001), 730 nm (ϵ 0.00000000000005), 740 nm (ϵ 0.00000000000002), 750 nm (ϵ 0.00000000000001), 760 nm (ϵ 0.000000000000005), 770 nm (ϵ 0.000000000000002), 780 nm (ϵ 0.000000000000001), 790 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000000005), 800 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000000002), 810 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000000001), 820 nm (ϵ 0.00000000000000005), 830 nm (ϵ 0.00000000000000002), 840 nm (ϵ 0.00000000000000001), 850 nm (ϵ 0.000000000000000005), 860 nm (ϵ 0.000000000000000002), 870 nm (ϵ 0.000000000000000001), 880 nm (ϵ 0.0000000000000000005), 89

ANKYLOMERISMIA ANKYLOMERISMUS 1003

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ANKYLOTIC RHEUMATISM 101

[illegible]

ANALYSTS: J. L. K. & J. A. M. (continued)

ANSYLORHINIA (Fig. 9-6). A large white fly (*Eristalisia*)
proceeding rapidly & feeding on various plant parts—leaves, etc.—in
the greenhouse.

ANKYLOMERINICUS (Figs 1, 2).—Medium-sized, slender, with
 10–12 segments. Prothoracic horn well developed. Antennae 11-segmented. First antennal segment 1.4 times as long as the second. Antennal segments 1–10 gradually decreasing in length. Last segment 1.5 times as long as the penultimate. Antennal segments 1–10 gradually decreasing in length. Last segment 1.5 times as long as the penultimate. Antennal segments 1–10 gradually decreasing in length. Last segment 1.5 times as long as the penultimate.

[illegible]

ANKYLOSED, adj. A²n²'ki²l-ozd. In a condition of ankylo-

[illegible]

ANKYLOSTOMA (Fig. 10). *Ankylostoma* Kuhn, 1926, p. 25.²
Type: *Ankylostoma* *caninum* (Linnaeus), reported as *A. caninum* by Kuhn.
[In *caninum*, the genus of *canine*, which, thus, referred to

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS ANKYLOSTOMO AN EMIA Ltd

Figure 1. The location of the electrode array on the left and right sides of the head. The array was placed on the scalp over the left and right temporal areas. The array was connected to a computer system which recorded the EEG signals. The array was connected to a computer system which recorded the EEG signals. The array was connected to a computer system which recorded the EEG signals.

[illegible]

ANKYLOSTOMUM *Leech*. Ankylostoma *Leach*, 1818, p. 103. Type: *A. duodenale* *Leech*. *Nomen nudum*. See ANKYLOSTOMA.

ANKYLOTIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n²m²n²ki²ku²bo²shi²ti²o².
 Lesion of the walls of the external auditory canal to each other, or
 of the auricle to the side of the head. [F.]

ANKYLOTIC. *adj.* Affected with ankylosis. Per-
taining to or affected with ankylosis. [D, 192.]

[illegible]

ANKYLOURETHRA, ANKYLOURETHRIA (Lat., n's f.)
Ankylo- (see ANKYL-) + urethra, -urethria (see URETHRA). From Greek *ankylō*,
ankylōn, bent, curved; and *urethra*, the urethra. Fr. *ankylose*. Also
sin or stricture of the urethra. [A. 382, 385.]

ANKYLOURETHRICUS 1st pl. acc. Ἀγκυροῦρεθρις kankyrourethis
 'hooked' or 'hooked'. Pertaining to or afflicted with ankylorotism.
 {A, 382}

ANKYRA 1st pl. pres. Ἀγκύρα agkura 'hook' or ἀγκῆρα Ag-
 anatomical or surgical hook. {A, 382}

ANKYRISM, *n.* *Ankyrismus*. Gr., *ἀγκυρα*, from *ἀγκυρα*, to hook on to). Fr., *ankyrisme*. Schenck's term for that form of articulation in which one bone is hooked on to another, as the pelvis is hooked on to the superior maxillary. (C. M. 95.)

ANKYROID, adj. A²n²ki'roid. From *ἄγκυρα*, a hook. Lat. *anchora*, *anchor*. Fr. *ancre*. Ger. *anker*. *Anchor*, *anchored*, *anchorage*. He is *stayed* or *anchored* or *stayed*. A 322 A. process. See *Anchor*.

ANKYROMELE (Lat.), n. f. $A^2n^2(n^2n^2)$ -ki²(ku⁴)-ro-mes-ma'tle
fr. *ἄγκυρα* a hook, *ἀγκύρον* a probe. A curved probe.

ANALAG. 1. *analogos* (Gr.). 1. In ornithology, a resemblance. [A, 8.] 2. In botany, the germ, ovary, or seed-hud particularly of mosses and cryptogams. [A, 315.] 3. A constitutional predisposition. [a, 11.] 4. Apposition. [L.]

ANTIAGENTS (cont.)
1. Antibody-antigen: 1. Coagulation
[A, 317] 2. An insertion (sawd of receptors): 1, 302

ANTIAGEN (cont.)
A. Antigen: 1. An application (use of a child
to the breast): [A, 317.]

ANSICEND (cat) adj. Añico (cat) and its relative apposed
also cat-anñico (cat) (B. 1988)

ANLÖTHUNG (Ger.), n. A²n'lu^h-ung. Adhesion. [A. 317.]
ANMAL, Ger. n. A²n'mal. N²mal. 510

ANNABERG (Ger.), n. A³n'na²-h²rg. A town in Saxony (the ancient Annamontium), near which there is a cold spring contain-

ANNÄHERND (adv.) Approximately. See *Approximativ*, *Von ungefähr*. See also *ungefähr*, *ungefähr*.

ANNALE, n. An East Indian name for the fruit of the *Emblea*

ANNAMOOTOO (Telugu) n. The *Indole* endoperoxide. B, 172.
ANNAMOLALAN (c) A West Indian name for the *Indole*.

ANAPA-CHICUREAY (holotype: ♀). A variety of *Lathylus*.

ANNATO, ANNATTO, *see* ANNETTO, *see* ANNATTO.

ANNEAL, v. tr. A²n-nel'. From A.-S., *analan*, to kindle, to
glow. A verb that commonly designates a body that processes

brITTLE AND LESS ELASTIC. [B, 21.]

antennaire. The third segment of a crustacean. [*L.* 158.] **A. antennulaire.** The second segment of a crustacean. [*L.* 158.] **A.**

chante. *See* *Chanting*, *del* *Chanting* (v. 1). A. colore externe de Paris. *See* *Avant* *de* *Paris*. A. colore interne de Paris. *See* *Avant* *de* *Paris*. A. de Mionens. *See*

ASSERES oralis.—A. des fibres de l'ourlet. A small bundle of nerve-fibres, figured by Leuret and Gratiolet, surrounding the pos-

phragmatique. De ce point de la diaphragme, le passage de l'écoulement, traversant la zone A du champignon, se

and three other genera assigned by Bentham and Hooker to the *Mitophloeus* and *Xylomyces*. [B. 4, 150]

ANONEUS, adj. *A'no-neo's*. See **ANONCHUS**.

ANONIS Lat. n. f. *A'no-nis*. See **ANONCHUS**.

ANONEMENT Fr. n. *A'no-nem'ent*. See **ANONCHUS**.

ANONTAGUS, n. The philosopher's stone. [B. 50]

ANONYCHIA Lat. n. *A'no-ni'chi-a*. From *an*, priv., and *onyx*, a toe. Fr. *anonychie*. Ger. *anonychie*. Congenital absence of the nails. [G.]

ANONYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o'n-i'ch-ō'sis*. Gen. *anonychosis* (sis). See **ANONYCHIA**.

ANONYMUS (Lat.), n. m. (as a botanical term, sometimes f.). *A'no-ni'mi-us*. Lat. *anonymus* from a priv. and *onyma*, a name. 1. An ancient name for the ground sarsaparilla. [L. 34] 2. A genus of plants established by Walter, including individuals now referred to several distinct genera. [B. 151] 3. *A. petiolatus* [Walter]. See *hemianthus microdon*. *A. sessilifolia* (Walter). See *Opibarriza microdon*.

ANONYMUS, adj. *A'no-ni'mi-us*. See **INNOminate**.

ANOPSIA Lat. n. f. *A'no-psia*. From *an*, priv., and *opsis*, vision. Fr. *anopsie*. Ger. *Schehen nach oben*. A variety of strabismus in which the eye is turned upward. [A. 301, 385.] Cf. **STRABISMUS superius**.

ANO-PENIEN (Fr.), adj. *A'no-po-ni'a-ni'a*. Pertaining to the anus and the penis (said of the fibrous layer which is prolonged backward from the sheath of the penis, and is continuous with the inferior aponeurosis of the perineum). [Velpeau [A. 301].]

ANO-PERINEAL, adj. *A'no-po-pe'ri-ne'al*. Fr. *anopérineal*. Pertaining to the anus and the perineum. [L. 41]

ANOPETALOUS, adj. *A'no-pe'ta-lous*. Lat. *anopetalus* (from *an*, priv., and *petala*, a leaf). Fr. *anopétale*. Sp. *anopétalo*. Having the petals erect. [L. 11]

ANOPHLIUS (Lat.), adj. *A'no(ni'a)-o'ph-li-us*. Ger. *anophloe*. Walroth's term for *conodonts* and *conodontes* when applied to the thallus of lichens. [B. 193]

ANOPHRESIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-fre* (fra'zhi'si'a). See **ANOPHRESIA**.

ANOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-phthal'mi-a*. From a priv. and *ophthalmos*, the eye. Fr. *anophtalmie*. Ger. *Anophtalmie*. Absence of the eyes. [A. 385]

ANOPHTHALMOEPIE (Fr.), n. *A'no(ni'a)-o-phthal'mo-epi-e*. Anemia of the eye. [A. 385]

ANOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. *A'no(ni'a)-o-phthal'mi-us*. One affected with anophthalmia. [F.]

ANOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A'no(ni'a)-o-ph'yt-a*. From *an*, priv., and *phyton*, a plant. A cohort of the *Ascomycota*, comprising the mosses (*Musci*) and liverworts (*Hepaticae*). [Endlicher [B. 170].]

ANOPIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-pi-a*. From a priv. and *opsis*, the eye. Congenital absence or rudimentary development of the eyes. [L. 63]

ANOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. *A'no(ni'a)-o-pi'sthi-us*. From *an*, priv., and *opisthos*, belonging to the hinder part. Fr. *anopisthe*. Having no proper anal extremity (said of two families of the *Polychaeta* having the mouth and anus contiguous in the same fossel). [Ehrenberg [L. 116].]

ANOPLOGNATHE (Fr.), adj. *A'no-plō-nat'he*. From *an*, priv., and *gnathos*, the jaw. Having the jaws weak and unarmed (said of coleopterous insects). [A. 385]

ANOPLOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A'no(ni'a)-o-plō'fo-ra*. From a priv., *opsis*, a weapon, and *phorin*, to bear. Stinging insects. [A. 316]

ANOPLOPHYTAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A'no(ni'a)-o-plō'fyt-ae*. From *an*, priv., and *phyton*, the typical genus. A division of brown-laceous plants made by Boer. [B. 17]

ANOPLOSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *A'no(ni'a)-o-plō'sto-mi*. An order of mosses made by Walroth. [B. 170]

ANOPLEUA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *A'no(ni'a)-o-plē'u-a*. From *an*, priv., and *opsis*, a tail. Fr. *anoploeuera*. An order of apterous insects having the mouth adapted for sucking but not for biting. They include the different varieties of lice. [B.]

ANOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-pi'a*. From a priv., and *opsis*, the eye. Fr. *anopie*. Ger. *Anopie*. 1. Congenital absence of both the eyes and the orbits. [F.] 2. Habitual disease of one or both eyes. Cf. *AMALYPSIA* ex a. 3. Used improperly for *anopia* (q. v.).

ANOPSY, n. *A'no-psy*. See **ANOPSIA**.

ANOPTICNERVIE (Fr.), n. *A'no-p'ti'k-er-ve*. An erroneous term for *anastomosis*. [A. 39]

ANOPTISCH (Ger.), adj. *A'no-p'ti'sh*. Affected with anopsia. [L. 46]

ANOPTOS (Lat.), adj. *A'no(ni'a)-o-ptō's*. Gr. *ἀνοπτος*. Ungen. invisible. [L. 30]

ANO-PBIEN (Fr.), adj. *A'no-p'bi'a-ni'a*. Pertaining to the anus and the pubes (said of the middle aponeurosis of the perineum). [Velpeau [A. 301].]

ANORA, n. See **ANOSIA**.

ANORCHIDIA, **ANORCHIDIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'chi'di-a*. From a priv. and *orchis*, the testicle. Fr. *anorchidie*. Ger. *Anorchidie*. Congenital absence or imperfect development of

the testicles. [L. 311] **A. duplex**. Lack of both testicles. [M. 1] **A. simplex**. Lack of one testicle. [M. 1]

ANORCHIS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'ch-is*. See **ANORCHIS**.

ANORCHISM, n. *A'no-o'r'ch-izm*. See **ANORCHIDIA**.

ANORCHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'ch-us*. From a priv. and *orchos*. Fr. *anorchide*. Ger. *anorchid*. Without testicles. [L. 311] **A. testis**. Without testicles. [L. 311]

ANORE, n. See **ANOSIA**.

ANO-RECTAL, adj. *A'no-re'ct'al*. Pertaining to the anus and rectum. [L. 383]

ANORECTICUS, **ANORECTIS** (Lat.), adj. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'ch-us*. Pertaining to or affected with anorexia. [M. 13]

ANOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-r'ch-us*. Fr. *anorexie* (from a priv. and *orexie*, a longing). Fr. *anorexie*. Ger. *Anorexie*. *Appetitlosigkeit*. It. *anorexia*. Sp. *anorexia*. A condition or entire lack of appetite for food. [A. 383.] **A. arthritica**. The a. of gouty persons. [L. 132.] **A. saburra**. A. due to an overburdened stomach. [L. 132.] **A. atonica**. A. due to debility. [Cullen [L. 84].] **A. biliosa**. A. with biliousness. [L. 132.] **A. cachectica**. The a. of cachectic persons (those affected with cancer, etc.). [L. 132.] **A. catamenialis** [Haller]. A form of a pletic (q. v.) due to menstrual suppression. [L. 132.] **A. ex-humtorum**. A. due to venereal excesses. [L. 132.] **A. febrilis** [Boerhaave]. The a. which accompanies fever. [L. 132.] **A. humoralis** [Cullen]. A. attributed to disorder of the humors. [L. 132.] **A. melancholica**. A. due to worry, disappointment, etc. [L. 132.] **A. mirabilis**. Prolonged abstinence from food and drink. [L. 132.] **A. neophytorum**. An unwillingness or inability of infants to take the breast. [L. 132.] **A. paralytica**. A. due to nervous degeneration of the stomach, resulting in anorexia, apoplexy, etc. [L. 132.] **A. pituitosa**. A form accompanied by a sense of weight in the stomach, vomiting of glairy matter, etc. [L. 132.] **A. plethorica**. A. due to suppression of the menses, lack of exercise, suppressed perspiration, etc. [L. 132.] **A. hysterica**. The a. as a manifestation of hysteria. [Lasague, "Arch. gén. de méd." Apr. 1873 (D).]

ANOREXIS (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-r'ch-us*. See **ANOREXIA**.

ANOREXY, n. *A'no-re'xy*. See **ANOREXIA**.

ANORGANIC, adj. *A'no-o'r'gan'ic*. Lat. *anorganicus* (from a priv. and *organos*, an organ). Fr. *anorganique*. Ger. *anorganisch*. It. *anorganico*. Sp. *anorganico*. 1. Without organs (said particularly of structures which, like the epidermis, are destitute of nerves and vessels). [K.] 2. See **INORGANIC**.

ANORGANOCHÉMIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'gan'ic*. From a priv. and *chemia*. Fr. *anorganochemie*. Ger. *Anorganochemie*. Anorganochemistry; inorganic chemistry. [Zenneck [L. 50].]

ANORGANOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'gan'ic*. From a priv. and *genesis*. Fr. *anorgano-genie*. Ger. *Anorgano-genie*. The science of the formation of unorganized bodies, such as minerals. [L. 50] 2. The origin of definitely formed bodies in other ways than by procreation.

ANORGANOGENOSIA, **ANORGANOGENOSTICA**, **ANORGANOGENOSTICUS**, **ANORGANOGRAPHIA**, **ANORGANOLOGIA** (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'gan'ic*. From a priv. and *logia*. Lat. *anorganologia*. Ger. *Anorganologie*. Fr. *anorganologie*. The science of the formation of unorganized bodies, such as minerals. [L. 50] 2. The origin of definitely formed bodies in other ways than by procreation.

ANORGIC, adj. *A'no-o'r'g'ic*. Lat. *anorgicus*. Fr. *anorgique*. See **ANORGANIC**.

ANORIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o'r'g'ic*. Gr. *ἀνορία*. Untimeliness; immaturity. [M. 13.]

ANORICUS (Lat.), adj. *A'no-r'ic*. See **ANORCHIS**.

ANORMAL, adj. *A'no-o'r'm'al*. Lat. *anormis*. Fr. *anormal*. Abnormal. anomalous.

ANOROPHOS (Lat.), adj. *A'no(ni'a)-o-ro'phos*. Gr. *ἀνορφος*. Without a brain. [L. 50]

ANOROTOS, adj. *A'no-o'r'otus*. See **ANOROTOS**.

ANORRHORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-r'ro'phos*. From a priv. and *rhoe*, serum, and *rhoia*, a flow. A defective excretion of serous matter. [M. 13.]

ANORTHIC, adj. *A'no-r'th'ic*. From a priv. and *orthos*, straight. In crystallography, having the axes unequal and the intersections oblique, so that there are not more than two planes of a kind, as in orthic, a variety of feldspar. [A. 434.]

ANORTHOTIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'no(ni'a)-o-r'th'ic*. From a priv. and *orthos*, straight, and *opsis*, a view. Fr. *anorthotie*. Ger. *Anorthotie*. A defect of vision in which absence of parallelism or of symmetry is not recognized. [F.]

ANORTHOSCOPE, n. *A'no-r'th'ic-skop*. From a priv. and *orthos*, straight and *scope*, a view. Fr. *anorthoscope*. Ger. *Anorthoskop*. An instrument devised by Plateau of the same nature as the thaumatope. It consists of two small cylinders, of different diameters, the axes of which lie in the same straight line, one immediately behind the other. These cylinders are made to revolve by a small wheel on the side, around a horizontal axis, the latter being turned with a crank. On one cylinder there is a transpa-

ἀνθρωπος a man and *quædam* chemistry. Fr. *anthropologie*. Ger. *anthropologie*. Anthro-chemistry. The application of chemistry to the study of the tissues and juices of the human body. [A. 322, 385.]

ANTHROPICHOALIC ACID, n. *ἀνθρωποχολικό*. Lat. *anthropicholicum*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *χολή* bile. Fr. *acide anthropicholique*. Ger. *Anthropicholische Säure*. A substance and of the composition of bile, said by Hæser to exist in human bile. According to Schönbauer. Zsch. f. phys. Chem., N. 15, it is a mixture of cholic acid and other biliary acid, probably the cholic acid itself. Latzsch. (Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch., Nov. 6, 1886, p. 80.)

ANTHROPOTONOS (Lat., adj. *ἀνθρωποτόνος* from *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *τρέφω* to nourish. Ger. *anthropotönend*. Destructive poisonous to man. [A. 32.]

ANTHROPODECTUS (Lat., adj. *ἀνθρωποδέκτης* from *ἀνθρωπος* a man and *δέκω* to bite. Fr. *anthropodecteur*. Bitten by a man. [A. 50.]

ANTHROPODES (Lat., adj. *ἀνθρωποδέσ* from *ἀνθρωπος* a man and *δέσσω* to bind. Fr. *anthropodés*. [A. 32.]

ANTHROPOFORM, adj. *ἀνθρωποφόρμος*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *form*, form. See *ANTHROPOI* and *ANTHROPOMORPHOS*.

ANTHROPOGENY, n. *ἀνθρωπογένει*. Lat. *anthropogenesis*, *anthropogenia*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *γενέω* to give origin, generation. Fr. *anthropogenie*. Ger. *Anthropogenie*. 1. The doctrine of the descent of man from lower forms of animal life by evolution. L. 146. 2. Human embryology. A. 383.

ANTHROPOGNOSTY, n. *ἀνθρωπογνωσία*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *γνώσκω* to know. Fr. *anthropognosie*. Ger. *Anthropognose*. See *ANTHROPOLOGY*.

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, n. *ἀνθρωπογραφία*. Lat. *anthropographia*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *γράφω* to write. Fr. *anthropographie*. Ger. *Anthropographie*. The natural history (especially the anatomy) of man. [A. 322.]

ANTHROPOHISTOGRAPHY, n. *ἀνθρωποῖστογραφία*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, *στον*, a fabric, and *γράφω* to write. Fr. *anthropohistographie*. Ger. *Anthropohistographie*. Human histology. [Heusinger (J).]

ANTHROPOHISTORIA (Lat., n. *ἀνθρωποῖστορία*). See *ANTHROPOHISTOGRAPHY*.

ANTHROPOID, adj. *ἀνθρωποειδής*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *ειδής* like. Resembling man (said chiefly of a family of apes). [A. 385.]

ANTHROPOIDOPARADIDERMIA (Lat., n. *ἀνθρωποειδοπαράδερμα*). From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, *ειδής* like, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A term employed by Orsi in describing an anomalous discoloration of the skin, resembling the skin of a leopard, probably due to multiple pigmentary spots. Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syph., 1870, p. 259 (G.).

ANTHROPOLITE, **ANTHROPOLITH**, n's. *ἀνθρωπολίτης*. Lat. *anthropolites*, *anthropolithus*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr. *anthropolithe*. Ger. *Anthropolith*. 1. A concretion in the human body. 2. A kind of human excrement. [A. 385.]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, **ANTHROPOLOGICALS**, adj's. *ἀνθρωπολογικός*. Lat. *anthropologicus*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr. *anthropologique*. Ger. *anthropologisch*. Pertaining to anthropology. C.]

ANTHROPOLOGIST, n. *ἀνθρωπολόγος*. Fr. *anthropologue*. Ger. *anthropology*. One who is versed in anthropology. C.]

ANTHROPOLOGY, n. *ἀνθρωπολογία*. Lat. *anthropologia*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr. *anthropologie*. Ger. *Anthropologie*. The natural history of the human race. [P. Broca (L. 87).] Human anatomy. 1. Descriptive a. Fr. *anthropologie descriptive*. The study of man from a physiological standpoint. [L. 43.] Ethnological a. Fr. *anthropologie ethnologique*. Ethnology. [L. 49.] General a. Fr. *anthropologie générale*. As applied to all mankind. [P. Broca (L. 87).] Morbid a. Pathological a. Fr. *anthropologie pathologique*. Pathology as affected by the conditions of human life. [P. Broca (L. 87).] Physiological a. Ger. *physiologische anthropologie*. Human physiology. [L. 30.] Sociological a. Fr. *anthropologie sociologique*. Ethnology. [L. 61.] Somatic a. Ger. *somatische Anthropologie*. That branch of a. which deals with the physical qualities and relations of man. [L. 30.] Syncretical a. Fr. *anthropologie synthétique*. See *General a.* Zoological a. Fr. *anthropologie zoologique*. The study of man in his relations to the rest of the animal kingdom. [P. Broca (L. 87).]

ANTHROPOMETRIC, adj. *ἀνθρωπομετρικός*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *μέτρον* a measure. Pertaining to anthropometrist. [M. 15.]

ANTHROPOMAGNETISM, n. *ἀνθρωπομαγνητισμός*. Lat. *anthropomagnetismus*. Fr. *anthropomagnétisme*. See *Animal magnetism*.

ANTHROPOMANCY, n. *ἀνθρωπομανία*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *μανία*, divination. Fr. *anthropomanie*. Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human corpse. [Pogson (L. 50).]

ANTHROPOMETALLISM, n. *ἀνθρωπομεταλλισμός*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *μεταλλισμός*, a term for a form of animal magnetism developed as the result of gazing intently at a metallic object. [L. 1, 106.]

ANTHROPOMETER, n. *ἀνθρωπομέτρον*. Fr. *anthropomètre*. Any mechanical appliance or instrument used in anthropometry. [L. 150.]

ANTHROPOMETRIC, adj. *ἀνθρωπομετρικός*. Lat. *anthropometricus*. Fr. *anthropométrique*. Ger. *anthropometrisch*. Pertaining to anthropometry. [L. 43, 50.]

ANTHROPOMETRY, n. *ἀνθρωπομετρία*. Lat. *anthropometria*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *μέτρον* a measure. Fr. *anthropométrie*. Ger. *Anthropometrie*. The systematic study or determination of the dimensions, proportions, weight, strength, and other physical attributes of the human body, especially for purposes of comparison with certain standards or of different races with each other.

ANTHROPOMORPHA (Lat., n. *ἀνθρωπομορφία*). From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *μορφή*, shape. The anthropoid apes. [L. 147.]

ANTHROPOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *ἀνθρωπομορφία*. See *ANTHROPOMORPHOSIS*.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC, adj. *ἀνθρωπομορφικός*. Lat. *anthropomorphicus*. Fr. *anthropomorphe*. Ger. *anthropomorphisch*. 1. Anthropomorphic. 2. Pertaining to anthropomorphism. [M. 13.]

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, n. *ἀνθρωπομορφισμός*. Lat. *anthropomorphismus*. Fr. *anthropomorphisme*. Ger. *Anthropomorphismus*. 1. The doctrine that ascribes human attributes to God. [M. 13.]

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, n. *ἀνθρωπομορφίτης*. A plant or part of a plant resembling a man. [L. 121.]

ANTHROPOMORPHOGRAPHIA (Lat., n. *ἀνθρωπομορφογραφία*). From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, *μορφή*, shape, and *γράφω* to write. Fr. *anthropomorphographie*. It. *anthropomorfografia*. The anatomy of the organs of the human body. [Heusinger (L. 44).]

ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY, n. *ἀνθρωπομορφολογία*. Lat. *anthropologia*. Fr. *anthropomorphologie*. Ger. *Anthropomorphologie*. 1. Anthropomorphism. 2. Human anatomy. [Bégin (L. 50).]

ANTHROPOMORPHON, **ANTHROPOMORPHOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *ἀνθρωπομορφόν*, *-ος*. The root of man, dragons from its resemblance to the human form. [L. 41.]

ANTHROPOMORPHISM (Lat.), n. f. *ἀνθρωπομορφισμός*. Gen. *anthropomorphosmos* (-sis). Fr. *anthropomorphose*. Ger. *Anthropomorphose*, *Menschengestaltenbildung*, *Menschenwerdung*. The development of the human form, also a transformation into the shape or figure of a man. [M. 13.]

ANTHROPOMORPHOSIS, adj. *ἀνθρωπομορφός*. Lat. *anthropomorphus*. Fr. *anthropomorphe*. Ger. *anthropomorphisch*. Having the shape of the whole or a part of the human body. [A. 322, 385.]

ANTHROPONOMY, n. *ἀνθρωπονμία*. Lat. *anthroponomie*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *νομία*, a rule. Fr. *anthroponomie*. Ger. *Anthroponomie*. The science of the laws governing the formation and functions of the human body. [Burdach (M. 13).]

ANTHROPONOSOSLOGY, n. *ἀνθρωπονοσολογία*. Lat. *anthroponosologia*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, *νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr. *anthroponosologie*. Ger. *Anthroponosologie*. Human nosology. [A. 385.]

ANTHROPATHIC, adj. *ἀνθρωποπάθης*. Lat. *anthropopathus*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *πάθος*, suffering. Endowed with human capacity of suffering. [A. 322.]

ANTHROPATHY, n. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια*. Lat. *anthropopathia*. Fr. *anthropopathie*. Human capacity for suffering or emotion. [A. 322, 385.]

ANTHROPHAGICAL, adj. *ἀνθρωποφαγικός*. Lat. *anthropophagicus*. Pertaining to anthropophagy. [L. 56.]

ANTHROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. *ἀνθρωποφάγος*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *φαγέω*, to eat. Subsisting on or eating human flesh; cannibalistic. [A. 385.]

ANTHROPHAGIA, n. *ἀνθρωποφαγία*. Lat. *anthropophagia*. Fr. *anthropophagie*. Ger. *Anthropophagie*, *Menschenfresserei*. The eating of human flesh, or a morbid propensity to eat it. [A. 391.]

ANTHROPHARMACOLOGICAL, n. *ἀνθρωποφαρμακολογία*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr. *anthropopharmacologie*. Ger. *Anthropopharmacologie*. Pharmacology in its application to man. [L. 30.]

ANTHROPOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. *ἀνθρωποφορία*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *φέρω*, to bear. Fr. *anthropophorie*, *Menschenheit*. A morbid impulse to shun society.

ANTHROPOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. *ἀνθρωποφορός*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *φέρω*, to bear. Fr. *anthropophore*. Resembling a suspended man. [L. 116.] See *Trochossus* and *anthropophorus*.

ANTHROPOPHTHOROUS, adj. *ἀνθρωποφθορός*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *φθορά*, destruction. Ger. *Menschenverderbend* (ist def.). 1. Destructive to man. 2. Destroyed by man (said of air vitiated by respiration). [M. 13.]

ANTHROPOPHYTRIC (Lat., n. *ἀνθρωποφυτική*). From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *φυτρά*, plants. See *ANTHROPLATEIRA*.

ANTHROPOTHEQUE (Fr.), n. f. *anthropothèque*. From *ἀνθρωπος* a man, and *θηκός*, an ape. A conjectural extinct anthropoid ape, supposed by some to have been man's immediate predecessor in the order of creation. "Mistion. 'Union méd.'," July 26, 1884, p. 145; A. 385.)

ANTHARIS (L.) C. E. A. N. S. 1818. Fr. *Cladonia* (L.) Fr. 1815. S. Fr. *Leptotheca* (L.) Persoon. *Leptotheca* (L.) Nunn. 1815. H. Fr. A group of air-borne, parasitic plants bearing most often flowers, the male flowers included in a hairy involucre and having a 3- or 4-parted calyx and 3 or 4 stamens; the female flowers solitary, having an adherent calyx, a long bifid style, and a single suspended ovule. The fruit is drupeous. B. 19, 150.

[illegible]

APHYLLOUS, adj. $A^2p^1\phi^1\eta^2\phi^2$, $a^2\phi^1\eta^2\phi^2$. Gr. $\alpha\phi\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ from a priv. and $\phi\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a leaf. Lat. *aphyllus*. Fr. *aphyle*. Ger. *apfyllig*, *blattrlos*. 1. Without leaves. 2. Having either very small leaves, resembling scales, or large processes in place of leaves, but not resembling them in appearance. [L. 3.]

APHYSTOMATUS, **APHYSTOMUS** (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1\eta^2\phi^1$, $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. $\alpha\phi\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\varsigma$ from $\alpha\phi\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\varsigma$, to draw off liquids, to drink, and $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\varsigma$, the mouth. Fr. *apystomate*. Having a prolonged snout with a small mouth at its extremity. [Duméril (N. 50, 119).]

APHYSOS (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. $\alpha\phi\sigma\varsigma$ from a priv. and $\phi\sigma\varsigma$, wind. Not productive of flatulence. [Hippocrates (A. 31).]

APHYTE (Fr.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APHYTEA**. **A**, aquaticus. See **HYDROA africana**.

APHYTEA (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **HYDROA**.

API (It.), n. A^2p^1 . An Italian town, near Rome, where there are carbonated chalybeate waters. [L. 33.]

API (Fr.), n. A^2p^1 . A Languedoc name for the *Apium graveolens*. [L. 121.]

APIACE (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apianus* v. *apianus*. An order of the umbellal family of plants corresponding to the *Umbelliferae* of other systems. [Lindley (B. 170, 166).]

APIACEOUS, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Resembling the genus *Apium* or belonging to the *Apiaceae*. [L. 116.]

APIANS (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apianus* (1st def.) or *Apia* (2d def.). 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Apium*. 2. Sought out by bees. [L. 121.]

APIARIA (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apis*, a bee. Fr. *apières*. A family of hymenopterous insects including the bees. [A. 385.]

APIARIUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. 1. Belonging to the *apiaria*. 2. As a species name, living in beehives. [L. 116.]

APIASTELLUM (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apianus* (1st def.) and *stellum*. An ancient name for the *Ranunculus sceleratus*, also for a species of *Urtica*. [Apollonius (A. 518).]

APIASTER (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APIASTRUM** (1st and 3d def.).

APIASTRUM (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. 1. The wild parsley *Scandian patula*. [A. 312.] 2. Balm, see **MELISSA**: so called because bees are fond of it. [A. 312.] 3. A poisonous Sardinian plant mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [L. 22.] 4. A genus of umbelliferous plants, closely related to *Apium*, made by Nuttall. [L. 121.]

APIBOUSQUAS (Fr.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **API** (Fr.).

APICAL, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *aper* (q. v.). Fr. *apical*, *apical*. Pertaining to or situated at an apex (e. g., of the lung) or that part of an animal that is opposed to the mouth. [A. 385.] See also **APOCAL**.

APICATOUS, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apicatus*, Fr. *apicé*. Having a distinct apex. [L. 41.]

APICES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *aper* (q. v.). $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APICUS**.

APICHI, n. The potato. [L. 105.]

APICICURVED, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *aper* (q. v.) and *curvus*, curved. Fr. *apicicourbe*, Ger. *spitzgekrümmt*. Sp. *apicicorvo*. Having a curved apex. [L. 41.]

APICIFICED, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apicifex* (from *aper* (q. v.) and *ficere*, to fix). Fr. *apicifex*. Attached by the summit. [L. 105.] See **ANTHERA apicifixa**.

APICIFLORES, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apiciflorus* (from *aper* (q. v.) and *flos*, a flower). Fr. *apiciflore*. Ger. *spitzblumig*. Sp. *apicifloro*. Having the flowers terminal. [L. 42.]

APICIFORM, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apiciformis* (from *aper* (q. v.) and *forma*, form). Fr. *apiciforme*. Sharp-pointed. [L. 41.]

APICILAE, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apicilaris* (from *aper* (q. v.)) Fr. *apiculaire*. Ger. *spitzig*. Attached to or situated at or upon an apex, or an antler. [L. 3.] See **ANTHERA apiculata**.

APICICA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Willdenow's name for a genus of plant separated by him from the genus *Aloe*, including *A. arborescens*, *A. stricta*, and *A. rosea*; see the same species names under **ALOE**. [L. 184.]

APICULA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. A little bee. [A. 312.] Used also, improperly, for *apiculus* (q. v.).

APICULARE (Fr.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Pertaining to an apiculus. [A. 385.]

APICULATE, **APICULATED**, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apiculatus*. Fr. *apiculé*. Ger. *kleinapigelt*. Sp. *apiculado*. 1. In botany, ending abruptly in a point. [B. 2.] 2. In zoology, covered with short, erect points. [L. 341.]

APICULUM (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *aper* (q. v.) and *ulus*, a diminutive. Fr. *apiculus*. Ger. *Spitzen*. A short, sharp point. [L. 42.]

APICULUS (Lat.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APICULUM**.

APICURVOUS, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APICURVUS**.

APIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apis* (q. v.). Fr. *apides*. A division of hymenopterous insects comprising the bees. [L. 325.]

APIES (Sp.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. A village in Spain, near Huesca, where there are warm springs. [L. 100.]

APIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apis*, a bee, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *apifère*. Ger. *bienentragend*. Sp. *apiífero*. Having flowers shaped like a bee (a botanical species-name). [L. 41.]

APIFORM, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apiformis* from *apis*, a bee, and *forma*, form. Fr. *apiforme*. Ger. *apiformig*. Bee-shaped, an entomological species-name. [L. 1104.]

APIGENIN, n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apianus*, parsley, and *genin*, to beget. A substance of the composition $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, formed along with flavones by decomposition of apigenin with water. [L. 336.]

APIPOLIFUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apianus*, parsley, and *polifus*, a leaf. Having leaves resembling those of parsley (a botanical species-name, e. g., *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*).

APIPIN, n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apiumum*. Fr. *apium*. Ger. *Apium*. It. *apium*. A gelatinous substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, resembling pectin, obtained from parsley by *apium petroselinum* (1st def.) with water. [B. 3.] As described by other authorities, it is a tasteless, odorless, crystallizable substance which has the chemical properties of a glucoside and the composition $C_{12}H_{22}O_{16}$. [L. 35.]

APIPIS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APIPIS**.

APILEPIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gen. *apilepis* (see **APIPIS**). From *apilepis*, to arrest, intercept. Fr. *apilepis*. See **APIPEX**.

APILARY, adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *aper* (q. v.) and *latus*, wide. Lat. *apilens* or *pilatus*, a felt cap. In botany, having no upper lip (snail of the lip). [L. 63.]

APINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apis*, a bee. See **APIPEX**.

APINEL (Sp.), n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From the name of a cavalry officer. A Mexican and West Indian term for a root said to be poisonous to snakes (by some said to be used by the natives in cases of snake bites), supposed by Lamarck to be the *Aristolochia anguicida*. [L. 191.] [L. 94, 105.]

APINI, n. An East Indian name for opium. [L. 105.]

APINUS [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APIPIS**.

APINTHION (Lat.), n. n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. *ἀπινθίων*. See **ABSTURM**.

APIOL, n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Lat. *apiolum* (from *apianus*, parsley, and *oleum*, oil). Fr. *apiol*. Ger. *Apol*. *Petroselinum apium* (3d def.). It. *apiolo*. Sp. *apiol*. 1. A heavy, non-volatile, yellow oil derived from parsley seeds, having a peculiar disagreeable odor and an acrid taste. It dissolves readily in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, but not in water. It is reported to be an emmenagogue, and given in large doses to produce effects very similar to those of Indu herb. [B. 2.] 2. Volatile oil of parsley. [B. 2.] 3. A white, crystalline, camphor like principle, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, obtained from parsley *Petroselinum apium*, having a feeble smell of the plant; insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, composed by Jorel and Homolle as a substitute for quinine, and used for dysmenorrhea. [Merck, "Dtsch. Med. Ztg." Feb. 11, 1886, p. 137 (A); Gerichen (B. 5), L. 11.]

APION (Lat.), n. n. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. *ἄπιον* (1st def.). Fr. *apium* (3d def.). The pear-tree or pear family. Plute, Theophrastus (1st def.). 2. A genus of ecdypterous insects of the *Ctenulionina*, so called from their pear-shaped form. *apion*, a pear. [L. 29.] 3. *scutellare* (Kirk). *A. ulioides* Porris. A species which deposits its eggs on the young shoots of the *Chamaecyparis*, causing the formation of galls. [L. 49.]

APIONIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *aper* (q. v.) and *pius*, plump. Ger. *Fettknägel*. Leanness. [M. 13.]

APIPICUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. *ἄπις*. Lat. L. 100.]

APIONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. *ἄπιοντα*. noun. 1. of certain pear family. Plute, Theophrastus (1st def.). 2. The summit that protrudes. [L. 119.] [L. 13.] 3. The summit that protrudes. [L. 119.] [L. 13.] 4. The summit that protrudes. [L. 119.] [L. 13.]

APIOS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. Gr. *ἄπιος*, a pear. Fr. *apios*. 1. See **APIOS** (1st def.). 2. An ancient name for a species of *Euphorbia*. [Theophrastus (1st def.).] 3. A genus of twining papilionaceous plants established by Lamarck, so called from the pear like shape of its tubercles. [L. 24.] 4. *littoralis*, *A. fava* (Fr.). See **LATHYRUS tuberosus**. *A. ischus*, (Fr.) *apios* (Fr.). An ancient name for the homorhizous *Scilla maritima*. [L. 318.] 5. *A. tuberosa* (Fr.). See **SCILLA apios**.

APIPIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. From *apis*, a bee, and *pis*, to beget. A substance of the composition $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, resembling pectin, obtained from parsley by *apium petroselinum* (1st def.) with water. [B. 3.] As described by other authorities, it is a tasteless, odorless, crystallizable substance which has the chemical properties of a glucoside and the composition $C_{12}H_{22}O_{16}$. [L. 35.]

APIPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APIPOREI**.

APIPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $A^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. $a^2p^1\eta^2\phi^1$. See **APIPOREI**.

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Aplousia. A defect of development characterized by absence of ribs. [Roeschlin L. 116.]

APLEUROSTERME (Tausch), **APLEUROSTERME** (Spach). Lat., n's f. pl. *Apl'eu-ro-stér-me* (ap'leu-ro-stér-me). A tribes of umbellifera plants comprising *Eryngium* and others of the same genus. [L. 139.]

APLEUROUS, adj. *Apl'eu-rus* (ap'leu-rus). Gr. *ἀπλευρός*, from *ἀπλῆς*, and *πλευρά*, both on the side. Lat. *ap'leu-rous*, sp. *ap'leu-rous*. Lacking in ribs or in their proper development, probably in the sense of being narrow-chested. [Aristotle A. 314; Hippocrates L. 356.]

APOLEUROUS, adj. *Apo-leu-rous* (ap'o-leu-rus). From *ἀπλευρός*, simple, and *εὐρος*, a horn. Lat. *apo-leu-rous*. Having the antennae simple, not branched, said of insects. [L. 206.]

APOLOMBE Fr., n. *Apo-lom-be* (ap'o-lom-be). Erectness and normal configuration of the body. [A. 300.]

APOLOPAPPUS Lat., n. m. *Apo-lo-pap-pus* (ap'o-lo-pap-pus). From *ἀπώλος*, simple, and *πάπος*, see PAPUS. See HEMICAPTES.

APOPERISTOMATOS, **APOPERISTOMATOS**, adj's. *Apo-per-istoma-tos* (ap'o-per-istoma-tos). Lat. *ap'po-per-istoma-tos* (ap'po-per-istoma-tos). From *ἀπώρος*, simple, and *πέριστομα*, Fr. *ap'po-per-istoma*, Sp. *ap'po-per-istoma*. Having the peristome simple, or composed of one row of teeth, belonging to or resembling the *Apo-per-istomatia* (a class of mosses made by Bridel, including *Splachnum* and four other genera). [L. 116.]

APOSTORÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Apo-stor-ée* (ap'o-stor-ée). From *ἀπώρος*, simple, and *στόρεος*, a seed. A division of that made by DeCandolle, comprising the tribes *Sphaceleae*, *Belosyneae*, *Chac-doraeae*, *Polypodiaceae*, *Fissocarpae*, and *Limnaceae*, afterward divided into the orders *Limnaceae*, *Polypodiaceae*, *Sphaerocarpaceae*, *Chac-doraeae*, *Belosyneae*, *Fissocarpae*, and *Sphaceleae*, and divided by Brongniart into the families *Splachnaceae*, *Laminaceae*, and *Fissocarpae*. [L. 150.] Also, and more correctly, written *Hypoleptorée*. [B. 121.]

APOSTACHYOUS, adj. *Apo-sta-kyous* (ap'o-sta-kyous). Lat. *ap'o-sta-kyus* (ap'o-sta-kyus). From *ἀπώστος*, simple, and *στόχος*, an ear of corn. Fr. *ap'o-sta-kyus*. Having the flowers arranged in simple spikes. [L. 116.]

APOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. *Apo-steg-us* (ap'o-steg-us). From *ἀπώρος*, simple, and *στεγός*, a dwelling. Fr. *ap'o-stegus*. Having only one chamber for habitation said of sections of *Funaria* etc. [Orbigny L. 116.]

APOSTEMONOUS, adj. *Apo-stemo-nous* (ap'o-stemo-nous). See HAPTOSTEMONOUS.

APOSTOMOSIS, adj. *Apo-sto-mo-sis* (ap'o-sto-mo-sis). Lat. *ap'o-sto-mo-sis* (ap'o-sto-mo-sis). From *ἀπώστος*, simple, and *στόμα*, a mouth. Fr. *ap'o-sto-mo-sis*, Sp. *ap'o-sto-mo-sis*. In zoology, having the lip simple. [Fournelle, Meunier L. 116.]

APOTOXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-tox-is* (ap'o-tox-is). Gen. *ap'o-tox-is* (ap'o-tox-is). From *ἀπώτος*, simple, and *τοξός*, a serpent. See HAPTOXIS.

APLOTOMY, n. *Apo-plot-om-y* (ap'o-plot-om-y). Lat. *ap'plotomia* (ap'o-plotomia). From *ἀπώστος*, simple, and *τομή*, to cut. Fr. *ap'plotomie*, Sp. *ap'plotomia*. A simple incision. [A. 385.]

APLUDA (Lat.), n. f. *Apl-u-da* (ap'l-u-da). From *ἀπλῆς*, simple, and *πύδος*, a foot. [L. 99.]

APLYSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Apl-y-si-a* (ap'l-y-si-a). From *ἀπλῆς*, simple, and *πύδος*, a foot. [L. 99.]

APLYSIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Apl-y-si-adæ* (ap'l-y-si-adæ). From *ἀπλῆς*, simple, and *πύδος*, a foot. [L. 99.]

APNEÏ (Fr.), n. *Ap-neï* (ap-neï). See APNEÏA.

APNEGOÏY, n. *Ap-ne-goï-y* (ap-ne-goï-y). For deriv., see APNEÏA and *logos*. See APNEGOÏA.

APNEUMATIC, adj. *Apo-neu-ma-tik* (ap'o-neu-ma-tik). From *ἀπνεύματος* (ap'o-neu-ma-tos), and *πνεύμα*, air. See ANAPNEUSTIC.

APNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neu-ma-tosis* (ap'o-neu-ma-tosis). Gen. *ap'o-neu-ma-tosis* (ap'o-neu-ma-tosis). From *ἀπνεύματος*, and *σπίσις*, a swelling. Lat. *ap'o-neu-ma-tosis*. Absence or deficiency of inflation said of the pulmonary tissue. [D. 18.] Congestional. See APNEUSTIC.

APNEUMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neu-mi-a* (ap'o-neu-mi-a). From a priv., and *πνεύμα*, a lung. Fr. *ap'neumie*, Ger. *Ap'neumie*. It, *ap'neumie*. Congestional disease of the lungs. [A. 385.]

APNEUMONERVIA, **APNEUMONERVIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Apo-neu-mo-nerv-i-a* (ap'o-neu-mo-nerv-i-a). From a priv., and *πνεύμα*, a lung, and *νεῦρον* (νέυρον), a nerve. Fr. *ap'neumonervie*. Defective action of the nerves of respiration. [K.]

APNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neu-si-a* (ap'o-neu-si-a). From *ἀπνεύματος*, breathless. Fr. *ap'neustie*. See ABRANCHATA.

APNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neu-si-a* (ap'o-neu-si-a). From *ἀπνεύματος*, breathless. Fr. *ap'neustie*, Ger. *Ap'neustie*, *Athembesied*. It, *ap'neustie*. See APNEÏA.

APNEUSTOSIS, adj. *Apo-neu-si-sis* (ap'o-neu-si-sis). Gr. *ἀπνεύστος*. Lat. *ap'o-neu-si-sis*. Fr. *ap'neustose*, Ger. *ap'neustose*. Breathless or incapable of breathing. [A. 385; M. 13.]

APNEÏA (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neï-a* (ap'o-neï-a). From *ἀπνῆς*, simple, and *πνῆς*, a lung. Fr. *ap'neïe*, Ger. *Ap'neïe*, *Athembesied*. It, *ap'neïe* (4th def.). Sp. *ap'neïa*. 1. A condition of the blood in which the oxygen is in excess, amount and the carbon dioxide is reduced in quantity, so that the respiratory centre is in a state of

rest and no respiratory movements take place. It may be produced by breathing rapidly for some time. [Roeschlin O.] 2. Absence of respiratory movements. [Blout J. 50.] 3. Insensible respiration. [L.] 4. As commonly but improperly used, asphyxia by failure of the respiratory apparatus. [J. B.] 5. *A. infantum*. Spasm of the glottis in infants. [D. 25.] 6. *A. neonatorum*. See ASPIRYA *neonatorum*. 7. *A. uterina*. See ASPIRYA *uterina*. 8. *A. cardiacæ*. A. dependent on disease of the heart (e. g., the period of a in the phenomenon known as Cheyne-Stokes respiration [e. g., under Respiration]). [A. 411.] 2. A complete stoppage of respiration as the patient is falling asleep in heart diseases. [L. 170.] 3. *Hysterical A.* due to hysteria. 4. *Nervous A.* due to functional or organic disease of the respiratory centres. [L. 170.] 5. *Placental A.* See PLACENTAL PHTHISIS.

APNEASPHYRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neu-si-phi-ri-a* (ap'o-neu-si-phi-ri-a). Fr. *ap'neasphyria*. See ASPIRYA.

APNEÏC, adj. *Ap-neï-c* (ap-neï-c). Gr. *ἀπνῆς*. Lat. *ap'neus*, *ap'neus*. Fr. *ap'neïc*, Ger. *ap'neïc*. Pertaining to or affected with apnea. [D. 18.]

APNEOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-neu-si-phi-ri-a* (ap'o-neu-si-phi-ri-a). For deriv., see APNEÏA and *-logia*. Fr. *ap'neologie*. Sp. *ap'neologia*. The study of science, a the different terms of apnea. [L. 170.]

APNORIS, **APNORIS**, **APNORIS**, **APNUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Apo-neu-si-phi-ri-a* (ap'o-neu-si-phi-ri-a). Fr. *ap'neus*, *ap'neus*. See APNEÏA.

APONACINE, n. *Apo-na-cin* (ap'o-na-cin). From *ἀπώ*, from, and *ακίνητος*. A base derived from acetic acid having the composition $C_{22}H_{22}N_{10}O_{16} = C_{22}H_{22}O_{16} \cdot OH \cdot N_{10}$. [L. 26.]

APONATINIC, n. *Apo-na-tin* (ap'o-na-tin). For deriv., see *apo* and *ACONITE*. An artificial alkaloid, $(C_3H_7N)_3N = C_{22}H_{22}O_{16} \cdot OH \cdot CO \cdot C_3H_7N_3$, formed by the dehydration of true aconitine. [B. 207.]

APOTATROPINE, n. *Apo-ta-tro-pine* (ap'o-ta-tro-pine). A derivative of atropine, obtained by Resci by treating atropine with nitric acid, alkalizing the product with ammonia, and then extracting with chloroform. Its molecular formula is $C_{26}H_{33}NO_7$, which differs from that of atropine by the elements of one molecule of water. Its administration produces characteristic convulsions. ["Drug. Circ.," Jan., 1883, p. 5 (B).]

APOBENON (Lat.), n. n. *Apo-ben-on* (ap'o-ben-on). From *ἀποβένω*, to turn out, evacuate. The termination of a disease, in recovery or in death. [L. 53.]

APOBAMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Apo-ba-mma* (ap'o-ba-mma). Gen. *ap'o-ba-mma* (ap'o-ba-mma). From *ἀποβάω*, to dip, 1. A tincture or infusion. [A. 311.] 2. An old term for a liquid popularly termed "mercurium liquor," which heated gold had been quenched or boiled. [Cardanus L. 53.]

APOBÉE (Fr.), n. A plant used by the negroes of Guinea in small pox. [L. 105.]

APOBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Apo-bo-sis* (ap'o-bo-sis). Gen. *ap'o-bo-sis* (ap'o-bo-sis). From *ἀποβόω*, to die. Fr. *ap'obose*, It. *ap'obose*. The end either of the individual or of a part. [A. 385.]

APOBLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Apo-bla-stema* (ap'o-bla-stema). Gen. *ap'o-bla-stema* (ap'o-bla-stema). From *ἀποβλάω*, to throw out, 1. Froth, effervescence. [A. 322.] 2. A fungus. [G.] See FRUTR. 3. A critical discharge, especially by expectoration. [A. 322.]

APOBLEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Apo-ble-ma* (ap'o-ble-ma). Gen. *ap'o-ble-ma* (ap'o-ble-ma). From *ἀποβλέω*, to throw out, 1. Froth, effervescence. [A. 322.] 2. A fungus. [G.] See FRUTR. 3. A critical discharge, especially by expectoration. [A. 322.]

APOBROSMA (Lat.), n. n. *Apo-bro-sma* (ap'o-bro-sma). Gen. *ap'o-bro-sma* (ap'o-bro-sma). From *ἀποβρόω*, to throw out, 1. Froth, effervescence. [A. 322.] 2. A fungus. [G.] See FRUTR. 3. A critical discharge, especially by expectoration. [A. 322.]

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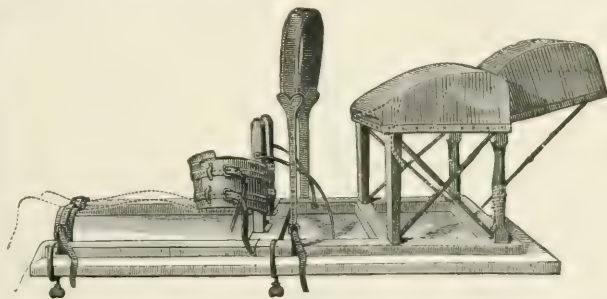
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donor's side of the bulb, the latter is slowly squeezed so as to propel its contents into the patient's circulation; while pressure is still kept up on the bulb, it is discontinued on the donor's side of the bulb and applied on the patient's side; the bulb is then allowed to expand and fill with blood from the donor. This alternation is continued until the desired amount of blood has been transfused. There are no valves, and the stopcocks are closed only while the cannulae are being inserted into the veins. **Harnett's a.** An a. for charging water with carbonic acid by the intermittent method. [L. 77.]

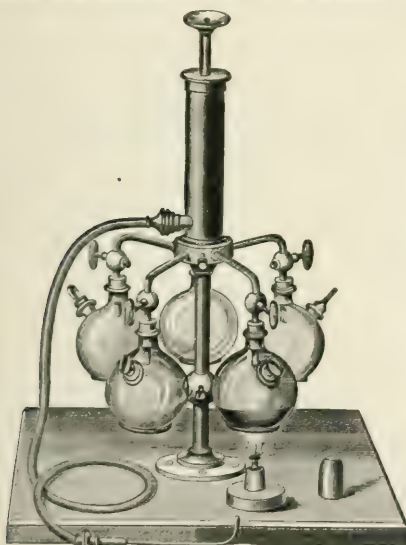
Bartlett's clavicle a. An a. for treating fractures of the clavicle and dislocations of its outer end; adaptable to either side by shifting the hand strap. **Barwell's a.** A device for making continuous traction on the foot, in imitation of the action of one or more muscles, for the correction of talipes. A fan-shaped piece of adhesive plaster, having several slits converging toward its apex, and a metallic ring secured to the apex, is adjusted to the sole of the foot; a strip of tin or zinc is made to encircle the limb above the swell of the calf, and secured in position with adhesive plaster; this metallic band is provided with rings at points corresponding to those from which the force is to be exerted; a piece of rubber tubing, adjusted by means of a chain, is stretched by means of hooks between the apex of the fan-shaped piece of plaster and the proper ring in the metallic band. A. 273.

Bauer's a. 1. A device for making extension in cases of hip-joint disease by means of a key rack-and-pinion mechanism. It is attached to the shoe below, and takes its bearing by a perineal band above. 2. A wire frame filled in with wire gauze, fashioned like the posterior half of a pair of breeches, provided with foot-pieces for making extension by a screw-movement; used in hip-joint disease, also after operations on, or injuries of, the bones of the lower limbs. **Beindorff's a.** A glove resembling a marine condenser; used in pharmacies for furnishing boiling and distilled water, etc. [L. 77.] **Bonnafond's a.**



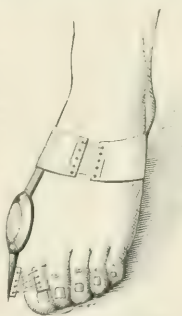
BOZEMAN'S SUPPORTING APPARATUS.

ment to a bedstead, for suspending a limb.—**Bunion a.** Bieg's bunion a., for making lateral traction on the great toe, consists of a delicate lever of spring steel, with an oval ring at the centre to surround the bunion. The upper end is attached to the instep by a laced band, and the toe to the extremity of the spring by a piece of webbing. **Cardio-vascular a.** See *Circulatory a.*—**Cariage-spring a.** A name sometimes applied to a more or less complicated internal calcareous framework or skeleton which supports the arms in many of the *Brachiopoda*. [A. 339.]—**Circulatory a.** Fr., *appareil circulatoire*. Ger., *Kreislaufapparat*. It., *apparecchio della circolazione*. The heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. [L.]—**Condensing a.** See *Compressor*.—**Continuous extension a.** Fr., *appareil à extension continue*. Any extension a. which acts constantly (as by the action of an elastic material or a weight).—**Copulatory a.** That part of the generative a. which is concerned in copulation. [B. 100.]—**Cystotomia cum apparatu alto.** See *Suprapubic cystotomy*.—**Cystotomia cum apparatu majore.** See *Medica cystotomy*.—**Dauvergne's a.** An a. similar to the ancient ambo (q. v.); used for dislocations at the shoulder of long standing. [D. 76.]—**Davis's a.** See *Davis's splint*.—**Desault's a.** See *Desault's splint*.—**Diapnoeic a.** Fr., *appareil diaphogique* [Breschet]. See *Sudorificans a.*



BONNAFOND'S RUSTACHIAN-TUBE INJECTION APPARATUS. (AFTER MATHIEU.)

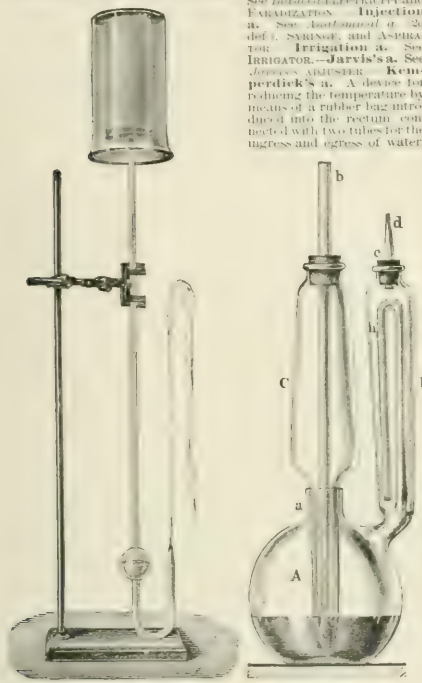
An arrangement of flasks communicating with the barrel of a syringe, for generating various gasses and vapors and injecting them into the Rustachian tube. **Bozeman's a.** A wooden framework that may be fastened to a table, furnished with pads and straps, for supporting and securing a woman in the knee-elbow posture during operations for vesico-vaginal fistula, etc. The chest and head with the face turned to one side, rest on an adjustable support.—**Buck's a.** 1. An a. for applying elastic extension to the lower limb by means of a



BIEG'S BUNION APPARATUS.

vessel filled with hydrogen is held over the porous jar, the hydrogen will enter in faster than the air can pass out, so that the increased pressure in the cell will force the colored water out in the form of a jet through the fine end of the tube. [A. 9.]—**Digestive a.** Fr., *appareil digestif*. Ger., *Verdauungsapparat*. It., *apparecchio della digestione*. See *Apparatus digestif*. The parts concerned in digestion: the mouth, teeth, salivary glands, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, intestines, liver and pancreas. [L. 44.]—**Distilling a.** See *Distillation*.—**Electro-magnetic a.** Fr., *appareil électro-magnétique*. An a. in which a bar of soft iron is converted into an artificial magnet by the action of a current of electricity. Rf. *Encephalic a.* Fr., *appareil encephalique*. See *Encephalitis*. *Enema a.* See *Enema*.—**Eschsch's a.** See *Eschsch's bandage*.—**Extensor a.** See *Extensor*.—**Extension a.** Lat., *pro-tractio*. Fr., *appareil à extension*. Ger., *Extensionsapparat*. *Stoekapparat*. It., *apparecchio all'estensione*. An a. for extending or stretching a part, usually a limb. See *Extensor*.—**Female genital a.** Fr., *appareil genital de la femme*. Ger., *weiblicher Geschlechtsapparat*.

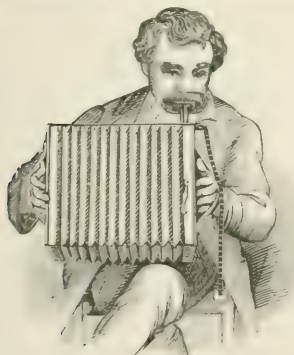
refrigerantibus. Ger. *perforirter Apparat*. It. *apparatso di refrigerazione*. See *STRAIN* (ANATOMICAL) and *PERFORATED DISSECTANTAGE*. **Induction a.** An a. for the employment of induced electricity. J. See *INDUCED ELECTRICITY* and *INDUCTION*. **Injection a.** See *INJECTION*. **Infusion a.** See *INFUSION*. **Aspirator**. **Irrigation a.** See *IRRIGATION*. **Jarvis's a.** See *JARVIS'S APPARATUS*. **Kemperdieck's a.** A device for raising the temperature by means of a rubber bag introduced into the rectum connected with two tubes for the ingress and egress of water.



A DIFFUSION APPARATUS.
(AFTER ROSSER AND SCHLEMMER.)

GRISSELL'S APPARATUS.
(A. 9.)

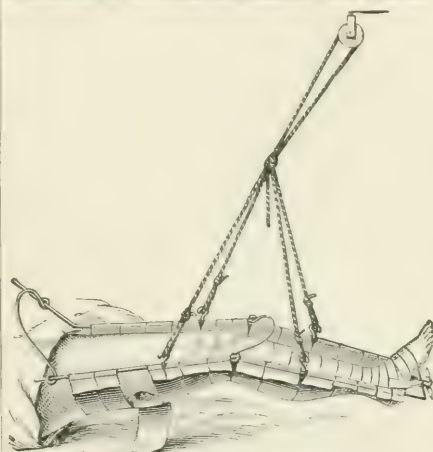
[W. N. Popow, "Illustr. Mittheil. d. ärztl. Polytechn.", Aug. 1883, p. 171 D. — Kipp's a. An a. for the intermittent generation of hydrogen sulphide by the action of sulphuric acid on iron sulphide.



FRANKEL'S PNEUMATIC APPARATUS.

[L. 77.] **Lacrimal a.** Fr. *appareil lacrymal*. Ger. *Thranen apparat*. It. *apparecchio lacrimale*. Sp. *aparato lacrimal*. The

lacrimal glands, the canaliculi lacrimales, the lacrimal sac, and the nasal duct. L.] **Laffey's a.** A form of immovable a. said to have been first employed, made by applying bandages soaked in a mixture of lead-water, camphorated spirit, and white of egg. [D. 33.] **Leiter's a.** A refrigerating a. consisting of a coil of flexible



HODGEN'S SUSPENDING APPARATUS.

metallic tubing fashioned into various shapes, according to the part to which it is to be applied, through which cold water is made to run. [E.] Cf. *Cold-water con.* **Levis's a.** An a. for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a wedge-shaped pad for the axilla, a sling for the forearm, and suitable straps for their adjustment and retention. **Light-conducting a.** Ger. *lichtleitender Apparat*. A collective name for those portions of the eye comprising the cornea, the humors, the lens, and their appendages which are concerned in the transmission of light. [Hull B. 225.]



HUDSON'S WRIST-DROP APPARATUS. (AFTER SAYRE.)

gans concerned in the perception of light, comprising the retina, the optic nerve, and the cerebral visual centres. [Hull B. 225.] **Locomotor a.** Lat. *a locomotorius*. Fr. *appareil de locomotion*. Ger. *locomotorischer Apparat*. It. *apparecchio della locomozione*. These

gans or mechanism by means of which locomotion is accomplished. **Lonsdale's a.** An a. for treating fracture of the patella. Two upright rods are attached to a long posterior splint. Movable arms sliding on these rods and capable of being fixed with thumb-screws at various heights, have depending from them sublinear padded plates for holding the fragments in position. A. III. **Lund's a.** Ger. *Faustkranzenger*. A device for correcting proclivitas of the uterus in the lower animals, a triangular frame of iron, to be suspended subcaudally by means of straps and rings. D. 56. **Magneto-electric a.** Fr. *appareil magnéto-électrique*. Ger. *magneto-electrischer Apparat*.



LEVIS'S CLAVICLE APPARATUS.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole. Th, thumb; Th², thigh; U, like u in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like u (German).

APROCTOSIS (Lat., n. f. *A'p-rok'to-sis*, Gen. *aproc'to-sis* (usu.). Fr., *aproc'tose*. Properly, the formation of the defect termed aprocta of *v.*, but commonly used as synonymous with that word. [A. 322.]

APROCTOUS, adj. *A'p-rok'tu's*, Lat., *aproctus*, Ger., *af-terlos*. Having no anal aperture. [L. 100.]

APRON, n. *A'p-rŏn* (pru'n). Fr., *tablier*, Ger., *Schürze*, It., *grembiolo*. Sp., *mandil*. A term sometimes applied to any structure resembling the garment so called, e. g., the omentum, also the subcutaneous fat of the anterior abdominal wall. *A.* of succor, Sp., *mandil de socorro*. An appliance devised by N. Llamia y Alvarez, a Spanish army surgeon, for transporting wounded men by



THE APRON OF SUCCOR. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

hand; a stout piece of canvas, fashioned at one end so as to be secured over a man's shoulders, and having at the other end a stitched fold for receiving a wooden bar. [A. 24.] *Hofstadter* *a.* See *Pu-de-dendul* *a.* *Mansonia*. A name sometimes given to a sort of fly attached to the waist and used for supporting the penis and testicles. Increases of gonorrhoea. [B.] *Pu-de-dendul* *a.* Fr., *tablier des Hot-teristes*. An hypertrophy of the nymphs and the præputium clitoridis in the form of an a. hanging down over the vulva.

APRONIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'p-ro'ni-a*. From *Apron*, an ancient city. [Pliny (B. 121).] An old name for the black bryony. [L. 84.]

APROSIA (Lat., n. f. *A'p-ro-si-a* (usu.). An ancient name for the *Sidra apocynus*. [L. 105.]

APROSOPIA (Lat., n. f. *A'p-ro'so-pi-a* (usu.). From a priv., and *prosopon*, the face. Fr., *aprosopie*, Ger., *Aprsopie*, *vischelt-llosigkeit*. It., *aprosopia*. Sp., *aprosopia*. A congenital malformation characterized by absence of the eyelids and more or less of the rest of the face. [L. 182. F. L. 30.]

APRONOPUS (Lat.), adj. *A'p-ro'no-pu's* (usu.). Ger., *ä-pronotus* Fr., *apronope*. Ger., *geschwundhaft*. Affected with aprosopia. [L. 50.]

APROSTATOTROPHIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *A'p-ro's-ta-to-tro-fe*. From a priv., *prostata*, the prostate, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Atrophy of the prostate. [L. 82.]

APRYNON (Lat.), n. n. *A'p(a'p)'ri'z(n)'ru'n'*-ō'n. The pomegranate tree. [Dioscorides (B. 121).]

APSELAPHESIA, **APSELAPHESIS** (Lat., n. f. *A'p-sel-a-p-si-a* (usu.). *pselaphesis*. Gen. *apselaphesia*, *pselaphesis* (usu.). From a priv., and *ψαλάφειν* from *ψαλάφω*, to touch), a feeling, touching. Fr., *apselaphesie*. Ger., *apselaphese*. A form of partial paralysis of sensation characterized by loss of the sense of touch, independently of loss of the other elements of cutaneous sensibility; observed especially in cases of degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. [A. 310.]

APSINTHATUM (Lat., n. n. *A'p-si'n-tha'tu'm* (usu.). *apsinthatum*. Gr., *ἀψινθᾶτον*. An ancient stonchic preparation consisting largely of absinthium. [A. 105. L. 531.]

APSINTHITES (Lat.), n. m. *A'p-si'n-thi'te'* (usu.). See *APSINTHIUM*.

APSINTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. *A'p(a'p)'si'n-thi'* (usu.). See *APSINTHIUM*.

APSITHURIA, **APSITHYRIA** [the latter to be preferred] (Lat., n. f. *A'p-si'th-u'ri-a* (usu.). *apsithyria*. Gr., *ἀψιθύρια*, and *ἀψιθύριον*, to whisper. A form of paralysis or spasm of the larynx in which there is inability to speak. [J. Sells-Cohen, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," Nov. 10, 1883, p. 503; L. Esberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685.]

APSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'p-si'khi-a* (usu.). *apsychia*. Gr., *ἀψυχία* from a priv., and *ψυχή*, life. Fr., *apsychie*. Ger., *Aprsychie*, *Entseelungsgeisteskrankheit*. It., *apsichia*. Sp., *apsychia*. Loss of consciousness, fainting. [Hippocrates (A. 325).]

APSYCHICUS (Lat.), adj. *A'p-si'khi-cu's* (usu.). See *APSYCHOS*.

APSYCHISMIE [Piörry] (Fr.), n. *A'p-se-kifz-me*. Idiocy. [L. 82.]

APSYCHOS, **APSYCHUS** (Lat.), adj. *A'p-si'khi-cu's* (usu.). *apsychos*, *apsychus*. Gr., *ἀψυχος*. Pertaining to or affected with *apsychia*. [A. 322.]

APSYXIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'p-si'khi-a* (usu.). *apsyxia*. Gr., *ἀψυχία* [Aræteus]. See *APSYCHIA*.

APTANDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A'p-ta'n-dra-ce-æ* (usu.). From *aptandra*, the only genus. An order of plants made by Miers. [B. 170.]

APTEUS (Lat.), adj. *A'p-te-u's* (usu.). See *APTEROUS*.

APTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *apterus* (see *APTEROUS*). *A'p-(a'p)'te-r-a*. Fr., *apteres*. Ger., *Flügellose*. It., *aperti*. The division of ametabolic insects including lice and some other parasitic insects; so called because in the adult state they have no wings. [B. 28.]

APTERAL, adj. *A'p-te-r'al*. See *APTEROUS*.

APTERANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A'p-(a'p)'te-r-a'n-thæ-æ* (usu.). From a priv., *anthera*, a wing, and *anthera*, a flower. Fr., *apteranthées*. A section of burmannaceous plants including colorless aphyllous species having the segments of the perianth non-alate and with 3 stamens and a unilocular ovary. [B. 104.]

APTERIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'p-(a'p)'te-r-i-a* (usu.). From a priv., and *anthera*, a wing. A genus of burmannaceous plants, closely allied to *Burmannia* but distinguished by the fruit not being provided with wings. [B. 19.]—*A. setacea*. A North American species. [B. 19.]

APTERIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A'p-(a'p)'te-r-i-æ* (usu.). A tribe of burmannaceous plants, made by Miers, including the genus *Apteria*. [B. 19.]

APTERION, **APTERIUM** (Lat., n. n. *A'p-(a'p)'te-r-i-on'* (usu.). *apterion*. Ger., *Federrain*. A naked space on the skin of a bird *i. e.*, one having no contour feathers. [Nitzsch (A. 322).] *A. alae inferius*. Ger., *unterer Flügelarm*. An a. extending over the lower part of the upper arm, the great wing membrane, the axillary wing membrane, and sometimes the forearm of birds. [L. 194.]

A. alae superius. An a. extending over a portion of the upper arm and the great wing membrane of birds, which separates the axillary tract from the other feathered parts. [L. 194.] *A. colli laterale*. Ger., *Halsseitenrain*. An a. upon the side of the neck of birds; it varies greatly in extent according to the genus. [L. 194.] *A. crurale*. Ger., *Füßseitenrain*. An a. at the upper end of the thigh region of birds. [L. 194.] *A. mesogastral*. An a. in the middle line of the ventral surface of birds. [L. 194.] *A. nuchale*. An a. at the nape of the neck of some birds. [L. 194.] *A. spinale*. Ger., *Rückenrain*. An a. sometimes occurring upon the backs of birds. [L. 194.] *A. temporale*. An a. sometimes occurring upon the heads of birds. [L. 194.] *A. trunci laterale*. Ger., *Rumpfseitenrain*. An a. on the side of the trunk of birds. [L. 194.]

APTEROCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *A'p-(a'p)'te-r-o-kar-pe-æ* (usu.). From a priv., *anthera*, a wing, and *καρπος*, a fruit, because

ARACHNIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2id^2i^2tis$. Lat. *arachnitis*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *itis*, Gr. *arakhnē*. See **ARACHNIS**.
ARACHNIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2id^2i^2tis$. Lat. *arachnitis*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *itis*, Gr. *arakhnē*. See **ARACHNIS**.

ARACHNOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2o^2l^2o^2g^2i^2a$. Lat. *arachnologia*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *logos*, Gr. *logos*. See **ARACHNIS**.
That department of zoology which relates to the spiders. [L. 30.]
Especially the study of spiders applied to the prediction of meteorological conditions. [L. 30.]

ARACHNOPHILOUS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2o^2p^2h^2i^2l^2o^2s$. Lat. *arachnophilus*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *philos*, Gr. *philos*. See **ARACHNIS**.
Growing on dead spiders; said of *Fumaria*. [L. 116.]

ARACHNOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2o^2p^2o^2d^2a$. Lat. *arachnopa*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *poda*, Gr. *poda*. See **ARACHNIS**.

ARACHNOPODIA (Lat.), n. n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2o^2p^2o^2d^2i^2a$. Lat. *arachnopa*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *podia*, Gr. *podia*. See **ARACHNIS**.
An instrument devised by Woodhouse for use in the operation of removing a pterygium. [L. 30.]

ARACHNOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2o^2p^2t^2e^2r^2is$. Lat. *arachnopterus*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *ptēris*, Gr. *ptēris*. See **ARACHNIS**.
From *arachnē*, spider. From *ptēris*, a spider. Said of the nose. Sp. *arachnopterus*. A disease attributed to the presence of a spider in the nasal passages or the frontal sinus. [D. 98.]

ARACHNOTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2o^2t^2i^2tis$. Lat. *arachnotitis*. Gr. *arachnē*, spider. *itis*, Gr. *itis*. See **ARACHNIS**.
From *arachnē*, spider. *itis*, Gr. *itis*. See **ARACHNIS**.
A disease attributed to the presence of a spider in the auditory canal. [D. 98.]

ARACHUS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2u^2s$. Lat. *arachus*. Gr. *arachus*. See **ARACHNIS**.
A. de l'Inde. Fr. See **ARACHNIS**.

ARACHYDIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2y^2d^2i^2a$. Lat. *arachydia*. Gr. *arachydia*. See **ARACHNIS**.

ARACHYLE (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2y^2l^2e$. Lat. *arachyle*. Gr. *arachyle*. See **ARACHNIS**.
Of arachydia. [L. 2.]

ARACHYDIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2y^2d^2i^2a$. Lat. *arachydia*. Gr. *arachydia*. See **ARACHNIS**.

ARACIUM (Lat.), n. n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2i^2u^2m$. Lat. *aracium*. Gr. *aracium*. See **ARACHNIS**.
A. alpinum. Mountain. The *Scrophularia alpinum* of Linnaeus, a species referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Lathyrus*. [B. 214.]

ARACK (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2k$. See **ARACK**.

ARACKA (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2ka$. See **ARACK**.

ARACHCHINI (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2i^2n^2i$. See **ARACHCHINI**.

ARACHCHINI (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2i^2n^2i$. See **ARACHCHINI**.

ARACHCHINI (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2i^2n^2i$. See **ARACHCHINI**.
A. native name for a resin of Cayenne, obtained from the *Iceia* a., used as a vulnerary. [L. 30, 105.] 2. A Guiana name for alochi resin. [A. 365.]

ARACHCHI (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2i^2n^2i$. See **ARACHCHINI**.

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ARACHCHI (Lat.), n. $A^2ra^2a^2n^2i^2n^2i$. See **ARACHCHINI**.

practitioners to a liquid obtained by puncturing the abdomen of the common spider *Agaricus diadematus*. Used as an embolus. [B. 36.]

ARANEIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Arañeida* (n. n. pl. *araneida*). The Araneida. [B. 36.]

ARANEOID, adj. *Arañeoid*. From *Aranea* and *oides*. Resembling a spider; spider-like. [B. 36.]

ARANEOLINGUIST, n. *Arañeolinguist*. From *Aranea* and *lingua*. One skilled in araneology. [B. 36.]

ARANEOLINGUIST, n. *Arañeolinguist*. For *derisus*. See *Aranea* and *lingua*. From *Aranea* and *lingua*. That branch of natural science which treats of spiders. [B. 36.]

ARANEOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Arañeoso* (n. n. pl. *araneosus*). Fr. *araneoso*. 1. In botany, resembling a spider's web in texture; made up of fine interlacing threads; arachnoid. [B. 1, 121.] 2. Of the pulse, thrady, feeble. [B. 36.]

ARANEOSUS, adj. *Arañeoso*. See *ARACHNE* and *ARACHNEOSUS*.

ARANEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Arañeum* (n. n. pl. *aranea*). 1. A cobweb. See *TELA ARANEA*. 2. A sort of dew or frost, resembling a spider's web in appearance, deposited upon grapes and olives, spoiling them. [Pliny (B. 134).] 3. A term used by Paracelsus as synonymous with *asclachiolus* (q. v.).

ARANEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. *Arañeus* (n. n. pl. *araneus*). Fr. *araneus*. 1. Web-like, said of interlaced fine hairs or threads. See *ARACHNEOSUS*. 2. Covered, pulled with, or consisting of a fine cobweb-like tissue; consisting of separate filaments, like the ring of an agaric. [B. 36, 121.] 3. As a n. a spider; also a sort of scabbish. [Pliny (B. 134).]

ARANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Arañgium* (n. n. pl. *arangium*). See *ARACHNE* and *ARACHNEUM*.

ARANGOS, n. A place in Transylvania, where there is a ferruginous alkaline spring. [A. 355.]

ARANIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Arañidea* (n. n. pl. *araneida*). Kirby's name for the ARANEIDA. [B. 77 (8th ed.).]

ARANIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Arañides* (n. n. pl. *araneides*). A family of *Arachnida*, made by Latreille, corresponding to the *Arachnida*. [B. 77 (8th ed.).]

ARANYAT, n. A name given in southern Europe to the *Agaricus muscarius*. [B. 121.]

ARANJUEZ (Sp.), n. *Arañjuez*. A place near Madrid, in Spain, where there is a purgative and diuretic spring. [A. 255, 385.]

ARANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. *Arañthum* (n. n. pl. *arantia*). The original form of *arantium*. [B. 121.]

ARANTKAMMER (Günther) (Ger.), n. *Arañkammer*. Lat. *arantia*. From *Arantia*. [B. 121.]

ARANZARI (Sp.), n. *Arañari*. A cold mineral spring in Spain (province of Guipuzcoa) containing sulphur and calcium; used in cutaneous and respiratory diseases. [B. 93.]

ARÄOMETER (Ger.), n. *Arañometer*. See *AREOMETER*. [B. 49.] **A.-Pipette**. An instrument consisting of a hydrometer to which is attached a pipette, so arranged that on closing the orifice of the latter with the thumb and so aspirating a portion of the liquid under examination into the pipette, the weight of the portion thus aspirated is constant. [B. 49.] **Fahrenheit'sches Gewichtskästchen**. See *Fahrenheit's hydrometer*. **Gewichtskästchen**. A hydrometer which indicates the specific gravity by the weight required to depress it to a fixed point upon its scale. [B. 49.] See *HYDROMETER of constant volume*. **Harn-A.** See *URINOMETER*. **Nicholson'sches A.** See *Nicholson's hydrometer*. **Procent-A.** **Prozent-A.** A hydrometer the scale of which is so graduated as to indicate directly the percentage composition of the liquid in which it is immersed. [B. 49.] See *GRAVIMETER*. **Sealen-A.** A hydrometer which indicates the specific gravity by the depth (measured upon a scale attached to the instrument) to which it sinks in the liquid examined. [B. 48.] See *HYDROMETER of constant weight*.

ARÄOMETRIE (Ger.), n. *Arañometrie*. See *AREOMETRY*. **ARÄOMETRISCH** (Ger.), adj. *Arañometrisch*. See *AREOMETRIC*.

ARAPARACA (Lat.), n. f. *Arañparaca* (n. n. pl. *araparacas*). From *arapara*, the Brazilian name of the *Spigelia anthelmia*. Plumier's name for the genus *Spigelia*. [B. 121, 160.]

ARAPA-MAN, n. From *arapara-man*—catch the hand. A Languedoc name for the *Galium aparine*. [B. 121.]

ARAPATAK, n. A place situated in Siebenbürgen, about 4 hours' ride from Kronstadt, at which there are three springs, used in the treatment of scrofula and rickets, also bathing establishments. The composition of the mineral water is as follows in 1,000 parts:

| | Stammbrennen. | Neubrennen. | Bildhambrennen. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Total solids. | 3.643 | 3.350 | 2.360 |
| Sodium carbonate. | 1.284 | 0.922 | 0.657 |
| Calcium carbonate. | 1.175 | 1.382 | 0.569 |
| Ferrous carbonate. | 0.298 | 0.394 | 0.145 |
| Ferrous acid. | 0.193 | 1.536 | 1.215 |

[B. 105.]

ARAR (Beng.), n. The *Cajuput indicus*. [B. 191.]

ARAR, n. Lat., a tree; a name given in Barbary to the *Callitriche quadrivalvis* or *C. articulata*, the tree which furnishes sandarach. [B. 19, 363.]

ARARA, B. See *JOHANNESIA*. **A. fructus americanus**, *A. fructus secundus*. A tree of French Guiana, of unknown botanical station, but allied to the juniper. It is said to be applied to ulcers. [B. 200.]

ARARI, n. The *Formicaria arari*. [B. 121.]

ARARIBA (Lat.), n. f. *Arañriba* (n. n. pl. *araribas*). From the Brazilian name. 1. A name given by Martius to a white, shaggy, supposed bark derived from a species of *Platanus*, according to others, from the *Juniperus*. 2. A genus of Brazilian trees. 3. *Araroba*. [B. 121.]

A. bark, Lat. *Arariba bark*. A name of a species of bark said to be derived from *A. arariba*. It closely resembles the bark called *chamaecypariss*, and contains *chamaecypariss*. [B. 23, A. rosa.] A tree the wood of which, according to Goubaud, is identical with the bark of wood of that of *Juniperus communis*. [B. 121.] **A. rubra** (Martius). A tree of eastern Brazil, the red bark of which is used by the Indians in dyeing. [B. 121.] **Cortex araribae**. See *A. bark*.

ARARIBINE, n. *Araribine*. See *ARABINE*.

ARARIEZE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Arañrieze* (n. n. pl. *ararieze*). Of Dumortier, an order of plants belonging to the *Sapotaceae*, comprising the families *Zosteraceae*, *Andropogonaceae*, and *Schubertaceae*. [B. 150.]

ARARIN (Lat.), n. f. *Arañrin* (n. n. pl. *ararin*). From the Brazilian name. Chrysarobin or *chrysarobin*, derived from the *Indigo* n. or, according to some, the *Cathartica* *Indigo*. [B. 5, 121.] See *CHRYSAROBIN*. **A. depurata**. A. purified by solution in benzene; chrysarobin (q. v.). [B. 270.]

ARAROUT, ARA-ROOT, n.s. *Arañrut*. See *ARROW-ROOT*.

ARARUN, n. See *ARAR*.

ARA-RUTA, n. A native Brazilian name for arrow-root, from which, according to Greenish, the English word is derived. [*Pharm. Jour.* and *Trans.*, Aug. 36, 1876, p. 169 (B).]

ARASINA GURGI, n. A variety of gamboge collected in Canara. [*Pharm. Jour.* and *Trans.*, Dec. 2, 1876, p. 451 (B).]

ARASUM (Telugu), n. The *Ficus religiosa*. [B. 172.] **A.-marum**, *A. verec.* See *A.*

ARATA-GUAM, n. A Brazilian name for the *Amma nervosa*. [B. 121.] Cf. *ARATIGU*.

ARATICU, n. See *ARATICU*.

ARATICU, n. A Brazilian name for the *Anona*. [B. 121.] **A. do mato**. The *Annona sativata*. [B. 150.] **A.-porche** (Maregraff). **A. prima** (Ray). The *Annona muricata*. [B. 211.]

ARATI-CUPANA (Maregraff). The *Hippomane mancinella*. [B. 311.]

ARATUM (Lat.), n. n. *Arañtum* (n. n. pl. *arantia*). The vomer. [B. 63.]

ARAUCARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Arañcaria* (n. n. pl. *araucares*). From *Araucaria*, in South America, where the trees are found. Ger. *Arantanne*. A genus of evergreen coniferous trees, established by Jussieu, belonging to the subtribe *Arantaceae*, and distinguished by their whorled branches and their stiff, flattened, sharp-pointed



THE ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA. [B. 9.]

boxes. Salsbury made out of this genus two new genera (*Calymene* and *Eutaxia*), and Link restricted the genus *A.* to the species *A. borealis* and *A. imbricata*, named by Salsbury to *Calymene*. [B. 19, 75, 160.] **A. Bids** (Hill Hooker). The *Calymene biddulphiana*; a

O, no; O^o, not; O^o, whole; Th, thin; Th³, the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like U (German).

[illegible]

ABSTRACT.—The life history of *Agathidium punctatum* (L.) was studied in the laboratory. The life span of the adult was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the pupa was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the larva was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the egg was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the adult was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the pupa was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the larva was 10 to 12 months. The life span of the egg was 10 to 12 months.

ARABAT, a. young ad., 1 month or above old. An average male, 100 g. (100 g.).

ARAYA, A. The unknown tree used in the preparation of *huaco* from the department of Cuzco. [B, 107]

ARAYA-ANGELL, A. The *cataglyphis* of Peru. [B, 102]

ARBACIAD.E (Lat.), n. f. pl.

ARBITRARY: *See* Arbitrary Work Hours, 117, p. 894.[illegible]

ARBEITER *ar-bey'ter*. A workman. **A'herz-**
Noun. *ay-herz*. A hygiene. See under Hygiene. **A'kleid-**
Noun. *ay-kleid*. Dress designed to counter the evil effects of certain
conditions. 51

ARBITRARY: The t -test is not applicable. B. 172

ARBI, n. A Basque name for several varieties of cabbage (*Bras*).

ÁRBOL (Sp.), n. A³r'boʃ. The *Cyrtus latronum*. B. 173.
 ÁRBOL (Sp.), n. A³r'boʃ. A tree. [B.]--A.-a-brea resin.

[illegible]

ARBON, *s.* A small resort in Switzerland. A 385.
ARBONNE (*ar-bon*). A town in Upper Savoy where

ARBOR last night, Alton's Green state (1). From the road
west of the town of the State, across to the land, Green

arbuta, a plant with seed. (B, 52.) Fr., arbuta.
 berberis, a plant with seed. A tree, a plant of
 considerable stature with a woody trunk and branches.

(1) *A. aculeata caroliniana*, etc. (Packard). The

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---------|---|-----|---|--------|
| | H | V | A, alba | R | (1) | = | A, al- |
| for Cuspid | F | M | | | | | (1, 2) |
| A, alba minor | | | F | M | | | (1) |
| A, albissima | | | | | | | (1, 2) |

A. americana cucurbitifera, folio-
longe truncato, lacinis oblongo.

A. aquatica [B. Kell.] = *A. americana venenuta* [Pet.]. The
aquatic form of *A. americana*. See America.
A. benthiana, *A. benthoidea*, *A. benthoformis*, *A. bentho-*
grapha, *A. benthoidea* (Hag.) = *A. benthoformis* (Hag.). A

(iii) *A. costalis* dicta = *A. costalis* (8-9); *A. caesi-*
costalis (new) = *A. costalis americana*, n. sp. (10-11);
the former (8-9) = *A. camphorifera*; *A. cam-*

[illegible][illegible]

ARGENTICO AMMONIACALE ARGENTICO CATTOLICO AR
CENTRO PLUMBEO ARGENTICO POTASSICO AR
CENTRO SODICO

1. The first group of authors (e.g., [1, 2]) has shown that the use of a single, fixed, value of α for all values of β is not optimal. The optimal value of α depends on β . The authors of [1] have shown that the optimal value of α is a function of β and has been determined for a wide range of values of β . The authors of [2] have shown that the optimal value of α is a function of β and has been determined for a wide range of values of β .

[illegible]

ARGENTHEOUS

1. *Chrysomelids* (see *Chrysomelidae*)

ARGENTINA *Argemone*, *Sisymbrium*.
A. vulgaris. S. irio.

[illegible]

ARGENTINE, a Republic in South America, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, by Brazil on the north and northeast, by Paraguay and Uruguay on the south, and by Chile on the southwest. It is separated from Chile by the Strait of Magellan. The capital is Buenos Aires. The population is approximately 35 million. The official language is Spanish. The government is a republic. The president is Carlos Menem. The prime minister is Carlos Menem. The economy is based on agriculture and industry. The main exports are soybeans, beef, and wool. The main imports are machinery, chemicals, and foodstuffs. The country is a member of the Organization of American States and the Southern Cone Association of States.

ARGENTINE. A country of 2,366,000 sq. miles, 1,100,000 of which are inhabited. The population is 10,000,000. The capital is Buenos Aires. The language is Spanish. The religion is Roman Catholic. The government is a republic. The president is Carlos Menem. The prime minister is Carlos Menem. The economy is based on agriculture and industry. The main exports are beef, wheat, and oil. The main imports are machinery, chemicals, and foodstuffs. The country is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the Southern Cone of Latin America.

[illegible]

ARGENTINEN (lat. *argens* = silberfarben). To silver
with fine particles of silver. **ARGENTINITE** (lat. *argens* = silver
+ *nitens* = shining). A black crystalline native

ARGENTACETYLUREA, *n.* *Arg 2.60.100* *Ac 1.00.100* *Urea 1.00.100*
Photo 1.5.100 *Is 100*
 ARGENTACETONYLUREA, *n.* *Arg 2.60.100* *Ac 1.00.100* *Urea 1.00.100*
Photo 1.5.100 *Is 100*

the reaction of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Ag}_2\text{N}_2$ with the action of silver oxide upon a reaction

ARGENTO-CHLORIDE, *n.* A compound of silver and chlorine. It is a white crystalline solid, soluble in water. It is used in photography and in the treatment of certain diseases.

ARGENTO-CYANIDE. *n.* A compound consisting of a silver atom associated with the cyanide of another element.

ARGENTO-KALIUM (Latin) n. n. Arg-silberzin to
Kali-silberstein. [*Argentum* and *Kalium*]. A radiolucent
white powder, insoluble in water. (B.) A. k. cyanatum.

ARGENTOMETER. No. 45. For determining the amount of silver in a solution. An instrument for determining the amount of silver in a solution of a precipitated

On a small scale, the silver chloride is precipitated from a solution containing the insoluble salt, to which is added a solution of silver nitrate of known strength, and the amount of silver is determined by measuring the silver chloride precipitated. (W 2)

ARGENTON Fr. *Argenton* *Argenton* See ARGENTAN

ARGENTONA Sp. *n* *Argenton* A village near

Argenton Sp. *n* *Argenton* A village near

1. *Chlorophyll* and *carotenoids* in *Chlorella* sp. (1964) 100

ARGENTOPROPARGYL is Allyl propargyl ether. A mixture of silver and ammonia solutions of **ARGENTOPROPARGYL** is used in the manufacture of the **ARGENTOPROPARGYL** film.

As a result of the above, the composition of the polymer is given by the equation $\text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{N}_z$, where $x = 1.00$, $y = 1.00$, and $z = 0.00$. The polymer is therefore a polyethylene. The polymer is a solid, colorless, and has a melting point of 130°C. The polymer is soluble in chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and carbon disulfide. The polymer is insoluble in water, methanol, and ethanol. The polymer is a thermoplastic material.

ARGENTOPROPARGYLATE, to Argentinopropargylate

ARGENTOUS. *argenteus*, L., Lat.
argenteo, Ital.; *argenté*, Fr.; *argenteo*, Sp.; *argenteo*, Port.; *argenteo*, Gal.
 Argentous, white, resembling a metallic gleam; silvery; as, argentous
 clouds, argentous hair, &c.

A. oxide. The oxide of antimony is a white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids. It is used in the manufacture of glass, and in the preparation of antimony compounds.

ARGENTUM (C) *Silber*, *Argentum*. White metal.
Atomic weight 107.868. Density 19.3 g/cm³.
Argenti ammonio-chloridum. Ammonium nitrate.

Argentum chloridum. See Chloridum argenti.

$$A_{\text{CH}_2} = A_{\text{CH}} + A'_{\text{CH}} + A''_{\text{CH}} - \text{Ch}_{\text{CH}_2} - \text{Ch}_{\text{CH}}$$

and is reputed a powerful antidote to the venom of snakes (A. 221). According to others, it is an infusion of the dried leaves which is used as a vermifuge, and mixed with castor-oil, as a remedy in scabies. The plant is bitter and nauseous and has stimulant and diaphoretic properties. [B. 13, 197.]—*A. castaneifolia* (Martius). A large Brazilian shrub with large, ovate leaves. The *caudex* (stalk) of the natives. It has cordate-ovate leaves and solitary flowers with a yellowish, reticulated spotted, purple-veined calyx, consisting of a sacate, but tubular, elongating into long lig. the upper lanceolate, concave, and entire, the lower very broad and lobed. The root has the same uses as that of *A. cymbifera* (q. v.). [B. 180.]

—*A. caudata*. 1. Of Boiss. the *A. maceana*. 2. Of Jacquin, the *A. labellata*. 3. Of L'Herminier, the *A. thymifolia* in San Domingo. [B. 123, 214.]—*A. cava*. See *Cordallia cava*.—*A. clematidis* (Linnaeus). Fr. *parietis, mucronata, umbellata*. Ger. *spanische Oster-luise*, *Waldheideknechtchen*. It is a *clematidis*. Common birthwort; a low European shrubby plant, growing on rocks, cordate leaves, and yellow, trumpet-shaped axillary flowers. The plant has a strong, unpleasant, camphoraceous odor, a bitter, acrid, and balsamic taste, and contains a yellow acid, a volatile oil, sugar, *aristolochic acid*, and yellow bitter principles or, *yellow, aristolochin, and leucanthidin*. The root, *radix aristolochiae clematidis* (see *cortex*, seu *radix, seu rhizoma, rubra sarcoxae*)—as it occurs in commerce, is very long, of about the thickness of a goose-quill, cylindrical, covered with the remains of the radicles, grayish-brown exteriorly and yellowish within. It, as well as the less bitter and more feebly acting herb, was formerly much employed as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic in atony of the abdominal viscera and of the nervous system, and in gonorrhea, and pulmonary affections. The leaves were also used externally as a vulnerary. *A. clematidis*, although identified by many with the *aristolochia clematidis* of Dioscorides, is probably not the latter, which is described as a climbing plant and is perhaps *A. clematidis* (L'Herminier).

—*A. clematidis batica* (Chusius). *A. non vulgaris* (J. Bauhin). *A. batica*. [B. 21.]—*A. clematidis recta* (C. Bauhin). *A. clematidis vulgaris* (Chusius). *A. clematidis*. [B. 21.]—*A. convexa moschatellina*. See *Arisar. moschatellina*.—*A. contorta* (Runcie). A species growing in northern China and along the Amoor River, the root of which is used by the Chinese as a purgative and vermifuge, and also as a remedy in scabies, and the fruit as a remedy in pulmonary affections. [B. 214.]

—*A. cordata*. An enormous species for *A. cordifolia*. [B. 197.]—*A. cordifolia* (Muri). Sp. *cardiaca* (L'Herminier). *A. florida* (de Humboldt). *Monsie*. A species growing in New Granada, near the Magdalena River, distinguished by its purple flowers, some of which are 4 feet in circumference and are used by boys as caps. The root is used as a remedy for snake-bites. [B. 153, 197, 215.]—*A. cordifolia*. An enormous species of *A. cordifolia*. [B. 153.]—*A. cretica*. 1. A plant mentioned by Celsus as an ingredient in the malazium of Andrius, a remedy used for hæmorrhag supuration and its *belladonna*. It was probably the *A. cretica* of Linnaeus. 2. Of Linnaeus. Cretean birthwort: a plant growing in Crete, probably the *apertolochia pascua* of Dioscorides. Its root is about 6 inches long, 1 inch thick, reddish-brown externally, and yellowish within, and has a nauseous camphoraceous odor and a very bitter taste. It has been used as an emmenagogue and to promote the flow of the lochia. [B. 45, 180.]—*A. cretica sempervirens* Morison. The *A. sempervirens* (B. 214.)

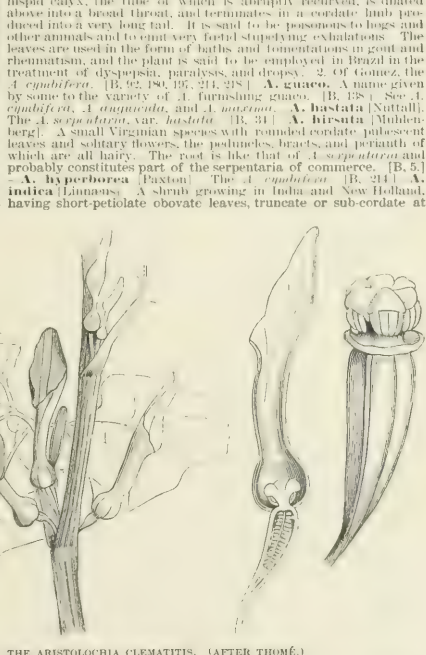
—*A. cymbifera* (Martius). Ger. *Kuhfarnkraut*, *Osterluise*. A Brazilian shrub with cordate reniform leaves and solitary flowers having a greenish-yellow, inflated, ovoid calyx with 2 lips, the upper lanceolate, acute, and sickle-shaped, the lower 2 to 3 times as long as the upper, hollowed out like a boat at its base, and terminating in a broad plate. The root, which is known in Brazil

as *radix aristolochiae*, is a large, knotted, and in Europe as *cortex aristolochiae cymbifera*, *radix* and *rhizoma*, occurs in commerce under the form of dark gray or brownish, rounded or flattened, often twisted or angular fragments of psecular odor compared to that of cat's urine or of turpentine, and a bitter camphoraceous taste. It is much used in Brazil both internally and locally as a remedy for snake-bites, and constitutes probably a large part of the *guaco* of commerce. It is also used in dyspepsia, dysentery, rheumatism, malignant fever, paralysis, and impotence, and as an application to atonic ulcers. (Gaubourt [B. 51, B. 180, 197; L. 19.]—*A. fabacea*. The *Cordallia solida*. [B. 81.]—*A. fetida* Kunth. Sp. *gorda del cubo* (Mex. Pl.). A Mexican shrub, with a frutescent stem, reniform-cordate leaves, and flowers having a reddish reflexed calyx-tube, broad at the apex, where it is greenish-yellow, and terminating in a dark violaceous limb with an elongated lip. A decoction made from it, especially from the root, is used as a detergent and stimulant application to ulcers. [J. Trimble and S. S. Jones. "Am. Jour. of Pharm." Mar. 1880, p. 113; J. M. Maseh, *don*, p. 115; B. 92, 180, 214, 1. 19.]—*A. fragrantissima* (Rosa and Fabron). Sp. *apertolochia*. A shrub growing in the *bejuno*, *bejuno de la estrella*. A shrub growing in the woods upon the Andes of Peru and in Mexico. It has a very tall or procumbent stalk; broad ovate cordate, long-acuminate, very pointed leaves on long petioles; and very numerous, sessile, cordate leaves, and flowers in axillary pairs, rarely in threes or singly, provided with a broad calyx-tube and a lanceolate recurved lip obtuse at the apex. The root, bark, and the stalks, especially the latter, are used in infusions as an antidote to the violent effects of the venom of the abdominal viscera, also for poisoned wounds and as an application

in purulent ophthalmia, chronic ulcers, and erythrits. [J. M. Maseh, "Am. Jour. of Pharm." Dec. 1880, p. 60; B. 180, 197, 214, 224.]

—*A. frutescens* (Marsh). The *A. spha*. [B. 123.]—*A. galathea*. 1. Of Martius, a Brazilian species with a stalk and leaves like those of *A. cymbifera*, and flowers with an obovate gibbous tubular and deflexed cylindrical limb, the upper lip of which is acute lanceolate and recurved-galeate, and the lower lip, springing from a linear base, is prolonged into an obovate emarginate lamina. It has properties and uses similar to those of *A. cymbifera*, and furnishes with the latter a part of the *cortex de probato* of commerce. 2. Of Martius, the *A. cymbifera*. [B. 180, 197, 214, 228.]—*A. geminiflora* (Kunth). The *A. maceana*, var. *gemina* (B. 214.)—*A. gigas* (Lindley). The *A. grandifolia* of Swartz. [B. 214.]—*A. grandiflora*. 1. Of Swartz, the "poisoned hogs'-ment"; a climbing shrub found in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Guatemala, having long-petioled, broad cordate leaves, acute at the apex, acuminate at the base, and very large axillary solitary flowers having a globose, hispid calyx, the tube of which is abruptly recurved, is dilated above into a broad throat, and terminates in a cordate limb produced into a very long tail. It is said to be poisonous to hogs and other animals, and to emit very feebly supporting exhalations. The leaves are used in the form of baths and fomentations in gonorrhea and rheumatism, and the plant is said to be employed in Brazil in the treatment of dyspepsia, paralysis, and dropsy. 2. Of Gomez, the *A. cymbifera*. [B. 92, 180, 197, 214, 228.]—*A. guinea*. A name given by some to the variety of *A. furnishing guinea*. [B. 128.]—*A. cymbifera*, *A. angustata*, and *A. maceana*.—*A. hastata* (Nuttall). The *A. serrulata*, var. *hastata*. [B. 214.]—*A. hastata* (Muhlenberg). A small Virginian species with rounded cordate pubescent leaves and solitary flowers, the peduncles, bracts, and perianth of which are all hairy. The root is like that of *A. serrulata*, and probably a part of the serpentina of commerce. [B. 5.]

—*A. hyperborea* (Buxton). The *A. cymbifera*. [B. 214.]—*A. indica* (Linnaeus). A shrub growing in India and New Holland, having short-petioled obovate leaves, truncate or sub-cordate at



THE ARISTOLOCHIA (CLEMATIDIS). (AFTER THOMÉ.)

the base and obtuse at the apex, and flowers borne in cymose racemose clusters of 2 or 3, surrounded by ovate lanceolate bracts and with an oblong ovoid lip longer than the calyx tube. The *A. calycis*, var. *β. cymbifera*, has obovate sub-pandurate, abruptly truncate leaves and a shorter ovate-oblong lip, and the *A. calycis*, var. *γ. lanceolata*, has oblong lanceolate leaves. The root, which has a strong aromatic odor and a very bitter, acrid taste, is used as an antidote to snake-bites, and by snake-bite means of supporting snakes, and is also used in intermittent fever, gonorrhea, suppression of the menses, and torpor of the abdominal viscera. [B. 19, 172, 180, 211.]—*A. Kemptii* (Willdenow). A climbing shrub with flowers yellowish externally, dark purple inside, and in Japan, where it is called *sen-sai*. The fruit is used by the Chinese in pulmonary disorders. [B. 211, 1. 75.]—*A. labiosa*. 1. Of Kar. the *A. cymbifera*, var. *labiosa*. 2. Of Sims, the *A. cymbifera*. [B. 214.]—*A. lanceolata* (R. Wright). The *A. cymbifera*, var. *lanceolata*. [B. 214.]

—*A. longa* Linnaeus. Fr. *aristolochia longa* (see *aristolochia*). Ger. *lange oder langhollige Osterluise*. Fr. *longe*. Sp. *aristolochia longa* (Mex. Pl.). A small herb growing in southern Europe, with prostrate stem, alternate dark purple cordate or ovate leaves, and pale yellow purple-veined flowers inflated at the base and with a reflexed border covering in the throat. The rhizome, *cortex aristolochiae longa* (see *aristolochia*) is knotted or spindle-shaped, 4 to 6 feet in length, 3 inches in breadth, brown externally and yellowish-white within, has a feeble rather unpleasant odor and a taste sweetish at first, afterward nauseous, bitter, and acrid. It is said to possess the power of supporting snakes, and has been used in atony of the abdominal viscera and nervous system, in suppression of the menses, in gonorrhea, and in other affec-

Gulf States. The rounded-cordate, petiolate leaves, 4 to 6 inches in length, are downy or hairy on their inferior surface, and the solitary, bracteate flowers have a greenish-yellow, broadly strongly reflexed calyx-tube and a dark-purple, reflexed, 3-lobed limb. The plant has a thick creeping root resembling in odor that of *A. serpentaria*. This species has been confounded with *A. hesperia*, which, however, it greatly differs. [L. 5, 34; A. tridita [Lamarck]. The *A. tridita* of Linnaeus [B. 180; A. tridita, Fr. *Aristolochia tridita* L.] of Linnaeus, a climbing shrub of the West Indies with oblong, trilobed leaves, strongly indented with a cordiform, cuspidate, and caudate lip. All parts of the plant have a strong camphoraceous odor. The stalks, occurring in long, angular, cane-like pieces, formerly official as *stipes aristolochiae triditae*, called root of the *Aristolochia*, action resembling that of *A. serpentaria*, and have been employed for the same purposes as the latter, and also as an antidote to snake-bites. 2. Of Jacquin, the *A. surinamensis*, 3. Of Lindley, the *A. macrantha*, 180, 190, 214. L. S. A. A. tripteris. Fr. *Aristolochia de la Louisiane*. A species said to occur in Louisiana, the botanical description of which is too imperfect for identification. Duchartre [B. 214]. 4. *A. turbacensis*, [Bonpland]. Sp. *capitata decurrens*. A climbing plant with ovate-cordate entire leaves, reticulately veined inferiorly, and flowers borne on bracteate peduncles, growing near Turbaco, in Mexico. A description of the root has been used as an antidote for snake-bites. [B. 153, 214; L. 193; A. undata [Michx]. The *A. sempervirens*, [B. 211; A. vulgaris. See *A. clematidis*. A. vulgaris rotunda. See *Oxyria solidula*.—A. yellow. Ger. *Aristolochia gelbe*. A yellow erythral substance obtained from the root of *A. aristolochia*. Probably identical with aristolochin and clematin. [A. 1; B. 195.]—Extractum aristolochiae. Fr. *extrait d'aristolochie*. An extract made by digesting 1 part of the root of *A. clematidis* with 5 or 6 parts of alcohol, filtering with express, and evaporating. Probably made of water, clarifying the reaction with white of egg, mixing the alcoholic and aqueous liquids, and evaporating. [Brunsv. Disp. 1772; Wurt. Ph. 1788; L. S. 6.]—Radix aristolochiae bulbosa. The root of *Aristolochia bulbosa*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae cava. The root of *Corydalis cava*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae clematidis. The root of *A. clematidis*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae cretica. The root of *A. clematidis*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae cyathifera. The root of *A. cyathifera*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae fabacea. The root of *Corydalis solidula*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae femina. The root of *A. rotunda*.—Radix aristolochiae longe seu longe vera. The root of *A. aristolochiae*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae minoris. The root of *A. aristolochiae*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae non cava. The root of *Corydalis solidula*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae oxyria. The root of *Oxyria solidula*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae rotunda vera. The root of *A. rotunda*. [L. S. 5.]—Radix aristolochiae rotunda vulgaris. The root of *Corydalis cava*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae serpentaria. The rhizome of *A. serpentaria*. The *serpentaria* of the U. S. Ph. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae tenuis. The root of *A. clematidis*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae tenuis polyrrhiza. The root of *A. aristolochiae*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae virginiana. The root of *A. serpentaria*. [B. 180.]—Radix aristolochiae vulgaris. The root of *A. clematidis*. [L. S. 5.]—Stipites aristolochiae trilobatae. The stalks of *A. trilobata*. [L. S. 5.]

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE (L., n. f. pl. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae² (lo²ch²i²ae² i²s²e²k²e²i²ae²ae²). Fr. *Aristolochiaceae*. Ger. *Aristolochiaceen*, *Osterbeizengewächse*. It., *aristolochiacee*. Sp., *aristolochiáceas*. Syn.: *Aasurina* [Kunth], *Aasurinea* [Bartling], *Fistulochine* [Link]. Birtworts. An order of apetalous, dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs belonging to the asaral alliance of Lindley, the cohort *Asarales* of Bentham and Hooker, and the order *Scapularia*, series *Monschlingia*, of Eichler. It comprises plants with alternate, exstipulate, simple leaves; perfect flowers, with an irregularly tubular perianth, usually of a brownish or yellowish hue, valvate in aestivation; 6 to 12 rarely 15 or 20 epigynous stamens, a simple staminal tube with a 6-ported stigma, and a 6-celled (rarely 3- or 4-celled) ovary, and a capsular fruit, usually of a numerous albuminous seeds. By Duchartre it is divided into three suborders: 1. The *Asarales*, herbaceous plants with the lower leaves squamiform, the upper reniform; with solitary terminal flowers having a persistent tripartite calyx, 12 free stamens, 6 of which are exterior and placed opposite the styles, and have very short filaments, and short 6-celled ovary; and with a capsule opening by an irregular dehiscence. This suborder has for its type the genus *Asarum*. 2. The *Frageles*, shrubs with reniform or oblong or ovate-lanceolate leaves, with flowers disposed in spikes or racemes, having a caducous calyx dividing into 3 irregular lobes, 6 to 30 stamens, and an elongated, tetragonal, and 4-celled ovary with uniseriate ovules; and with a siliquiform capsule dehiscing by 4 valves. This suborder has for its type the genus *Bragaglia*. 3. The *Aristolochiae*, shrubs with an irregularly tubular caducous calyx, 6 (sometimes 5) stamens with extrorse anthers sessile upon the style, and an elongated hexagonal 6-celled (rarely 3-celled) ovary, and a globular or oblong hexagonal capsule, dehiscing from top to bottom by 6 valves. It includes the genus *Aristolochia*. [B. 34, 104.]

ARISTOLOCHIACEOUS, adj. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'s-shufs. Lat., *aristolochiaceus*. Fr., *aristolochiacée*. Ger., *aristolochiäc*. Sp., *aristolochiáceo*. Resembling *Aristolochia*; of or pertaining to the *Aristolochiaceae*. [B.]

ARISTOLOCHIE (L., n. f. pl. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae² (lo²ch²i²ae² i²s²e²k²e²i²ae²ae²). Fr., *Aristolochiées*. Ger., *Aristolochien*. L. Of Adanson, in order of plants corresponding to the *Aristolochiaceae*, but including also *Nymphaea*, *Nelumbo*, *Hydrocharis*, and other genera now placed in distinct orders. 2. Of Jussieu and others, the same as the *Aristolochiaceae* with the addition of the genus *Cytinus*. [B. 191, 195, 196, 214.]

ARISTOLOCHIAL, adj. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'l. Lat., *aristolochialis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Aristolochia*. [B.]—*A. alliance*. See *Aristolochioides*.

ARISTOLOCHIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae² (lo²ch²i²ae² i²s²e²k²e²i²ae²ae²). Of Lindley, an alliance of plants belonging to the *Columneles*, including the single order *Aristolochia* (*Aristolochiaceae*). [B. 170.]

ARISTOLOCHIC, adj. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'k. For deriv., see *ARISTOLOCHIA*. Lat., *aristolochicus*. Fr., *aristolochique*. Ger., *aristolochisch*. It., *aristolochico*. Sp., *aristolochico*. 1. Having power to expel the placenta and excite the lochia. 2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Aristolochia*. [B. 41, 50.]—**A. acid**. Fr., *acide aristolochique*. Ger., *Aristolochiasäure*, *Aristolochisäure*. It., *acido aristolochico*. Sp., *acido aristolochico*. A volatile acid, C₁₂H₁₂O₁₁, obtained from the root of the *Aristolochia clematidis*. It has not been obtained in a chemically pure state, and its existence as an independent chemical compound has been denied. [B. 2, 196, 205.]

ARISTOLOCHICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *aristolochicus* (remedia understood). A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'k-ae. Remedies for expelling the placenta and bringing on the lochia. [L. 50.]

ARISTOLOCHIEE (L., n. f. pl. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae² (lo²ch²i²ae² i²s²e²k²e²i²ae²ae²). Fr., *Aristolochiées*. Ger., *Aristolochien*. Sp., *aristolochiáceas*. 1. Of Jussieu and others, the *Aristolochiaceae*. 2. Of Bartling, a class of *Columneles*, including the order *Balanophorales*, *Utriculariales*, and *Mycristales*. 3. Of Duchartre, a suborder of the *Aristolochiaceae* q. c. t. [B. 35, 170, 214.]

ARISTOLOCHIENGELB (Ger.), A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²-en-gelb. See *ARISTOLOCHIA* yellow.

ARISTOLOCHIN, n. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'n. Lat., *aristolochinum*. Fr., *aristolochine*. Ger., *Aristolochin*. It., *aristolochina*. A golden-yellow, bitter substance, obtained by Chevallier and Walz from the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *Aristolochia clematidis*, and believed to constitute the active principle of those plants. It is identical in physical properties and probably in chemical composition, with aristolochia yellow and clematin. It has not yet been satisfactorily isolated. [B. 2, 196, 307.]—**A. saure** (Ger.). Aristolochic acid. [B. 196.]

ARISTOLOCHINE [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae² (lo²ch²i²ae² i²s²e²k²e²i²ae²ae²). A suborder of the *Fistulochineae*, comprising the single genus *Aristolochia*. [B. 170.]

ARISTOLOCHIOUS, adj. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'u-shs. See *ARISTOLOCHIA* COUS.

ARISTOLOCHON (Lat.), n. n. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae² kō-n. Genus *Aristolochia*. An ancient name for some plant of the genus *Aristolochia*. [Hippocrates [B. 115].]

ARISTON (Lat.), n. n. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'n. Gr., ἀρίστον. 1. In early Greek writings, breakfast; in later Greek, the noon-day meal. 2. Anything excellent, next, of ἀρίστη, the best, such as a remedy. [B. 1.]—**A. macranthos, A. parvum. Ancient names for certain compounds used in the treatment of pthisis, abdominal pains, and fevers. [L. 53.]**

ARISTOPHANEION (Lat.), n. n. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'fa-ni (fa²n²i'fa²n²i)-ō-n. From Aristophanes, its inventor. The name of an emollient purgative composed of pitch 4 lbs., archymen 2 lbs., wax 1 lb., opopanax 1 oz., and vinegar ½ pint. [Goraeus [L. 50].]

ARISTOSUS (Lat.), adj. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'su-shs. For deriv., see *ARISTA*. Sp., *arizoso*. Containing many arrows or aristae. [B. 114.]

ARISTOTELIA (Lat.), n. f. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'teli-ae. From Aristotle, the Greek philosopher. Fr., *Aristoteliée*. A genus of tilia-cous plants, belonging to the tribe *Utricularceae*. [B. 104.]—**A. glandulosus** [Ruiz and Pavón]. **A. maculii** [L'Héritier]. Syn.: *Cornus chilensis* [Molin.]. A shrub growing in Chili. The tough astringent bark contains a large amount of tannin and furnishes a fibre used in making the strings of musical instruments; the leaves are used to make a detergent wash for ulcers, especially in the mouth; and from the acid edible berries a sort of wine is made. The whole plant is said to have a febrifuge action. [B. 190; H. Bailion [L. 57].]—**A. racemosa**. *Maiko maiko*; a New Zealand species with edible fruit. [B. 19.]

ARISTOTELIACEAE [Endlicher], **ARISTOTELIÆE** [Reichenbach] (L., n. f. pl. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'ae (ae² i²s²e²k²e²i²ae²ae²ae²). Fr., *Aristolochiées*. Ger., *Aristoteliaceen*. The same as the *Tiliaceae*. [B. 195.]

ARISTOSUS, adj. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'shs. See *ARISTATE*.

ARISTOCARDIE (Ger.), n. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'tro-ka-rd²i-e. From ἀρίστον, life, and καρδιά, heart. Deviation of the heart to the left. [L. 50.]

ARISTULATE, adj. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'lat. Lat., *aristulatus*. Fr., *aristulé*. Having a small arrow or arista. [B. 36.]

ARISTUM (Lat.), n. n. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'tu-m (tu²m tu²m). See *ARISTON*.

ARITHÉNŌIDES (Fr.), n. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'i²n-ō-i²d²e². See *ARITHÉNŌIDES*. A. oblique. See *ARITHÉNŌIDES obliquus*. A. transversal. See *ARITHÉNŌIDES transversus*.

ARITHÉNŌIDIA (Lat.), n. f. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'i²n-ō-i²d²i-ae.

ARITHMOMANCY, n. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'mā-n²si.

ARITHMOMANCY, n. A²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'mā-n²si. From ἀριθμός, a number, and μαντία, divination. Lat., *arithmomantia*, *arithmomania*. Fr., *arithmomancie*. Ger., *Arithmomanie*. Divination by means of numbers. [B. 38, 39.]

ARITHMOMANTIA, n. The fruit of the *Tremandra citrina*. [B. 121.]

ARITHMILLIS (Lat.), n. f. A²r²a²r²i²s²to²lo²ch²i²ae²'i²n-ō-i²d²i-ae. The *Mercurialis*. [Dioscorides [L. 57].]

ARITTEE (Telogoog), n. The *Musa paradisiaca*. [L.]

form of a very concentrated aqueous solution of starchy consistence, metallic taste, strongly acid reaction, and corrosive properties. From this solution the pure acid, the acid of the F. C. 31 and Swiss Ph. separates in the form of acicular crystals having the constitution $2\text{HAsO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. At 100°C these crystals melt, lose their water of crystallization, and are reduced to a white, anhydrous acid. At 140°C the acid is converted into pyroarsenic acid, and at 200°C into metaarsenic acid. A. acid and the arsenates are poisonous, but not as much so as arsenic trioxide and the arsenic acid. See also *Metarsenic acid* and *Pyroarsenic acid*.

A. anhydride. Fr. *anhydride arsenique*. Ger. *Arsenwasserstoffhydrat*. It. *anidride arsenico*. See *ARSENIC pentoxide*. **A. oxide.** Fr. *acide arsenique*. It. *acido arsenico*. Sp. *acido arsenico*. See *ARSENIC pentoxide*. **A. sulphide.** Fr. *sulfure arsenique*. It. *solfuro arsenico*. Sp. *sulfuro arsenico*. See *ARSENIC pentasulphide*. **Monobasic acid.** See *METAARSENIC acid*. **Tetrabasic acid.** See *PYROARSENIC acid*. **Tribasic acid.** See *A. acid*.

ARSENICAL, adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-l}$. Lat., *arsenicalis*. Fr. *arsenical*. Ger. *arsenikalisch*. It. *arsenico*. Sp. *arsenical*. Of pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; derived from arsenic. [B.] See *ARSENIC*. **A. oxide.** **A. paste.** **A. fumes.** **A. intoxication.** **A. poisoning.** **A. rash.** **A. salt.** and **A. solid.** [B.]

ARSENICALIS Lat. adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-a-lis}$. Arsenical. [B.] For special uses of the word see under *CEDEMA*, *SOLUTO*, and *UICUS*.

ARSENICALISM, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-al-izm}$. Fr. *arsenicisme*. Chronic arsenical poisoning. [A. 301.] See *ARSENIC trioxide*.

ARSENICATE, v. tr. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-at}$. Lat., *arsenicare*. To impregnate with arsenic. [A. 301.]

ARSENICATES (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-at}^{\text{a}}\text{-s}$ (Plu^{ts}). Fr., *arséniques*. Arsenicated; combined with or containing arsenic. [B. 119.]

ARSENICHT (Ger.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{h}}\text{-t}$. Arsenious—**A'e** säure. Arsenious acid.

ARSENICIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-is}$ (Plu^{ts}). Gen., *arsenicorum*. See *ARSENICUM*. Ger. *Arsenidisch*. See *ARSENICAL*.

ARSENICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-us}$ (Plu^{ts}). Fr., *arsénique*. Arsenic; agreeing with the name of a base, the arsenate of that base. [B.] See *ACIDUM ARSENICUM*, *FERUM ARSENICUM*, etc.

ARSENICUM, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}$ (Plu^{ts}). Fr., *arsenicum*. See *ARSENICALISM*. [D. 31.]

ARSENICK, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}$. 1. An archaic spelling of arsenic. 2. The *Polypodium hydropogon*. [B. 222.]

ARSENIO-FERREUS (Fr.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-ferr}^{\text{e}}$. Containing or producing arsenic and iron. [B. 124.]

ARSENIOPHAGUS Lat. n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-phag}^{\text{u}}$. From *arsenicus*, arsenic, and *phagē*, to eat. Fr. *arsénophagie*. Ger., *Arsenikesser*. An arsenic-eater. [L. 46.]

ARSENIOPHAGY, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-phag}^{\text{u}}$ (Plu^{ts}). Fr., *arsénophagie*. Ger., *Arsenikessen*. The practice of eating arsenic. [A. 28.]

ARSENIO-SULFURATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-sul}$ (Plu^{ts}). *fu*-*tu*-*ra*-*tu*-*tu*-*tu*. From *arsenicum*, arsenic, and *sul*-*fu*-*ru*, sulphur. Combined with or containing both arsenic and sulphur. [B. 75.] See *HYDROXYDUM ARSENIO-SULFURATUM*.

ARSENIO-SULFIDE (Fr.), n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-sul}$ (Plu^{ts}). A compound containing both sulphur and arsenic; a thioarsenite or thioarsenate. [B. 132.]

ARSENICOSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-us}$ (Plu^{ts}). Arsenious; with the name of a base, the arsenite of that base. [B.] See *ACIDUM ARSENICUM*.

ARSENICUM, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}$ (Plu^{ts}). From Gr., *arsenikos*. See *ARSENIC*. 1. Orpiment or native arsenic trisulphide (Plu^{ty}). 2. Common arsenic; arsenic trioxide. 3. Metallic arsenic.

In this sense now superseded by arsenium in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. [B. 2.] **A. acid.** **A. acidulated water.** **A. fumes.** **A. fumes of hydropogon cantriparvulus.** **Aqua arsenici.** See *Liquor arsenici arsenici* and *Liquor arsenici albi*. **Arsenici bisulphuretum.** Arsenic disulphide. [B. 98.] **Arsenici chloridum.** Arsenic trichloride. [B. 98.] **Arsenici hydriodidum.** Arsenic iodide. [U. S. Ph. 1850.] **Arsenici ioduretum.** Arsenic triiodide. [B. 98.] **Arsenici oxydum album.** Dub. Ph. 1829. Arsenic trioxide. [B. 5.] **Arsenici oxydum album sublimatum.** (Dub. Ph. 1829.) Arsenic oxydum album preparation. Arsenic oxydum sublimatum. Sublimed white oxide of arsenic; arsenic trioxide purified by sublimation. [B. 5, 59.] **Arsenici superiodidum.** Arsenic superiodide. [B. 98.] **Arsenici terbiiodidum.** Arsenic terbiiodide. [B. 98.] **Arsenici terisulphuretum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 98.] **A. album ferre** Ph. Arsenic trioxide. [B. 29.] **A. album calcium Bergmanni.** **A. album pulvulentum.** Arsenic trioxide. [B. 4.] **A. album sublimatum.** Sublimed arsenic trioxide. [A. 316.] **A. album venale pulvulentum.** An impure trioxide of arsenic, used as a poison for rats and other vermin. [B. 29.]

A. antimonialum. See *ARSENICUM antimoniale*. **A. bromatum.** Arsenic tribromide. **A. 39.** **A. chloratum.** Arsenic trichloride. [B. 48.] **A. citrinum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 1.] **A. citrinum factitium.** Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide. [B. 1.] **A. citrinum nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide. [B. 180.] **A. croceum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 59.] **A. crudum.** Arsenic trioxide. [B. 119.] **A. crystallinum** [Schroder.] Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 180.] **A. crystallinum.** See *ARSENICUM crystallinum*. **A. factitium album** [Aldrov.] Arsenic trioxide.

[B. 200.] **A. factitium favum** [Aldrov.] Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide. [B. 200.] **A. flavum.** Yellow sulphide of arsenic; arsenic trisulphide. [B. 119.] **A. Grenii.** Arsenic trioxide. [A. 316.] **A. griseum.** Ger. *grün*. Arsenic obtained under the form of a gray powder. [B. 180.] **A. iodatum.** A. ioduretum. [B. 98.] **A. iodicum.** Arsenic triiodide. [B. 314.] **A. iodicum.** Arsenic triiodide. [B. 314.] **A. luteum.** It., *arsenico giallo*. Golden sulphide of arsenic. [A. 314.] See *ARSENIC trisulphide*. **A. mineralisatum rissgallum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 180.] **A. nativum porosum.** Native metallic arsenic. [B. 180.] **A. nigrum.** Metallic arsenic. [A. 314.] **A. oxydatum.** A. oxydatum album. Arsenic trioxide. [B. 98.] **A. persulphuratum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 180.] See, however, *ARSENIC persulphide*. **A. potassicum.** Potassium arsenic trioxide. [B. 180.] **A. pulverisatum.** See *A. album pulvulentum*. **A. rex.** An alchemical name for metallic arsenic. [B. 3.] **A. rubrum.** Red arsenic; arsenic disulphide. [B. 119.] **A. rubrum crudum.** Realgar; native arsenic disulphide. [B. 119.] **A. rubrum factitium.** Artificially prepared arsenic disulphide. [B. 200.] **A. rubrum nativum.** Realgar; native arsenic trisulphide. [B. 180.] **A. sandarach.** Sandarach; arsenic disulphide. [B. 316.] **A. sulfuratum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B. 1.] **A. sulfuratum citrinum.** Arsenic trisulphide, especially the native trisulphide or orpiment. [B. 95.] **A. sulfuratum citrinum purum.** Purified arsenic trisulphide; arsenic trisulphide prepared by precipitation, the *sulfure jaune d'arsenic officinale* of the Cod. [B. 95.] **A. sulfuratum flavum.** See *A. sulfuratum citrinum*. **A. sulfuratum rubrum.** Red sulphide of arsenic; arsenic disulphide. [B. 95.] **A. testaceum.** A commercial name for one of the varieties of arsenic trioxide. [B. 180.] **A. verum.** Arsenic trioxide. [A. 316.] **Butyrum arsenici.** Butter of arsenic; arsenic trisulphide. [B. 48.] **Calx arsenici alba.** Arsenic trioxide. [B. 119.] **Ceratum arsenici** (U. S. Ph. 1820, 1830). Fr., *cerat d'arsenic*. Ger. *arsenisch*. Ger. *arsenisch*. Cerate of arsenic; a preparation, used as an application to cancerous ulcers, consisting of arsenic trioxide, 30 grains, mixed with simple cerate, 1 oz. Various preparations of similar composition are mentioned in several of the older pharmacopœia and dispensatories. [B. 5 (4th ed.), 119.] **Chloruretum arsenici.** Arsenic trichloride. [B. 119.] **Deutosulphuretum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide; orpiment. [B. 180.] **Ioduretum arsenici.** Arsenic triiodide. [B. 119.] **Liquor arsenici albi.** A liquid obtained by the deflagration of 2 parts each of nitre and arsenic (arsenic trioxide) with, in some cases, 1 part of sulphur. [B. 59.] This preparation, as well as that known as *aqua arsenici*, seems to be mainly impure arsenic acid produced by the deliquescence of the arsenic trioxide produced by the oxidation of the arsenic. [B.] **Liquor arsenici chloridi** (U. S. Ph. 1870). See *Liquor arsenici chloridi*. **Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodati.** **Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi.** **Liquor arsenici hydrochlorici** (Br. Ph.).

Aqueous solution of arsenic trioxide. [B. 119.] **Sextio.** **Liquor superiodureti arsenici.** Arsenic triiodide in aqueous solution, used as an external application in cancer. [B. 48.] **Oleum arsenici.** Caustic oil of arsenic; arsenic trichloride. [B. 49.] **Oxydum arsenici** (Ed. Ph. 1870). See *ARSENICUM album*. Arsenic trioxide. [B. 5 (4th ed.), 119.] **Oxydum arsenici album cum sulphure stibii.** See *CAUSTICUM ARSENICUM*. **Oxydum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide. [B. 180.] **Protosulphuretum arsenici nativum.** Arsenic disulphide. [B. 180.] **Regulus arsenici.** Metallic arsenic. [B. 196.] **Rubium arsenici.** Arsenic disulphide. [B. 180.] **Solutio arsenici.** See *Liquor acidum arsenici*. **Sulphuretum arsenici flavum** (Belg. Ph. 1870). See *ARSENICUM citrinum*. **Sulphuretum arsenici nativum.** Native trisulphide of arsenic. [B. 180.] **Sulphuretum arsenici rubrum** (Belg. Ph.). Arsenic disulphide. [B. 95.] **Sulphuretum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native trisulphide of arsenic. [B. 180.] **Uguentum arsenici.** See *Ceratum arsenici*.

ARSENICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-us}$ (Plu^{ts}). Arsenical; with the name of a base, the arsenate of that base. [B.] See *ACIDUM ARSENICUM*.

ARSENIDE, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-id}$. Lat., *arsenidum*, *arsenitum*. *arsenide* (1st def.), *arsenide* (2nd def.). Ger., *Arsenit* (1st def.). It., *Sp. arsenito* (1st def.). 1. A compound made up of arsenic united directly with another element or a radicle. 2. In mineralogy, a mineral composed of arsenic or of an arsenical compound. [B. 2, 132.]

ARSENÍE (Fr.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}$. Arseniated, arseniureted. [B. 132.]

ARSENIEIT, n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-e-it}$. An arsenide. [B. 142.]

ARSENIEUX (Fr.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-sa-ni}^{\text{e}}$ -ux. Arsenious. [B. 142.]

ARSENIFEROUS, adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{a}}\text{-ferr}^{\text{u}}$ -us. Lat., *arsenifer* (from *arsenicus*, arsenic, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *arsenifère*. Ger., *Arsenhaltig*. It., *arsenifero*. Sp., *arsenifero*. Producing or containing arsenic, as a compound. [B. 3, 96.]

ARSENIG (Ger.), adj. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{n}}\text{-ik}^{\text{h}}$. Arsenious—**A'e** säure, **A'säure**. Arsenious acid. [B.] **Wasserfreie A'säure**. Anhydrous arsenic acid; arsenic trioxide. [B.]

ARSENIK (Ger.), n. $\text{A}^{\text{r}}\text{-san}^{\text{ik}}$. Arsenic, or arsenic trioxide. **Aetzende** (Ger.). **Bl.** Caustic oil of arsenic; arsenic trichloride. [B. 196.] **A'bäume**. A peasant addicted to arsenicating. [A. 301.] **A'bblumen.** Flowers of arsenic. [L.] See *ARSENIC trioxide*. **A'bblüte.** Arsenic bloom; native octahedral arsenic trioxide. [B.] **A'bromen.** See *ARSENIC tribromide*. **A'butter.** Butter of arsenic; arsenic trioxide. [B. 196.] **A'chlorür.** See *ARSENIC trichloride*. **A'darre.** See *ARSENICALITE*. **A'essen.** Arsenicating. [B. 49.] **A'esser.** An arsenic-eater. [B.] See under *ARSENICUM*. **A'fodür.** See *ARSENICUM factitium*. **A'kobaltkies.** See *ARSENICA-KOBALTIKES*. A native arsenide of cobalt. [B.

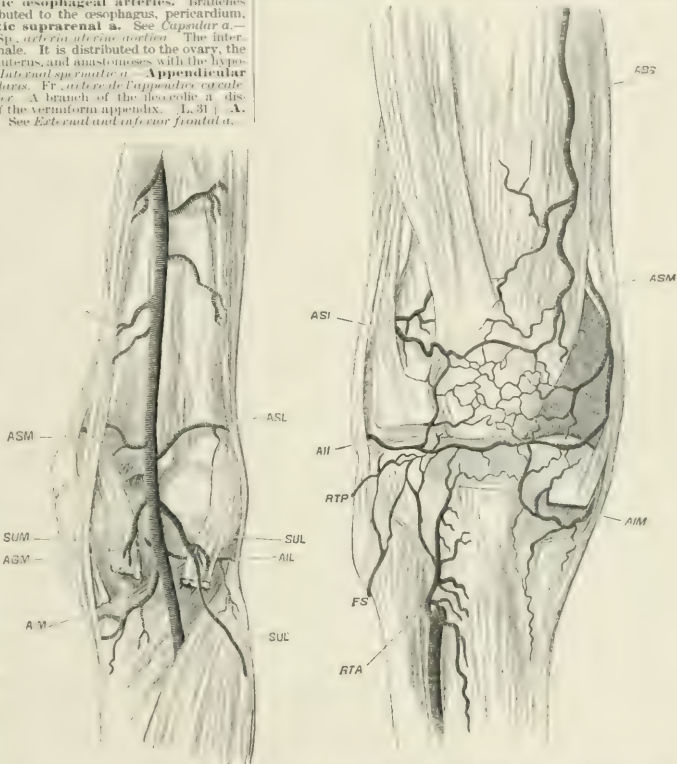
lique gauche. See *Left oculo artery*. A. colique gauche inférieure. See *ARTERIA colica sinistra inferior*. A. colique gauche moyenne. See *ARTERIA colica sinistra media*. A. colique gauche supérieure. See *ARTERIA colica sinistra superior*. A. colique externe. See *Median colic artery*. A. colique postérieure. See *Posterior colic artery*. A. collatérales dorsales des orteils. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the foot*. A. collatérale du coude. See *Antebrachial ARTERY of the arm*. A. collatérale externe de l'annulaire. The external collateral artery of the ring finger. [L. 35.] A. collatérale externe de l'index. See *ARTERIA colica index pollicis*. A. collatérale externe du petit doigt. See *ARTERIA colica indicis digiti minimi*. A. collatérale inférieure. See *Antebrachial ARTERY of the arm*. A. collatérale interne de l'annulaire. See *ARTERIA colica indicis digiti annularis*. A. collatérale interne de l'index. See *ARTERIA colica index pollicis*. A. collatérale interne du médus. See *ARTERIA colica ulnae profundus medii*. A. collatérale interne du petit doigt. See *ARTERIA colica ulnae profundus digiti minimi*. A. collatérale interne du ponce. See *ARTERIA colica ulnae pollicis*. A. collatérale médiane. See *ARTERIA colica ulnae mediana*. A. collatérales des doigts. See *Collateral digital ARTERIES*. A. collatérales plantaires des orteils. See *Plantar digital ARTERIES*. A. collatérale radiale externe. See *Profunda radial ARTERY*. A. collatérale supérieure. See *Inferior profunda ARTERY of the arm*. A. communicante. See *Communicating ARTERY of the brain*. A. communicante de Willis. A. communicante postérieure. See *Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*. A. communicante profonde. See *ARTERIA communicans profunda*. A. coronaire de la lèvre inférieure. See *Coronary ARTERY of the lower lip*. A. coronaire de la lèvre supérieure. See *Coronary ARTERY of the upper lip*. A. coronaire droite du cœur. See *Right coronary ARTERY of the heart*. A. coronaire gauche du cœur. See *Left coronary ARTERY of the heart*. A. coronaire stomacique. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*. A. coronaire stomacique droite. See *Pyloric ARTERY*. A. coronaire stomacique droite inférieure. See *Right gastro-epiploic ARTERY*. A. coronaire stomacique gauche. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*. A. coronaire stomacique gauche inférieure. See *Left gastro-epiploic ARTERY*. A. crurale. See *Femoral ARTERY*. A. cubitale. See *Ulnar ARTERY*. A. cubito-dorsale du ponce. See *ARTERIA pollicis ulnae cruris dorsalis*. A. cubito-palmar. See *ARTERIA pollicis ulnae cruris palmaris*. A. ciliarielle. See *ARTERY of the ciliary foramina*. A. de la caisse du tympan. See *ARTERIA tympanica superior*. A. de la cloison. [L. 35.] A branch of the left coronary artery which intervenes between the tricusular septum. [L. 35.] 2. See *ARTERY of the septum auricular*. A. de la grande lèvre. See *ARTERIA labialis superior*. [L. 35.] A. de la lèvre du nez. See *Lateral nasal ARTERY*. A. de l'appendice. See *Appendicular ARTERY*. A. de la vessie natatoire. A branch of the abdominal artery which, in fishes, runs along the dorsal surface of the notochord. [L. 158.] A. de la vessie de Willis. See *Circlet of Willis*. A. de l'ovaire. See *Ovarian ARTERY*. A. deltoïdienne. See *ARTERIA deltoidea*. A. dentaire inférieure. See *Inferior dental ARTERY*. A. dentaire supérieure. See *Superior dental ARTERY*. A. dentaire des thoraciques. See *External thoracic ARTERY*. A. diaphragmatiques. See *Diaphragmatic ARTERIES*. A. diaphragmatiques inférieures. See *Inferior phrenic ARTERIES*. A. diaphragmatique supérieure. See *Superior phrenic ARTERY*. A. digitales dorsales de la main. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the hand*. A. digitales palmaires de la main. See *Palmar digital ARTERIES*. A. digitales plantaires. See *Plantar digital ARTERIES*. A. dorsale. See *Vertebral ARTERY of the spine*. A. dorsale de la verge. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the penis*. A. dorsale de l'épaulé. See *Posterior scapular ARTERY*. A. dorsale des orteils. See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the foot*. A. dorsales du carpe. See *Dorsal carpal ARTERIES*. A. dorsale du chloris. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the clitoris*. A. dorsale du gros orteil. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the great toe*. A. dorsale du talon. See *Medial ARTERY of the heel*. A. dorsale du nez. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the nose*. A. dorsale du ponce. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the thumb*. A. dorsale du tarse. See *Tarsal ARTERY*. A. dorsales inférieures du pied. See *Inferior tarsal ARTERIES of the foot*. A. dorsale pélicule. See *Dorsal ARTERY of the foot*. A. dorso-spinale. See *ARTERIA dorso-spinalis*. A. du bulbe. See *ARTERY of the bulb of the urethra*. A. du canal déférent. See *DEFERENT ARTERY*. A. du corps calleux. See *Inferior cerebral ARTERY and ARTERY of the corpus callosum*. A. du fillet. That portion of the ramus artery which lies at the side of the frenum of the tongue. [L. 35.] A. muscle tricipite. See *TRIPLUMUS PLEDO*. See *Interosseous arteries* of the deep femoral artery distributed to the triceps femoris muscle and adjacent parts. [L. 35.] A. du nerf médian. See *Median ARTERY*. A. émulgente. See *Renal ARTERY*. A. encephalo-oculaire. See *Encephalo-ocular ARTERY*. A. encephalo-palpaire. A branch of the carotid artery which in certain fish divides into the *a. oculo-palpativa* and the *a. carophthalmica*. [L. 158.] A. épididymaire. A branch of the spermatic artery distributed to the epididymis. [L. 35.] A. épigastrique. See *ARTERIA epigastrica*. A. épigastrique inférieure externe. See *External circumflex duod ARTERY*. A. épigastrique

inférieure interne. A. épigastrique profonde. See *Deep epigastric ARTERY*. A. épigastrique superficielle. See *Superficial epigastric ARTERY*. A. épigastrique supérieure. See *Superior epigastric ARTERY*. A. épiglotiques. Branches of the dorsal arch of the tongue which, in some fishes, are distributed to the epiglottis. [L. 35.] A. épincine. See *Meddle meningeal ARTERY*. A. épiploïque droite. See *Right gastro-epiploic ARTERY*. A. épiploïque gauche. See *ARTERIA epiploica sinistra*. A. éthmoïdale antérieure. See *Inferior ethmoidal ARTERY*. A. éthmoïdale postérieure. See *Posterior ethmoidal ARTERY*. A. fémorale profonde. See *Deep femoral ARTERY*. A. fémorale propre. See *Common femoral ARTERY*. A. fessière. See *Gluteal ARTERY*. A. fessière inférieure. See *Inferior gluteal ARTERY* and *Ischadic ARTERY*. A. frontale externe. See *Supra-orbital ARTERY*. A. frontale externe et inférieure. See *External and inferior frontal ARTERIES*. A. frontale interne. See *Frontal ARTERY*. A. frontales internes et antérieures. See *Anterior and internal frontal ARTERIES*. A. frontales moyennes et internes. See *Meddle and internal frontal ARTERIES*. A. frontales postérieures et internes. See *Posterior and internal frontal ARTERIES*. A. gastrique antérieure. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*. A. gastriques courtes. See *ARTERIA gastrica brevis*. A. gastrique droite ette. See *Pyloric ARTERY*. A. gastrique gauche. See *ARTERIA epiploica sinistra*. A. gastrique supérieure. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*. A. gastrique supérieure droite. See *Pyloric ARTERY*. A. gastrique supérieure gauche. See *Coronary ARTERY of the stomach*. A. gastro-épiploïque. See *Right gastro-epiploic ARTERY*. A. gastro-épiploïque gauche. See *Left gastro-epiploic ARTERY*. A. gastro-hépatique gauche. See *ARTERIA gastrica hepatica sinistra*. A. gastro-splénique. A branch of the abdominal aorta which, in some fishes, is the greater curvature of the stomach and terminates in the spleen. [L. 158.] A. graisseuses. See *Adipose ARTERIES*. A. grande anatomique de la cuisse. See *Superficial musculo-spiral ARTERY of the thigh*. A. grande colique gauche (Chaussier). The uppermost of the branches of the left colic artery, which ascends to anastomose with the middle colic. [L. 35.] A. grandes internes. See *Intercalary ARTERIES*. A. grande musculaire de la cuisse. See *Intercalary ARTERIES*. A. grande musculaire superficielle de la cuisse. See *Superficial musculo-spiral ARTERY of the thigh*. A. gutturales-maxillaires (Chaussier). See *Intercalary ARTERIES*. A. hémorhoidales antérieures. See *External hemorrhoidal ARTERIES*. A. hémorhoidale interne supérieure. See *Superior hemorrhoidal ARTERY*. A. hémorhoidale moyenne. See *Meddle hemorrhoidal ARTERY*. A. hémorhoidales externes. See *External hemorrhoidal ARTERIES*. A. honteuse externe inférieure. See *Inferior external pudic ARTERY*. A. honteuse externe sous-aponévrotique. See *Inferior external pudic ARTERY*. A. honteuses externes sous-cutanées. See *Subcutaneous external pudic ARTERIES*. A. honteuse supérieure. See *Superior external pudic ARTERY*. A. honteuse interne. See *Internal pudic ARTERY*. A. honteuse sous-cutanée. See *Superior external pudic ARTERY*. A. humérale. See *ARTERIA humeri*. A. humérale profonde. See *Deep humeral ARTERY*. A. iliaque antérieure. See *External iliac ARTERY*. A. iliaque inférieure. See *External iliac ARTERY*. A. iliaque interne. See *Inferior iliac ARTERY*. A. iliaque postérieure. See *Gluteal ARTERY*. A. iliaque primitive. See *Common iliac ARTERY*. A. impaire du genou. See *Meddle articular ARTERY of the knee*. A. incisive. See *ARTERIA incisiva*. A. inguinales. See *ARTERIA inguinales*. A. innominate. See *Innominate ARTERY*. A. intercostales antérieures. See *Anterior intercostal ARTERIES*. A. intercostales arthriques. See *Arctic intercostal ARTERIES*. A. intercostales inférieures. See *Arctic intercostal ARTERIES*. A. intercostales supérieures. See *Superior intercostal ARTERIES*. A. interosseuses antérieures. See *Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*. A. interosseuse brachiale. See *Common interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*. A. interosseuse externe. See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*. A. interosseuses latérales. See *Latateral ARTERY of the forearm*. A. interosseuses plantaires. See *Plantar interosseous ARTERIES*. A. interosseuse recurren. See *ARTERIA interossea recurrens*. A. interoperculaires. See *Interopercular ARTERIES*. A. ischio-antérieure. See *Ischadic ARTERY*. A. ischio-pénienne. See *Internal pudic ARTERY*. A. jumelles. See *Nasal ARTERIES*. A. jumelles inférieures. See *INFERIOR JUMELLES*. A. jumelles supérieures. See *ARTERIA nasales superiores*. A. labiale. See *Facial ARTERY*. A. labiale inférieure. See *ARTERIA labialis inferior*. A. labiale supérieure. See *ARTERIA labialis superior*. A. laryngée. See *Cervical ARTERY*. A. laryngée inférieure. See *Cervical ARTERY*. A. laryngée supérieure. See *Superior laryngeal ARTERY*. A. lentulo-tentaire. See *Lenticulo-tentorial ARTERY*. A. lutaire sous-cutanée. See *ARTERIA subcutanea cutis*. A. malleolaire externe. See *External malleolar ARTERY*. A. malleolaire interne. See *Internal malleolar ARTERY*. A. maxillaire interne postérieure. See *ARTERIA maxillaria interna posterior*. A. mammaire externe. See *External mammary ARTERY*. A. mammaire interne. See *Inferior mammary ARTERY*. A. massétières. See *Masseter ARTERIES*. A. massétières postérieures. See *ARTERIA masseterica posterior*. A. mastoïdienne. See *Mastoid ARTERY*. A. mastoïdienne postérieure. A branch of the external carotid artery. [L. 35.] A. maxillaire externe. See *External maxillary ARTERY*. A. maxillaire interne. See *Internal maxillary ARTERY*. A. médiane antérieure du rhinisch. See

ten on each side, the upper two spaces being supplied by branches of the superior intercostal a. They pass outward across the bodies of the vertebrae to the intercostal spaces where they divide into anterior and posterior branch. The anterior branch passes outward lying at first upon the superficial intercostal muscle, but farther along placed between the two layers, to the lower border of the rib above, where it divides into two branches. The larger of these lies in the groove in the lower border of the rib above, and the smaller in the upper border of the rib below. They are distributed to the intercostal muscles and anastomose with the anterior intercostal arteries and branches of the thoracic branches of the axillary a. The posterior branch passes backward to the inner side of the anterior costo-transverse ligament, and divides into branches distributed to the vertebrae and to the muscles and integument of the back. [L. 142, 152.] **Aortic esophageal arteries.** Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the esophagus, pericardium and pleura. [L. 7.] **Aortic suprarenal a.** See *Capular a.* **Aortic uterine a.** Lat. *Sp. arteria uterina inferior.* The internal spermatic a. of the female. It is distributed to the ovary, the oviduct and those of the uterus, and anastomoses with the hypogastric arteries. [L. 7.] **Of lateral spermatic a.** **Appendicular a.** Lat. *arteria appendicularis.* Fr. *artère de l'appendice caecale.* Ger. *Wundbauchgefäßarterie.* A branch of the ilioacelle a. distributed to the mesentery of the vermiform appendix. [L. 31.] **A. of Broca's convolution.** See *External and inferior frontalis.*

A. of Neubauer. See *Deep thyroideus a.* **A. of the bulb of the penis or of the urethra.** Lat. *arteria bulbura.* Ger. *arteria bulbi.* Ger. *Harnröhrengefäßarterie.* A branch of the internal pudic, or of one of the perineal arteries, distributed to the erectile tissue of the corpus spongiosum, Cowper's gland, and the membranous portion of the urethra. [L. 142.] **A. of the corpus callosum.** Fr. *artère du corps callosus.* Lat. *arteria corporis callosi.* 1. See *Anterior cerebral a.* 2. A branch of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the corpus callosum. [H. DuRoi, L. 1.] **A. of the corpus cavernosum.** Lat. *arteria corporis cavernosus.* Fr. *artère du corps cavernosus.* Ger. *Harnröhrengefäßarterie.* A branch of the internal pudic, or of the a. of the penis, which runs forward in the centre of the corpus cavernosum, to which it is distributed. [L. 152.] **A. of the penis.** Fr. *artère pénienne.* Ger. *Arterie des Harnröhren.* The superior of the two terminal branches of the internal pudic a. which, after giving off the a. of the bulb of the urethra, divides into the dorsal a. of the penis and then of the corpus cavernosum. [L. 31.] **A. of the septum narium.** Fr. *artère de la cloison.* A term applied to the naso-palatine a. or to a branch of the coronary a. of the upper lip distributed to the nasal septum. [L. 152.] **A. of the vas deferens.** Lat. *arteria deferentialis.* Fr. *artère déférentielle.* Ger. *Semengangsarterie.* Sp. *arteria del conducto deferente.* A branch of the superior or inferior vesical a. which sends twigs to the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles and continues along the spermatic cord to the testicle, where it anastomoses with the internal spermatic a. [L. 142.] **Articular arteries of the arm.** See *Anterior and posterior circumflex arteries of the arm.* **Articular arteries of the knee.** See *Anterior external articular, Anterior internal articular, Middle articular, Superior external articular, and Superior internal articular a.* of the [L. 31.] **Articular a. of the maxilla.** A branch of the superficial temporal a., which sends a twig to the temporo-maxillary articulation and others which enter the ear with the portio dura. [L. 130.] **Ascending cervical a.** Fr. *artère cervicale ascendante.* Ger. *aufsteigende Halsgefäßarterie.* Sp. *arteria cervical ascendente.* A branch of the inferior thyroid a. occasionally of the subclavian, which runs upward in the groove between the scalenus cervicus and rectus cervicus major muscles, to which it furnishes branches. It sends branches through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal cord, and terminates by anastomosing with

the vertebral a. [L. 142.] **Ascending frontal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed mainly to the second frontal convolution. [L. 189.] **Ascending palatine a.** Lat. *arteria palatina ascendens.* Fr. *artère palatine ascendante.* See *Internal palatine a.* **Ascending parietal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the ascending parietal convolution and the superior parietal lobule. [L. 189.] **Ascending pharyngeal a.** Lat. *arteria pharyngea ascendens.* Fr. *artère pharyngée ascendante.* Ger. *aufsteigende Schlundkopfarterie.* Sp. *arteria faringea inferior.* A branch of the external carotid a., arising about an inch above its origin, which runs upward to the base of the skull between the internal carotid a. and the pharynx. It furnishes branches to the pharynx, the Eustachian tube, and the structures in front of the spine, and twigs which enter the skull



THE ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE. (AFTER HENLE.)

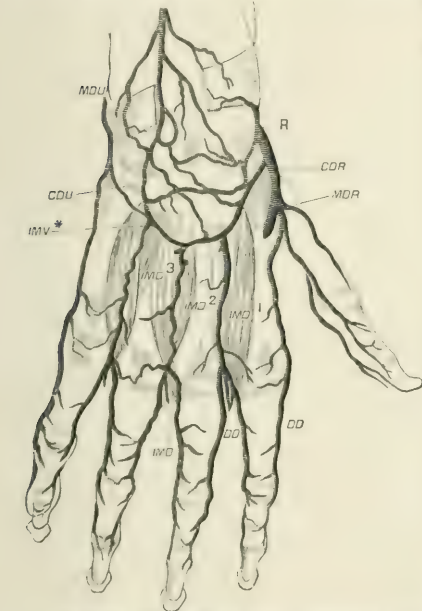
FS, FS, the femoral artery; SUC, one of the superficial tibial arteries; ASM, the superior external articular; ASI, the superior internal articular; AII, the anterior tibial recurrent; SUL, the superior tibial recurrent; AIL, the anterior tibial recurrent; FS, the femoral artery.

through the foramen lacerum posterius and the anterior condyloid and jugular foramina. [L. 142.] **Ascending thyroid a.** See *Internal thyroidea a.* **Asteroid a.** Fr. *artère astéroïde.* One of the terminal branches, in some of the domesticated animals, of the internal mammary a. at the level of the xiphoid cartilage to the muscles etc., as far as the third intercostal space. [L. 44.] 2. A branch of the internal mammary a. of man which is distributed to the inner surface of the costal cartilages. [L. 44.] **Atlanto-muscular a.** An inconstant branch of the occipital a., in many of the domesticated animals, given off beneath the transverse process of the atlas and distributed to the adjacent parts. [L. 13.] **Atrial-biliary a.** See *Cholangio-biliary a.* **Auditory a.** A term applied to the former [L. 1.] **Articular arteries.** Lat. *arteria articularis.* Fr. *artère artérielle.* Ger. *Arterie des Gelenkes.* Sp. *arteria articularis.* See *Anterior external articular, Anterior internal articular, Middle articular, Superior external articular, and Superior internal articular a.* of the [L. 31.] **Axillary a.** Lat. *arteria axillaris.* Fr. *artère axillaire.* Ger. *Achselgefäßarterie.* Sp. *arteria axilaris.* A term applied to the former [L. 1.] **Articular arteries.** Lat. *arteria articularis.* Fr. *artère artérielle.* Ger. *Arterie des Gelenkes.* Sp. *arteria articularis.* See *Anterior external articular, Anterior internal articular, Middle articular, Superior external articular, and Superior internal articular a.* of the [L. 31.]

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external pulse a.—**Deep sural arteries.** Lat. *arteriae surales profundae*. Ger. *tiefe Wadenpulsadern*. Branches of the posterior a. to the upper part of the muscles of the calf of the leg. [L. 31, 75.]—**Deep thyroid a.** Lat. *arteria thyroidea ima*. Fr. *artère thyroïdienne de Schaller*. Ger. *unterste Schilddrüsenarterie*. An occasional branch of the arch of the aorta, or of the innominate a., distributed to the same parts as the anterior thyroid a. and often taking its place. [L. 7.]—**Deferent a. of the testis.** See *a. of the testis deferens*.—**Dental arteries.** See *Inferior, Posterior, Superior, and Inferior dental a.*—**Descending cervical a.** Lat. *arteria cervicalis descendens*. A descending branch of the deep cervical a. 1st def. [L. 31.]—**Descending palatine a.** Lat. *arteria palatina descendens*. Fr. *artère palatine descendente*. See *Superior palatine a.*—**Descending thyroid a.** See *Superior thyroid a.*—**Diaphragmatic arteries.** Fr. *artères diaphragmatiques*. Branches of the aorta distributed to the diaphragm. [L. 142.]—**Digital arteries.** See *Palmar, Plantar, Ulnar, and Collateral digital arteries, Dorsal digital arteries of the hand, and Dorsal digital arteries of the foot*.—**Digito-fibular arteries.** The digital arteries on the fibular side of the toes. [L. 179.]—**Digito-radial arteries.** The digital arteries on the radial side of

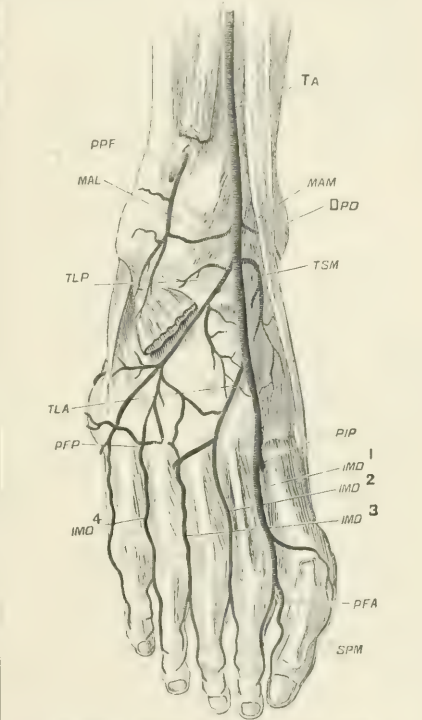
the dorsum of the great toe and an occasional branch to the tibial side of the second toe. [L. 117.]—**Dorsal a. of the index finger.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis indicis radialis*. Fr. *artère radio-dorsale de l'index*. Ger. *Speichenrückenpulsader des Zeigefingers*. The dorsal digital a. on the radial side of the index finger. It is a branch of the radial a. given off just below the base of the metacarpal bone, and furnishes a small branch to the abductor indicis muscle. [L. 31.]—**Dorsal a. of the little toe.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis digiti minimi*. Ger. *Füßchenarterie der kleinen Zehe*. A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, or of the metatarsal a., to the fibular side of the



THE DORSAL ARTERIES OF THE HAND. (AFTER HENLE.)

COR, the posterior radio-ulnar; *CD*, one of the artères carpo-ulnares; *MOU*, the artère musculospiral dorsalis radialis; *VDR*, the posterior ulno-carpal; *INV*, *IMC 1*, *IMC 2*, *IMC 3*, the three interosseous arteries; *IMC 1*, one of the posterior perforating arteries; *DD*, the dorsal digital arteries.

the fingers. [L. 179.]—**Digito-tibial arteries.** The digital arteries on the tibial side of the toes. [L. 179.]—**Digito-ulnar arteries.** The digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers. [L. 179.]—**Direct colic a.** A branch of the superior mesenteric a. in some quadrupeds, running along the colon in the same direction as the food and uniting with the retrograde colic a. to form an arterial arch. [L. 18.]—**Dorsal a. of the clitoridis.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis clitoridis*. Fr. *artère dorsale du clitoris*. Ger. *Rückenpulsader des Klitoris*. Sp. *arteria dorsal del clitoris*. One of the terminal branches of the internal pudic a. of the female, distributed to the clitoris and prepuce of the clitoris. [L. 142.]—**Dorsal a. of the foot.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis pedis*. Fr. *artère dorsale pédière*. Sp. *arteria pedis*. The continuation of the anterior tibial a. in the foot. It extends from the bend of the ankle to the posterior end of the first intermetatarsal space, where it turns downward and passes between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle to the sole of the foot and aids in forming the plantar arch. It gives off the tarsal, metatarsal, and first dorsal interosseous arteries and a plantar digital branch distributed to the adjacent sides of the first and second toes. [L. 142.]—**Dorsal a. of the great toe.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis hallucis*. Fr. *artère dorsale du gros orteil*. Ger. *Füßchenarterie des grossen Zehs*. The first dorsal interosseous a. of the foot, which furnishes branches to



THE DORSAL ARTERIES OF THE FOOT. (AFTER HENLE.)

TA, the anterior tibial; *PPF*, the dorsal; *PFP*, the anterior peroneal; *MAM*, the artères metatarsales antérieures; *MAL*, the internal metatarsal; *PFP*, the artères profondes; *TLP*, the external tarsal; *TLA*, the tarsals; *PFP*, the deep plantar; *IMC 1*, *IMC 2*, *IMC 3*, the dorsal interosseous arteries; *PFA*, one of the posterior perforating arteries; *PFA*, the anterior peroneal; *SPM*, the artères superficiales pedis medialis.

dorsal aspect of the little toe. [L. 117.]—**Dorsal a. of the nose.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis nasi*. Fr. *artère dorsale du nez*. Ger. *Nasenrückenarterie*. A branch of the internal maxillary or of the ophthalmic a., which runs down from the internal angle of the eye on the dorsum of the nose. [L. 7.]—**Dorsal a. of the penis.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis penis*. Fr. *artère dorsale du pénis*. Ger. *Rückenarterie des Penis*. Sp. *arteria dorsal del penis*. A branch of the a. of the penis which ascends to the dorsum between the crus and the pubic symphysis and terminates at the neck of the organ in small branches to the glans and prepuce. It also sends branches to the integument and the corpus cavernosum. [L. 12.]—**Dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis pollicis*. A term applied indifferently to the inner and outer dorsal arteries of the thumb. [L. 1.]—**Dorsal a. of the tongue.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis linguae*. Fr. *artère dorsale de la langue*. Ger. *Arterie des Zungenrücken*. Sp. *arteria dorsal de la lengua*. A branch of the lingual a. arising beneath the hyoglossus muscle, which is distributed to the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue and to its substance, the bands, and the epiglottis. [L. 12.]—**Dorsal carpal arteries.** Lat. *arteria dorsalis carpi*. See *Posterior radio-carpal and Posterior ulno-carpal a.*—**Dorsal digital arteries of the foot.** Lat. *arteria digitalis dorsalis pedis*. Fr. *artères digitales des orteils*. Ger. *Füßchenrückenpulsadern*. Branches of the dorsal

terminal branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac a., distributed to the perineum. The total size of aorta. It arises in front of the pyramidal muscle, leaves the pelvis by the lower part of the great sacrospinous foramen, then curves forward over the spine of the ischium, enters the perineal surface of the bulb, the long bulbospongiosus foramen, and runs along the outer wall of the ischioanal fossa about an inch above the tuberosity of the ischium. Running forward, it pierces the base of the triangular ligament, passes forward in its folds above the apoph. bulbospongiosae, terminates under the crus penis in the arteries of the bulb and of the penis. [L. 142.]

Internal spermatic a. Lat. *arteria spermatica interna*. Fr. *artere spermatique interne*. A branch of the abdominal aorta which arises a little below the renal a., and runs down upon the psoas muscle to reach the internal abdominal ring, where it enters the inguinal canal. It passes down the canal with the other constituents of the spermatic cord and is distributed to the testicle. [L. 142.]

Internal tarsal a. Lat. *arteria tarsalis interna*. A branch of the dorsalis of the foot running forward and inward to the level of the bases of the metatarsal bones, and anastomosing with the internal plantar, continued on to the great toe. [L. 35.]

Internal thoracic a. Lat. *arteria thoracica interna*. Fr. *artere thoracique interne*. See *Internal mammary a.*

Interpeduncular arteries. Fr. *arteries interpedunculaires*. Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the posterior perforated space and the lower part of the brain.

Intestinales arteries. Lat. *arteriae intestinales*. Ger. *Darmarterien*. A term applied to the small branches of the mesenteric arteries distributed to the intestines. [L. 173.]

Ischiadic a. Lat. *arteria ischiadica*. Fr. *artere ischiatique*. See *Sciatic a.*

Isthmic a. Lat. *arteria isthmica*. A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the lateral sacral a. which passes under the upper portion of the vastus lumbus muscle and is distributed to the ischio-tibial muscles.

Ischio-clitorid. a. Lat. *arteria ischio-clitoridis*. Fr. *artere ischio-clitoridienne*. See *Ischio-clitorid. a.*

Lacrimalis. Fr. *artere lacrymale*. Ger. *Thränenlagader*. It. *arteria lacrymalis*. Sp. *arteria lacrymal*. A branch of the ophthalmic a. which arises close to the optic foramen and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle to the lacrymal gland, to which it is principally distributed. It also gives off branches which pierce the malar bone and others distributed to the upper eyelid and the conjunctiva. [L. 142.]

Large anastomotic a. of the thumb. Lat. *arteria anastomotica major*. Fr. *artere anastomotique majeure*. Sp. *arteria anastomotica mayor*. A branch of the radial a. which passes down between the metacarpus of the thumb and the muscles belonging to the space between the heads of the flexor brevis pollicis muscle, where it divides into the palmar collateral arteries. [L. 142.]

Large colateral a. of the arm. See *Profunda a. of the arm*.

Large communicating radial a. of the radius. See *Large lateral radial a.*

Large lateral nasal a. See *Sphenopalatine a.*

Laryngeal arteries. See *Superior laryngeal a.* and *Infrahyoid a.*

Lateral sacral a. Lat. *arteria sacralis lateralis*. Fr. *artere sacrale laterale*. Lat. *arteria sacralis lateralis*. A branch of the lateral sacral a. which runs along each side of the sacrum. [L. 13.]

Lateral nasal a. Lat. *arteria nasalis lateralis*. Fr. *artere nasale laterale*. Lat. *arteria nasalis lateralis*. A branch of the facial a. which runs inward to the side of the nose, over which it ramifies, sending branches to the ala and dorsum. [L. 142.]

Lateral sacral arteries. Lat. *arteria sacralis lateralis*. Fr. *artere sacrale laterale*. Lat. *arteria sacralis lateralis*. A branch of the internal iliac a. which run down on the anterior surface of the sacrum. They are distributed to the sacrum and its neighborhood. In man, sometimes in quadrupeds as a rule, they are united into one trunk. [L. 13.]

Lateral spinal arteries. Lat. *arteria spinalis lateralis*. Ger. *Seiten-Rückenmarkarterie*. Branches of the vertebral arteries which enter the spinal canal through the intervertebral foramina. [L. 172.]

Left bronchial arteries. Lat. *arteria bronchialis sinistra*. Fr. *artere bronchiales gauches*. Ger. *linke Luftröhrenarterien*. Branches from the left side of the thoracic aorta, distributed to the posterior surface of the corresponding bronchus and the tissue of the left lung.

Left carotid a. Lat. *arteria carotica sinistra*. Fr. *artere carotique gauche*. Ger. *linke Carotidenarterie*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric a. which runs across the left kidney behind the peritoneum to the descending colon, where it divides into an ascending and a descending portion, which run upward and downward along the colon. This term is sometimes applied to the inferior mesenteric a. itself. [L. 142.]

Left coronary a. of the heart. Lat. *arteria coronaria cordis sinistra*. Fr. *artere coronarie gauche du coeur*. Ger. *linke Herzkranzarterie des Herzens*. An ascending branch of the aorta, the first branch of the aorta behind and to the left side of the pulmonary a. and divides into two branches, one of which runs in the groove between the left auricle and ventricle, and the other along the line of the interventricular septum, to the left ventricle.

Left gastric a. Lat. *arteria gastrica sinistra*. Fr. *artere gastrique gauche*. Ger. *linke Magenarterie*. A branch of the inferior mesenteric a. which runs across the left kidney behind the peritoneum to the descending colon, where it divides into an ascending and a descending portion, which run upward and downward along the colon. This term is sometimes applied to the inferior mesenteric a. itself. [L. 142.]

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transverse fissure. It also furnishes branches to the Spigelian lobe. [L. 142.]

Left hepatic arteries. Lat. *arteria hepatica sinistra*. Fr. *artere hépatique gauche*. Ger. *linke Leberarterie*. A branch of the abdominal aorta, distributed to the posterior portion of the internal capsule and the anterior part of the optic thalamus. [L. 180.]

Left ilio-lumbar arteries. Lat. *arteria iliolumbar sinistra*. Fr. *artere ilio-lombaire gauche*. Ger. *linke Iliolumbararterie*. A branch of the external iliac a. which is given off between the superior and inferior iliac arteries, usually opposite the great cornu of the hyoid bone. It ascends for a short distance and then curves downward, forming a loop crossed by the inguinal ligament, after which it runs beneath the digastric and stylo-hyoid muscles, and passes forward along the upper border of the great cornu of the hyo d. to the anterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle, whence it ascends to the lower surface of the tongue, along which it is continued as the ramine a. It gives off the hyo, sublingual, and maxillary arteries, and the dorsal a. of the tongue. [L. 142.]

Long ciliary arteries. Lat. *arterie ciliares longae*. Fr. *arteres ciliares longues*. Sp. *arterias ciliares largas*. Two branches of the posterior ciliary arteries, one on each side, which are distributed to the ciliary muscle and the iris. [L. 142.]

Long thoracic a. Lat. *arteria thoracica longa*. Fr. *artere thoracique longue*. See *External mammary a.*

Lumbar arteries. Lat. *arterie lumbales*. Fr. *arteres lombaires*. Branches usually five in number, of the abdominal aorta, which pass backward to the interval between the transverse processes of the vertebrae and divide into abdominal and dorsal branches. The abdominal branches are distributed to the lateral wall of the abdomen and the dorsal to the muscles and integument of the back, also sending branches through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal canal. [L. 142.]

Malar arteries. Lat. *arterie maxillaires*. Fr. *arteres maxillaires*. A branch of the maxillary a. which passes outward through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to the deep surface of the masseter muscle, to which it is distributed. [L. 142.]

Mastoid a. Lat. *arteria mastoidea*. Fr. *artere mastoïdienne*. A branch of the occipital a. which enters the skull through the mastoid foramen and is distributed to the dura mater and the sigmoid a. [L. 142.]

Maxillo-muscular a. Lat. *arteria maxillo-muscularis*. A branch of the external carotid a. distributed to the lateral pterygoid and masseter muscles. [L. 13.]

Median a. Lat. *arteria media*. Fr. *artere médiane*. A branch of the external carotid a. which passes outward through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to the deep surface of the masseter muscle, to which it is distributed. [L. 142.]

Medio-colic a. Lat. *arteria medio-colica*. Fr. *artere médio-colique*. A branch of the abdominal aorta, distributed to the middle colic a. [L. 142.]

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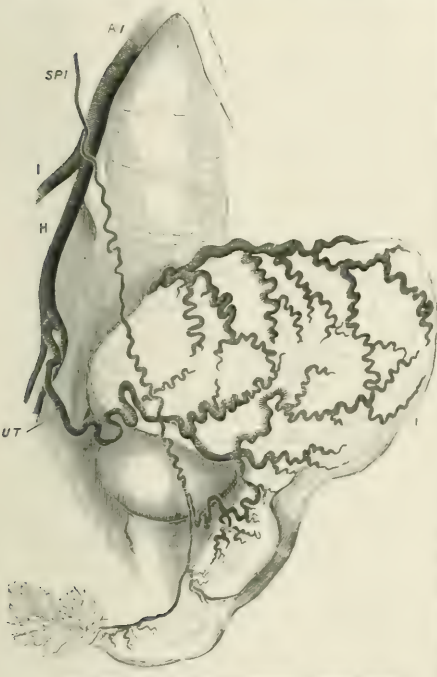
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cutaneous abdominal a. See *Superior external pudic a.* and *Superior epigastric a.* **Subcutaneous external pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.* **Sublingual a.** *Lat. arteria sublingualis.* *Ger. Unterkieferarterie.* *Fr. art. arteria sublingualis.* A branch of the lingual a., which arises at the anterior margin of the two-glossus muscles and runs forward toward the duct of the sublingual gland, to which it gives off branches in its neighborhood it is distributed. [L. 132.] **Submaxillary arteries.** *Lat. arteria submaxillares.* Branches of the facial a. distributed to the submaxillary glands. [L. 132.] **Submental a.** *Lat. arteria submentalis.* *Ger. Unterkieferarterie.* *Fr. art. arteria submentalis.* A branch of the facial a. given off close to the submaxillary gland, which runs forward beneath the body of the jaw to the symphysis, where it divides into two branches. It is distributed to the muscles and integument of the lower and front parts of the lower jaw. [L. 132.] **Suborbital a.** *Lat. arteria suborbitalis.* *Fr. arteria suborbitalis.* See *Infra-orbital a.* **Subsacral arterial a.** See *Lateral sacral artery.* **Superficial a.** *Lat. arteria superficialis.* *Ger. oberflächliche Arterie.* *Fr. art. arteria superficialis.* *Ger. oberflächliche Arterie.* A branch of the axillary a., which arises near the lower border of the subscapular muscle, along which it runs toward the anterior angle of the scapula. It gives off the dorsal scapular a., and terminates in branches to the scapular muscles. [L. 142, 152.] **Subzygomatic a.** A branch of the external carotid a. of the horse and some other animals, distributed to the masseter muscle. [L. 152.] **Superficial a. of the abdomen.** See *Superior external pudic a.* **Superficial carotid a.** See *External carotid a.* **Superficial cervical a.** *Lat. arteria cervicalis superficialis.* *Fr. art. arteria cervicalis superficialis.* A branch of the transverse cervical a., which ascends beneath the trapezius muscle, to which it furnishes branches. It also sends branches to the levator anguli scapulae and spinous colli muscles, and to the integument. [L. 142.] **Superficial circumflex iliac a.** *Lat. arteria circumflexa iliaca superficialis.* *Ger. oberflächliche Leistenarterie.* *Fr. art. arteria circumflexa iliaca superficialis.* A branch of the superficial femoral a., or of the superficial epigastric, which runs upward along the anterior border of the ilium and is distributed to the iliacus and sartorius muscles and the structures of the lower part of the abdomen. [L. 7.] **Superficial descending a. of the neck.** See *Superficial external carotid a.* **Superficial descending a. of the external carotid a.** [L. 7.] **Superficial epigastric a.** *Lat. arteria epigastrica externa.* *Fr. art. arteria epigastrica externa.* *Ger. oberflächliche Bauchleistenarterie.* An a., which arises from the anterior surface of the superficial femoral a. about an inch below Poupart's ligament, runs upward to be distributed to the lower part of the abdomen, and anastomoses with branches of the deep epigastric a. [L. 7.] **Superficial femoral a.** *Lat. arteria femoralis superficialis.* *Fr. art. arteria femoralis superficialis.* *Ger. oberflächliche Leistenarterie.* The continuation of the trunk of the common femoral a. of the horse, which divides into two branches, one drawn from a point midway between the anterior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis to the prominent tuberosity on the inner condyle of the femur, the thigh being somewhat flexed and rotated outward. In the human it is about an inch and a half below Scarpa's triangle, and is covered by the sartorius muscle, except in the upper two or three inches of its course, below Scarpa's triangle it lies in Hunter's canal, and its lower boundary is the integument in the adductor magnus muscle for the passage of the fourth perforating a. of the thigh. Its principal branches are the deep and inferior external pudic, superficial iliac, and circumflex iliac arteries, and an anastomotic branch given off close to the opening in the adductor magnus muscle. [L. 142, 152.] **Superficial gluteal a.** A superficial branch of the gluteal a., which is distributed to the gluteus maximus muscle and the integument on the posterior aspect of the os sacrum. [L. 152.] **Superficial muscular a. of the thigh.** *Fr. art. arterie grande musculaire superficielle de la cuisse.* A branch of the femoral a., distributed to the muscles of the back of the thigh. [L. 13.] **Superficial perineal a.** *Lat. arteria perinealis superficialis.* *Fr. art. arteria perinealis superficialis.* *Ger. oberflächliche Perinearterie.* A branch of the internal pudic a., which arises at the forepart of the ischio-rectal fossa and runs forward beneath the superficial perineal fascia to the middle part of the scrotum, to which it gives off the posterior scrotal arteries. It also gives off branches to the structures situated in the perineum. By some anatomists, particularly when it arises by a common trunk with the transverse perineal a., it is considered the perineal a. [L. 31, 142.] **Superficial plantar a.** See *Metatarsal plantar a.* **Superficial plantar a.** See *Superior external pudic a.* **Superficial scapular a.** *Lat. arteria scapularis superficialis.* *Fr. art. arteria scapularis superficialis.* A branch of the axillary a., which arises at the lower border of the radial a., which arises a little below the styloid process of the radius and is distributed to the muscles of the thumb. When it is of considerable size, it anastomoses with the ulnar palmar artery. **Superficial submental a.** An a. which arises from the posterior part of the head, in some of the crustaceans, and runs along the middle line of the abdomen above the intestines, to which it gives off branches. [L. 158, 168.]

Superior articular arteries of the knee. See *Superior external and Superior internal articular arteries of the knee.* **Superior bronchial arteries.** *Lat. arteria bronchialis superior.* *Fr. art. arteria bronchialis superior.* Branches of the arch of the aorta running to the bronchi. [L. 7.] **Superior cerebellar a.** *Lat. arteria cerebelli superior.* *Fr. art. arteria cerebelli superior.* One of the cerebellar arteries, which arises from the basilar superior. A branch of the basilar a., which passes outward to the groove between the crus cerebri and the pons Varoli, through which it runs to the upper surface of the cerebellum. It gives off branches to the cerebellum, to the cerebellar vermis, to the valve of Vieussens, and the velum interpositum. [L. 152.] **Superior cervical a.** See *Cervico-muscular a.* **Superior colic a.** See *Middle colic a.* **Superior coronary a.** See *Coronary a. of the upper extremities.* **Superior dental a.** *Lat. arteria dentaria superior.* *Fr. art. arteria dentaria superior.* 1. A branch of the posterior dental a., which supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth of the upper maxilla. [L. 173.] 2. See *Pandora dentaria.* **Superior epigastric a.** *Lat. arteria epigastrica superior.* *Fr. art. arteria epigastrica superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Bauchleistenarterie.* One of the terminal branches of the internal mammary a., which descends between the costal and sternal portions of the diaphragm to the substance of the rectus abdominis muscle and anastomoses with the superficial epigastric a. It gives off branches to the diaphragm and the muscles and integument of the anterior abdominal wall. [L. 132.] **Superior external articular a. of the knee.** *Lat. arteria articularis externa superior.* *Fr. art. arteria articularis externa superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Kniegelenkarterie.* A branch of the popliteal a., which runs outward above the condyle of the femur, to the gastrocnemius muscle and the structures of the knee. It gives off a number of branches, which anastomose with the other articular arteries of the knee. [L. 142.] **Superior external pudic a.** *Lat. arteria podocircumflexa externa superior.* *Fr. art. arteria podocircumflexa externa superior.* A branch of the superficial pudic, or of the femoral a., which runs upward and is distributed to the integument of the lower part of the abdomen and to the external genitalia. [L. 142.] **Superior externo-articular a.** See *Superior articular a.* **Superior gastro-hepatic a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach.* **Superior gluteal a.** *Lat. arteria glutea superior.* *Fr. art. arteria glutea superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Leistenarterie.* One of the branches of the aorta, which runs toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium and, after furnishing branches to the muscles through which it runs, anastomoses with the deep and external circumflex iliac arteries. [L. 31.] The term *gluteal* is also applied to the gluteal a. **Superior hemorroidal a.** See *Superior thyroid a.* **Superior hemorroidal a.** *Lat. arteria hemorroidalis superior.* *Fr. art. arteria hemorroidalis superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Mastdarmarterie.* A continuation of the inferior mesenteric a., which passes down into the pelvis behind the rectum, where it divides into two branches, which lie one upon each side of the gut. It gives off branches which are distributed to the coats of the intestine and anastomoses with the middle and inferior mesenteric arteries. [L. 142.] **Superior intercostal a.** *Lat. arteria intercostalis superior.* *Fr. art. arteria intercostalis superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Rippenarterie.* A branch of the subclavian a., which runs along the neck and a little upward and then turns downward in front of the neck of the first rib. It gives off the deep cervical a. and branches to the first and second intercostal spaces, which are distributed in the same manner as the aortic intercostal arteries. [L. 142.] **Superior internal articular (or interno-articular) a. of the knee.** *Lat. arteria articularis genu interna superior.* *Fr. art. arteria articularis interna superior.* *Ger. innere oberflächliche Kniegelenkarterie.* A branch of the popliteal a., which runs inward under the inner head of the gastrocnemius muscle to the inner side of the femur, around which it winds and divides, giving the vastus internus into branches which anastomose with the other articular arteries of the knee. [L. 31, 142.] **Superior labial a.** *Lat. arteria labialis superior.* *Fr. art. arteria labialis superior.* See *Coronary a. of the upper lip.* **Superior laryngeal a.** *Lat. arteria laryngealis superior.* *Fr. art. arteria laryngealis superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Kehlkopfarterie.* A branch of the superior thyroid a., which pierces the thyro-hyoid membrane and is distributed to the musculo-membranous glands, and intense tissues of the larynx. [L. 152.] 2. See *Superior thyroid a.* **Superior mesenteric a.** *Lat. arteria mesenterica superior.* *Fr. art. arteria mesenterica superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Baucharterie.* A branch from the forepart of the abdominal aorta, a little below the coeliac a., which supplies the larger part of the small intestine and half of the colon. It runs between the layers of the mesentery and gives off the inferior pancreatico-duodenal, ileo-colic, and right and middle colic arteries, and numerous branches to the walls of the intestine. [L. 142.] **Superior nutrient a. of the femur.** *Lat. arteria nutritiva femoris superior.* *Fr. art. arterie nourricière supérieure du fémur.* *Ger. oberflächliche Ernährungarterie des Femurs.* One of the branches of the femoral a., which enters the femur a little above its middle. [L. 7.] **Superior palatine a.** *Lat. arteria palatina superior.* *Fr. art. arteria palatina superior.* *Ger. oberflächliche Gaumenarterie.* A branch of the sphenopalatine palmar artery, which passes through the posterior palatine canal, runs along the inner side of the alveolar border of the hard palate, and is distributed to the palatine glands, the gums, and the mucous membrane of the hard palate. [L. 142.] **Superior palpebral a.** *Lat. arteria palpebralis superior.* *Fr. art. arterie palpebrale supérieure.* *Ger. oberflächliche Augenarterie.* A branch of the ophthalmic a., sometimes arising from a common trunk with the inferior palpebral a., which

L. 31, 115, 142. **Transverse scapular a.** Lat. *arteria fossae scapulae*. See *Suprascapular a.* and *Transverse cervical a.*
Transverse tarsal a. See *Tarsal a.*
Tympanic a. Lat. *arteria tympanica*. (See *Petrotympanic a.*)
The external auditory a., especially the former. **U.** **Ulnar a.** Lat. *arteria ulnaris*. Fr. *artère cubitale*. Ger. *Ellenbogenarterie*. See *Arteria cubitalis*. The larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial a., which runs along the ulna, and forms the palm of the hand when it terminates as the superficial palmar arch. It begins a little below the bend of the elbow and runs downward and upward to about the middle of the inner border of the forearm, along the ulna, and divides into the superficial palmar arch on the radial side of the pisiform bone to reach the palm of the hand, where it is termed the superficial palmar arch. In the forearm it gives off the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent and the communicating ulno-carpal arteries. It also furnishes branches to the structures it traverses. (L. 142, 172.) **Ulnar digital arteries.** The palmar and dorsal digital arteries on the ulnar border of the fingers. **U.** **Ulnar proper a.** See *Arteria ulnaris*.
The termination of the ulnar a. in the palm of the hand. L. 172



THE UTERINE AND OVARIAN ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

AI, the common iliac; *II*, the internal iliac; *I*, the external iliac; *SAU*, the aortic uterine; *PU*, the hypogastric uterine.

Ulnar recurrent a. Lat. *arteria recurrens ulnaris*. Ger. *2906*. *ulnarische Ellenbogenarterie*. A term sometimes applied to the anterior ulnar recurrent a. of the human arm. **Ulnar artery**. Lat. *arteria ulnaris*. Ger. *2907*. *ulnarische Arterie*. Fr. *arterie ulnaire*. Ger. *Nabelarterie*. It. *arteria ombelicale*. Sp. *arteria umbilicalis*. The arteries of the foetus which branch from the abdominal aorta and pass through the umbilical cord to the placenta, where they divide into numerous branches distributed to the chorionic villi, to which they convey the blood. **Ulnar artery**. Lat. *arteria ulnaris*. Ger. *2908*. *ulnarische Arterie*. Fr. *arterie ulnaire*. It. *arteria ulnaris*. Sp. *arteria ulnaris*. See *ulna* and the *ulnar* at the both of the *upper extremities*. **Ulnar-humeral a.** Lat. *arteria ulno-humeralis*. Ger. *2909*. *ulnar-humerale Arterie*. Fr. *arterie ulno-humérale*. It. *arteria ulno-umeralis*. Sp. *arteria ulno-humeral*. A term sometimes applied to the *arteria ulnaris*. See *ulna* and *humerus*. **Ulnar ulnar a. and ven.** Lat. *arteria ulnaris* and *vena ulnaris*. Ger. *2910*. *ulnarische Arterie und Vene*. Fr. *arterie ulnaire et veine ulnaire*. It. *arteria ulnaris e vena ulnaris*. Sp. *arteria y vena ulnaris*. A term sometimes applied to the *arteria ulnaris*. See *ulna* and *ulnar*.

[illegible]

ARTETISCOS, ARTETISCUS (Lat. a. n. s. m. Art-et-ē-tē-skō's, -nās(u)s). Fr., *artétisque*. One who has lost a limb. [Dornæus, Rudand, Johnson (L. 55).

ARTETIKES, n. *Ar'te-tik*. Probably related to *Arthritis*. An obsolete term for a sort of gout or other arthritic trouble. (B. 282)

ARTHANITA (Lat. n. f. A³r tha³ ni ne sta³ Fr. *arthanite*
1. The *Cyclamen europaeum* [L. 105.] 2. An ointment made from
the same. [A. 385.]

ARTHANITIC ACID, ARTHANITIN, n's. A^{3r} tha²ⁿ-i^{2t}-i^{2k}. -tha²ⁿnⁱ-i^{2t}-i²ⁿ. Fr., *acide arthanitique, arthanitine*. Ger., *Arthanitinsäure, Arthanitin*. See CYCLAMIN.

ARTEMISIA (Lat., n. f. A³r the²m i²s i² a² See ARTEMI

ARTHERETICUS (Lat.), adj. A³r-the²r-e²t'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). See **ARTHRITIC**.

ARTHETICA—Lat. n. f. and n. pl. of adj. *artheticus* (*gutta planta*, or *remedia* understood). A³r-the²i²k-a³. Fr., *arthétique* ou *arthétiques*. 1. Arthritis. [A. 322.] 2. The ground-pine (*Ajuac*

ARTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. A³r-the²t'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *arthétique*. See ARTHRITIC.

ARTHO Basque¹, n. Related to *āpros*, bread. Maize 'B, 121
ARTHOICUM (Lat.), n. n. *Arthoicos* *ar-kən²men¹mo* See Ar

ARTHONARIE (Lat. n. f. pl. A³r the²n ari³ ri² e a³ e²)
From *Arthonia* the typical genus. A section of heliopsis. *Idast*
— named by Knyazevskiy. R. 170

ARTHONIA Lat., n. f. $\Lambda^3 r$ the the²cm² a³. From $\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\alpha\nu$ $\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\alpha\nu$, to sprinkle, because the thallus is sprinkled with minute arthrodia. A genus of halogens, established by Volkmann. P. 150.

A. crocea Acharius. See *PELTIGERA crocea*. *A. esculenta* Acharius. See *URCEOLARIA esculenta*. *A. marginata* Dub. See *GRAPHIS marginata*. *A. polymorpha* Acharius. See *GRAPHIS polymorpha*. *A. sinensigrapha* Fée. See *LECANOTIS sinensigrapha*.

ARTHONIACEAE [Reichenbach] (Lat. n f pl. Arthoniæ) ($a^3r^3/ae^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$). A family of lichens (*Coniopsoræ*), including *Arthonia* and four other genera. [B. 170.]

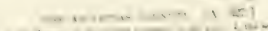
ARTHONIE E. (Körber), **ARTHONIEI** Lat. n's f and m pl. A3r the name of a genus, i.e. A subfamily of beetles (*Graphidae* or *Graphulicidae*), including *Arthonia* and other genera. [1]

ARTHONIOIDES Lat., adj. Arthōniōz' oīō dezidas
From ἀρθω see ARTHONIA, and εἶδος resemblance. Resembling

ARTHRITIS Lat., n. f. Arthro-thrō's-mia? From *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *arthrite*. Congestion of

joint. [L. 41, 50.]
ARTHRAGRA Lat., n. f. *Arthragra* n. f. From *ἄρθρον*
 a joint, and *ἄγρᾱ*, a seizure. Gout. M. 14.

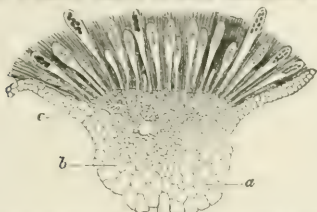
ARTHRAGROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *A*³r-thra³-gro'si's. Gen., *arthragro'seos* (-sis). Fr., *arthragrose*. Ger., *Gichtkrankheit*. Gout in the pl., *arthragroses*, gouty affections, especially those of the skin. G 5 L 50. Cf. **ARTHRITIDES**.



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

 $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{HCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- + \text{H}^+$ [illegible][illegible]

ASCOPHOLUS (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-fol'us* *ko'fo-l'us* *hol'us* *hol'us*). From *asco*, a pouch or bottle, and *pholus*, to cast, so called from the manner in which the asci are protruded when ripe. [B. 39.] Fr., *ascobolus*. A genus of *Fungi* of the family *Ascogoneaceae*, occurring



SECTION OF THE SPOROCARP OF ASCOPHOLUS. (AFTER JANCZENSKI [A. 13].)

a, the apical layer of cells forming the pericarp; b, the apical layer (pseudo-pericarp) containing the asci; c, the apical layer of cells containing the asci.

on the excrement of the *Herbivora*. [A. 306.] *A. furfuraceus*. A species found on cow-dung. [B. 54, 61, 75.] *A. inquinans* [Nes.]. See *BETULARIA inquinans*.

ASCOTACHYLE (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-ta'chyl'e* *ko'ta'chyl'e* *chyl'e* *chyl'e*). From *ascotachyle*, one of the genera of Lebert, a section of *Fungi* belonging to the *Xylaria*. [B. 150.]

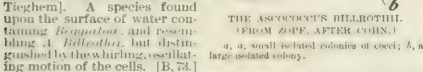
ASCOCOCCUS (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-ko'kus* *ko'ko'kus* *ko'kus* *ko'kus*). From *asco*, a pouch or bottle, and *coccus*, a kernel, a berry. A genus of *Schizomycetes* established by Billroth and adopted by Cohn, belonging to the *Coccineae*.

Ascococcus consists of very small round cells arranged in several layers and united in families by a thick, glairy intercellular substance, each family containing a great number of individuals. [B. 29.] *A. BILLROTHII* Cohn. A species forming globular or lobulated masses from 20 to 100 μ in diameter, surrounded by a thick, gelatinous envelope; it produces a sort of mucilaginous fermentation in saccharine solutions and decomposes ammonium tartrate with the evolution of butyric acid. [A. 306.] [B. 32.]

AMESERIOTERIS (Cienkowski). See *LEUCOSOTERIS ameseriotes*. *A. vibrans* (Van Tieghem). A species found upon the surface of water containing *Scenedesmus* and resembling *Vibrionella*, but distinguished by the whirling, oscillating motion of the cells. [B. 73.]

ASCONEOUS, adj. *As'ko-ne'us* *no'us*. From *asco*, a pouch, and *neous*, to beget. Fr., *asconeux*. Ger., *ascopneux*. Producing asci, as in *Ascothia* cells. [B. 54.]

ASCOTOMIUM (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-to'mi'um* *ko'to'mi'um* *mi'um* *mi'um*). From *asco*, a pouch or bottle, and *asco*, an organ of repro-



THE ASCOCOCCUS BILLROTHII. (FROM ZOFF, AFTER COHN.)

a, a small, isolated colony of coccid; b, a large, isolated colony.

ASCOTOMIUM (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-to'mi'um* *ko'to'mi'um* *mi'um* *mi'um*). From *asco*, a pouch or bottle, and *asco*, an organ of repro-

duction. Ger., *Ascotomium*. An organ discovered by Stahl in the *Collema*, and believed by him to represent the conjugated portion of other

Ascomycetes. It consists of a spirally coiled tube connected with a vertical portion which projects above the surface of the plant and which acts as the channel through which the spermatic fluid upon the a. After the fertilization of the latter by the spermatia, it develops asci and becomes enveloped in a distinct investment (sporocarp). [B. 54, 75.]

ASCO-HYMENIUM (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-hi'me'nium* *ko'hi'me'nium* *hi'me'nium* *hi'me'nium*). From *asco*, a pouch or bottle, and *hymenium*, a membrane composed of asci. [Berthelin, B. 46.]

ASCOPIUM (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-pi'um* *ko'pi'um* *pi'um* *pi'um*). From *asco*, a pouch, and *asco*, form. From their pouch like shape. A genus of *Infusoria* belonging to the *Vorticella*, found in drainage-water, cattle-stalls, the caecum of pigs, and the dejecta and urine of typhoid-fever patients. [Cribb, J. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk., i, 7, p. 204.]

ASCOLI (It., n. *As'ko-li*. A place in Italy, where there is a hot spring containing sulphates, iron, and hydrogen sulphide, with carbonated saline springs containing sodium sulphate. [A. 316.]

ASCOLIBEROS, **ASCOLIBEROS**, n's. Cretan names for the *Scyllium* *Ascoliberos*. [L. 95.]

ASCOMA (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-ma* *ko'ma* *ma* *ma*). From *asco*, a pouch, and *asco*, form. A term used by Willroth for the receptacle or thallium of hymenymatous *Fungi*, and more particularly the hymenophore as distinguished from the hymenium; also an old term for the genus *Veneris*. [B. 198.] [L. 94.]

ASCOMORPHOUS, adj. *As'ko-mor'phous*. From *asco*, a pouch, and *asco*, form. Resembling an ascus in shape or structure. [B. 121.]

ASCOMORPHOUS (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-mor'phous* *ko'mor'phous* *phous* *phous*). Gen., *ascomorpha* *phous*. From *asco*, a pouch or bottle, and *asco*, a mushroom. A species of *Ascomycetes* *Fungi*, consisting mainly of asci filled with spores, occurring as parasites upon plants. [B. 19.]

ASCOTUS (Berkeley). A species of fungus, occurring on the leaves of the peach tree. [B. 61.] *A. deformans* Berkeley. A species forming blisters on the leaves of the peach tree. [B. 61.] *A. juglandis* Berkeley. A species found on the leaves of the walnut tree. [B. 61.]

ASCOMYCE, n. *As'ko-my'ce*. A member of the *Ascomycetes*. [W. G. Farlow, "Arch. of Biol., x, 1881 (B)."]

ASCOMYCE (Lat., n. m. *As'ko-my'ce* *ko'my'ce* *my'ce* *my'ce*). Fr., *ascomyces*. Ger., *ascomyces*. A species of *Fungi* distinguished by their spores being contained in a sac-like receptacle *asco*. As originally made by Fries it was considered a subclass and included the orders *Hymenogasterales* and *Pucciniales*.

In Lindley's classification it constituted an order of the fungal subkingdom and included the suborders *Elvelles*, *Tubercules*, *Phaeobolus*, *Sphaerobolus*, *Pucciniales*, and *Chytriales*. It is now counted as one of the classes of the grand subdivision *Myxomycetes*, including non chlorophyllous plants consisting of a mycelium upon which are developed arthrospores and carpogonia, the latter of which, upon fertilization by the former, produce sporangia containing asci in their interior. The asci are at first single-celled, but later form sacs in which spores (*ascospores*) are produced by internal cell evagination. The *A.* include the groups *Ascomycetes*, *Phaeobolus*, *Tubercules*, *Hymenogasterales*, *Pucciniales*, *Chytriales* including the entire division of lichens, and probably the *Endogones* and *Ustilagines*. [B. 54, 75, 151.]

ASCOPYZENTIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *As'ko-py'zentide* *ko'py'zentide* *py'zentide* *py'zentide*). A family of copepods. [L. 394.]

ASCOPYZENTIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *As'ko-py'zentide* *ko'py'zentide* *py'zentide* *py'zentide*). A family of the *Lyssacina* the dermal spicules of which are pinnuli. [L. 121.]

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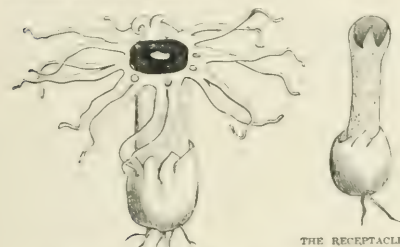
AN ASCOCYSTUM. (FROM DE BARY, AFTER STAHL.)

A, section through the thallus of a *Collema*; b, the basal branches found portion of the thallus; c, the growing area posterior; d, the thallus of a *Collema*; e, isolated *ascocystum*; f, *B. trichogynae* projecting above the thallus and surrounded by *ascocystum*.

carbolic (orthophenolsulphonic) acid, soluble in 10 parts of water; recommended as an antiseptic application. [Amesbury, Jour. de Pharm. & Chim., Revist. de Med. y Ciruj. Pract., July 22, 1884, p. 74. B. Traiser, "France med.," N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 10, 1885, p. 56. Merck, "Deutsch. Med. Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 13.]

ASEPTOS, ASEPTUS (Lat., adj.), *Asēptos*, aseptic, aseptic (nouns).

ASEROE (Lat., f. *Asēroē*, aserose). A genus of gastro-mycetozoa living on the *Phalloides*, distinguished by the bifid processes radiating from the receptacle. When fresh, these organisms have a very fetid odor.



THE RECEPTACLE OF AN ASEROE, FROM DE BARY, AFTER BERKELEY. [B. 54.]

THE RECEPTACLE OF AN ASEROPHALLUS (FROM DE BARY, AFTER MONTAGNE AND LEMPIERRE. [B. 54.]

ASEROPHALLUS (Lat., n. m. *Asērophallus*, aserophallus). A genus of gastro-mycetozoa. *Phana* belonging to the *Phalloidei*, characterized by the long cylindrical pedicel bearing the receptacle and terminating at its apex in 4 arms which embrace the globe. [B. 54.]

ASEROS (Lat., adj. *Asēros*, aserous). *Gr. aseros* from *asē* [see *Asē*]. Causing nausea, irksome. Hippocrates A. 311.

ASEROSMEI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Asērosmei*, aserose). *Fr.* *aserosmei*, of Lévillé, a tribe of *Phana* belonging to the *Ectobasidi*, including the sections *Phalloidei*, *Clathrodes*, and *Lysocera*. [B. 150.]

ASETIGEROUS, adj. *Asētigēros*, aetigerous. Lat., *aetiger* (from a priv., *a-*, *a-*, *ae-*, a bristle, and *tiger*, to bear). Destitute of bristles. [L. 116.]

ASEXUAL, adj. *Asēxual*, asexual. Lat., *asexual* (from a priv., *a-*, *a-*, *ae-*, and *sexual*, sex). *Fr.* *asexual*, *asexual*, *asexual*. *Gr.* *asexual*, *asexual*. *R.* *asexual*. *Sp.* *asexual*. Non-sexual; in botany, having no organs of reproduction (said formerly of the cryptogams); in botany and zoology, effected without sexual congress (said of reproduction). [B. 19, 28, 55.]

ASFE, n. Of Dioscorides, the *Atriplex halimus*. [Bory (B. 121).]

ASFIADJ (Ar.), n. Carbonate of lead. [L. 77, 105.]

ASFOS, n. An Egyptian name for the *Ballota cordata*. [B. 121.]

ASFRAK, n. Syn.: *trayamana*. An East Indian name for a drug consisting of the flowers, flower stalks, and the uterine fruit of an unknown plant, probably a species of *Delphinium*. It is of light yellowish-green color and has an odor somewhat resembling that of honey. It is used to make a yellow dye, and is also employed as a detergent, anodyne, and diuretic. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., "XXVI, p. 161 (B).]

ASGANDA (Hind., n. The *Ajlatolva viscosa*. [B. 172.]

ASGANDH (Hind., n. The *Phyllis samnifera*. [B. 181.]

ASGIND, n. See *ASGANDH*.

ASH, n. *Asē*. A. *Asē* 1st def. *ase* 2d def. *Gr.* *asē* (1st def.). Lat. *cinis* (1st def.), *fraxinus* (2d def.). *Fr.* *cinde* (1st def.), *fraxin* (2d def.). *Gr.* *asē* 1st def. *ase* 2d def. *R.* *cinis* (1st def.), *fraxinus* (2d def.). *Sp.* *cinis* (1st def.), *fraxino* (2d def.). 1. The incombustible residue left after a substance has been burned with free access of air. [B. 2.] 2. The common name of a number of trees of the genus *Fraxinus* (q. v.). [B. 1.] American mountain-ash. The *Sorbus*, *Pyrus*, *Amelanchier*, *B. Anthomyia* a. See under *ANTHOMYIA*. *B. bath*. See under *BATH*. *A. maple*. See *NELOMBIA*. *A. weed*. See *ASAGANDH*. *Asagandha*. [Hitter a. 1.] The Quassia tree. [B. 2.] The *Yaf* tree. [Hitter a. 1.] Black a. 1. See *IRISH HERRING*. 2. The *Fraxinus sambucifolia*. [B. 55.] Black mountain-ash. The *Eucalyptus leucogylon*. [B. 19.] Blue a. The *Fraxinus quadrangula*.

[B. 34.] Bone-ash. The residue left after burning bone. [B. 1.] Calabrian a. The *Fraxinus calabra*. [B. 1.] Capua. The *Ekebergia capensis*. [B. 19.] Common a. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. Copper-ashes. The scales cast off from copper in the process of forging. [B. 1.] European a. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B. 1.] European mountain-ash. The *Sorbus*, *Pyrus*, *Amelanchier*. [B. 1.] Flowering a. The *Fraxinus ornus*. 1. Fluid extract of prickly a. See *Extractum XANTHOXYLI fluidum*. Green a. The *Fraxinus viridis*. [B. 34.] Hoop a. The *Celtis crassifolia*. [B. 19.] Manna a. The *Fraxinus ornus*. [B. 1.] Mountain-ash. See *Pyrus aucuparia*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, and *Panax dendroideum*. Pearl-ash. See *PEARLASH*. Poison a. The *Rhus toxicaria*. [B. 19.] Prickly a. Properly, the *Xanthoxylum fraxinum*, but also applied to the *Yaf* species. [B. 1.] Red a. The *Sorbus pubescens*. [B. 19.] Rim a. The *Celtis occidentalis*. [B. 19.] Small-leaved flowering a. The *Fraxinus ornus*. [B. 1.] Soda-ash. See under *SODA*. Volcanic a. The pulverulent portion of the matter thrown out by volcanoes. [B. 2.] Water a. The *Pyrus sambucifolia*. [B. 34.] White a. The *Fraxinus americana*. [B. 5.]

ASHBY-DE-LA ZOUCHE, n. *Asēshē-de-lā-zouchē*. A town in Leicestershire, England, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and bromide, calcium chloride, etc., employed in rheumatic and scrofulous affections. [A. 316; L. 49, 57.]

ASHEK (Ar.), n. Gum ammoniacum. [L. 77.]

ASHEN KEYS, n. pl. *Asēshē-ke-zē*. The seed-vessels of the ash-tree. [L. 73.]

ASHEVILLE, n. *Asēshē-vēl*. A town in the north of the mountainous region of western North Carolina, recommended as a residence for consumptives. [T. M. Lloyd, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 9, 1887, p. 359.]

ASHNEE, n. A name given in India to the *Parmelia kamtchulalis*. [B. 121.]

ASHOCA, n. The *Jonesia asoca*. [L. 73.] See *ASOCA* and *ASOK*.

ASHOO-KUCHOO (Bengal.), n. The *Colocasia antiquiorum*. [B. 172.]

ASHTEAD, n. *Asēshē-tēd*. A place in England, near Epsom, where there is a saline spring. [B. 277.]

ASHUVA (Sanscr.), n. See *ASHWA*.

ASHVAGANDHIA, n. See *ASVAGANDHIA*.

ASHWA (Sanscr.), **ASHWADA-GUNDA** (Bengal.), n's. The *Withania somnifera*. [B. 172.]

ASHWERTHA (Bengal.), **ASHWUTH** (Hind.), n's. The *Ficus religiosa*. [B. 172.]

ASIA (Lat., n. f. *Asiā*, *Asiā*, *Asiā*). *Gr.* *asia*. An ancient name for a variety of trees. [Huy A. 318.]

ASIALIA, **ASIALOCHIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Asiālia*, *Asiālochia*. *Gr.* *asiālia*, *asiālochia*. *Fr.* *asiālia*, *asiālochia*. From a priv., *a-*, *a-*, *ae-*, *saliva*, or *saliva*, and *chiōtia*, to stream. *Fr.* *asiālie*, *Gr.* *Speichelgang*. Failure or deficiency of the salivary secretion. [L. 13.]

ASIALOCHOS (Lat., adj. *Asiālochos*). *Gr.* *asiālochos*. Affected with *asialia*. [A. 322.]

ASIALORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. *Asiālorrhea*. *Gr.* *asiālorrhea*. From *asiā*, *saliva*, and *rhoia*, to flow. *Fr.* *asiālorrhee* [Piorry]. See *ASIALIA*.

ASIENAWURZEL (Ger.), n. *Asiāenawurzel*. The rhizome of gentian. [B. 270.]

ASIGL, n. See *ASAGOR*.

ASIGRUM (Lat.), n. p. *Asiāgrum*. *Gr.* *asiāgrum*. Of C. Bauhin, the *Hypericum montanum*. [B. 121.]

ASILE (Fr.), n. *Asiē*. See *ASYLUM*. See *ASYLUM*. — *A. de convalescentis*. A lunatic asylum. [A. 385.] — *A. de convalescentis*. A home for convalescents. [A. 385.]

ASILIDE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Asiālide*). *Gr.* *asiālide*. A family of dipterous insects, including the genus *Asilus*. [A. 385.]

ASILIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. *Asiāliformis*. *Gr.* *asiāliformis*. From *asiā* (q. v.) and *forma*, form. *Fr.* *asiāliforme*. Resembling an *asilus*. [L. 184.]

ASILUS (Lat., n. m. *Asiālus*). *Gr.* *asiālus*. A genus of flies. [L. 26.] — *A. crabaniformis*. A species which attacks man and the lower animals, inflicting wounds from which considerable blood flows. [L. 26.]

ASIMEN, n. A Madagascarian name for the *Volkameria*. [B. 121.]

ASIMINA (Lat.), n. f. *Asiāmina*. *Gr.* *asiāmina*. From *asiā* (q. v.) and *mina*, mine. *Fr.* *asiāmine* (1st def.), *asimier* (2d def.). 1. Of Desvauz, a fruit, such as that of the *Asua*, formed by the union of several fleshy fruits. [B. 196.] 2.

THE FLOWERING BRANCH AND MATURE LEAF OF ASIMINA THURIFERA. — SEE ASFER. J. C. AND C. G. LINDLEY.

ASPIDOCEPHALI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Aspidacephali* *Aspidacephali* Ger. *Aspidacephali* Fr. *Aspidacephali* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *kephal*, the head. Fr., *aspidacephalus*. A section of cephalopod reptiles, comprising those having the head covered with scales. [Rüggen (L. 180).]

ASPIDOCHIRI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Aspidochiri* *Aspidochiri* Ger. *Aspidochiri* Fr. *Aspidochiri* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *chiro*, the hand. Rüggen's name for a division of saurian reptiles covered with scales and having 2 feet in front and none behind. [L. 180.]

ASPIDOCHIROTA (Lat., n. m. pl. *Aspidochirota* *Aspidochirota* Ger. *Aspidochirota* Fr. *Aspidochirota* Lat. An order of the *Eupodiata*, or sea cucumbers, with papillate test and scutiform tentacles. [L. 173.]

ASPIDOCHIROTE (Lat., n. f. *Aspidochirote* *Aspidochirote* Ger. *Aspidochirote* Fr. *Aspidochirote* Lat. A division of the *Dipneumonia* having shield-like tentacles. [L. 121.]

ASPIDOCOBLI (Lat., n. m. pl. *Aspidocobi* *Aspidocobi* Ger. *Aspidocobi* Fr. *Aspidocobi* Lat. A family of saurian reptiles with scaly bodies and imperfect tentacles. [Rüggen (L. 180).]

ASPIDOCOTYLAS (Lat., n. m. *Aspidocotylas* *Aspidocotylas* Ger. *Aspidocotylas* Fr. *Aspidocotylas* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *cotyla*, a socket. Fr., *aspidocotyle*. A genus of the *Trematoda* (family *Polystomatidae*), made by Dossing (Cobbold (L. 1).

ASPIDOERE (Lat., n. f. *Aspidoe* *Aspidoe* Ger. *Aspidoe* Fr. *Aspidoe* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *erre*, to bear. Of Wiggers, an order of cryptogamous plants (lichen), comprising the genera *Lichen*, *Catena*, *Cladonia*, *Usnea*, *Verrucaria*, etc. [L. 130.]

ASPIDOGASTER (Lat., n. f. *Aspidogaster* *Aspidogaster* Ger. *Aspidogaster* Fr. *Aspidogaster* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *gaster*, the belly. Fr., *aspidogaster*. A genus or a larval form of *entostoa* of the order *Dicostomata*, infesting certain fresh-water shell fish. [Von Baer (L. 16, 18); Rudolph (L. 51).]

ASPIDOID, adj. *Aspidoid*. From *aspid*, a shield, and *oides*, resembling. Fr., *aspidoides*. Ger., *Schildförmig*. Shield-shaped, scutiform, pedate. [A. 385.] See **ASPIDOIDE**.

ASPIDOL, n. *Aspidol*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, obtained by Dumas from the *Aspidium filix mas*, giving the reactions of cholesterol. "Ann. chim. ed. farm." Aug. 1880, p. 112 [B.]

ASPIDOPHYLLA (Lat., n. m. *Aspidophylla* *Aspidophylla* Ger. *Aspidophylla* Fr. *Aspidophylla* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *phyllon*, to bear. Fr., *aspidophylle*. See **ASPIDOPHYLLA**, from which, however, this is a better form.

ASPIDOPHORUS, adj. *Aspidophorus*. Lat., *aspidophorus*. Fr., *aspidophore*. Ger., *aspidophorig*. beschildet. In *Aspidophorus*, provided with a shield, and *phorus*, the belly. Fr., *aspidophore*. Lat., n. m. *Aspidophore* *Aspidophore* Ger. *Aspidophore* Fr. *Aspidophore* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *phorus*, to bear. Fr., *aspidophore*. See **ASPIDOPHYLLA**, from which, however, this is a better form.

ASPIDOPHYLLA (Lat., n. m. *Aspidophylla* *Aspidophylla* Ger. *Aspidophylla* Fr. *Aspidophylla* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *phyllon*, to bear. Fr., *aspidophylle*. See **ASPIDOPHYLLA**, from which, however, this is a better form.

ASPIDOSAMINE, n. *Aspidosamine*. For deriv., see **ASPIDOSPERMA** and **AMINE**. Fr., *aspidosamine*. Ger., *aspidosamin*. An alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{35}N_3O_3$, melting at about 100° C., found in white quebracho bark, having emetic properties. (Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm. Jour. and Trans." Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Ann. Jour. of Pharm." July, 1882, p. 366; Harnack and Hoffmann, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med." vii, 6; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir." Feb. 13, 1885, p. 113; A. 247.)

ASPIDOSPERMA (Lat., n. m. *Aspidosperma* *Aspidosperma* Ger. *Aspidosperma* Fr. *Aspidosperma* Lat. From *aspid*, a shield, and *sperma*, a seed. Fr., *aspidosperme*. A genus of apocynaceous trees, established by Martius and Zuccarini, bearing alternate leaves and having the flowers disposed in terminal cymes, with a 3-parted calyx, an hypogynous, subinfundibuliform, 5-lobed corolla, 5 stamens inserted into the middle of the corolla, with subsessile anthers and 2 ovaries with numerous ovules. The fruit is an obovate woody follicle with many membranaceous seeds. [L. 19.] A. *peroba*. A Brazilian species the fruit of which is used medicinally. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxii, p. 102 B. A. *quebracho* (Schubertendal). Sp., *quebracho blanco*. A large evergreen tree of South America, furnishing the quebracho bark of commerce. The bark contains tannic acid, and is used in the preparation of aspidosamine, quebrachine, quebrachamine, and hypoquebrachine. It is used chiefly as a remedy for dyspepsia, but also as a stomachic tonic. [A. 25, 26, 27.]

ASPIDOSPERMATINE, n. *Aspidospermatine*. Lat., *aspidospermatine*. Fr., *aspidospermatine*. Ger., *aspidospermatin*. Found in the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*, isomeric with aspidosamine, melting at 162° C. (Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm. Jour. and Trans." Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Ann. Jour. of Pharm." July, 1882, p. 366; A. 247, 248; B. 5.) A. *lactate*. Lat., *aspidosperma lactate*, *aspidospermatum lactatum*. A compound of a and lactic acid, having a marked depressant action upon the animal temperature. (Eloy and H. Huchard, "Union méd." 1884, No. 187; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wsensch." Feb. 2, 1885, p. 77 [B.]

ASPIDOSPERMINE, n. *Aspidospermine*. Lat., *aspidospermine*. Fr., *aspidospermine*. Ger., *Aspidospermine*. A weak, crystalline, leucogynous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{35}N_3O_3$, melting at 265° C., found in the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*, soluble with difficulty in water, but readily soluble in oils, in absolute alcohol, and in ether. Its physiological action closely resembles that of quebracho bark. (Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm. Jour. and Trans." Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Ann. Jour. of Pharm." July, 1882, p. 366; A. 247, 248; B. 5.) A. *chloride*. Ger., *chlorospermine Aspidospermine*. A salt of a and chloric acid, obtained either as an aqueous solution or crystalline compound, readily soluble in water. [A. 266; Guttman, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm." xiv, p. 61 B. A. *hydrochloride*. A. *hydrochloride*. Lat., *aspidosperma hydrochloride*. Fr., *hydrochloride d'aspidosperma*. Ger., *hydrochlorium*. Fr., *hydrochloride d'aspidosperma*.

spermine. Ger., *hydrochloride d'aspidosperma*. Fr., *hydrochloride d'aspidospermine*. A salt of a and hydrochloric acid, very soluble in water. [B. 5.] A. *sulphate*. Ger., *sulphate d'aspidospermine*. A salt of a and sulphuric acid, very soluble in water. [B. 5.]

ASPIDOSTRACHA (Lat., n. m. pl. *Aspidostracha* *Aspidostracha* Ger. *Aspidostracha* Fr. *Aspidostracha* Lat. A family of crustaceans established by Zenker, now included in the *Bouchopoda*. [L. 34.]

ASPIDOTA (Lat., n. m. pl. *Aspidota* *Aspidota* Ger. *Aspidota* Fr. *Aspidota* Lat. See **ASPIDOTA**.

ASPILIA (Lat., n. f. *Aspil* *Aspil* Ger. *Aspil* Fr. *Aspil* Lat. A genus of composite plants, belonging to the *Helianthaceae*, established by Dupetit Thouars. [B. 121; L. 41.] A. *latifolia* (Oliver and Hieron). Hemorrhagic plant; an herbaceous African species, 14 to 4 feet in height, with spreading branches, opposite, very hard and roughly hairy, ovate, acuminate, serrulate leaves, and yellow flowers with neither my forets and nearly obsolete pappus. It is said to have remarkable hemostatic powers when locally applied, and it is also used internally in the form of infusion in pulmonary hemorrhage. "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", xxvi, p. 168 [B.; B. 250.]

ASPIRALES (Lat., n. f. pl. *Aspirales* *Aspirales* Ger. *Aspirales* Fr. *Aspirales* Lat. A division of vascular cryptogams, comprising the subdivisions *Stomatophora* and *Asmatophora*. [L. 170.]

ASPIRATION, n. *Aspiration*. Lat., *aspiratio* (from *aspirare*, to breathe or blow upon). Fr., *aspiration*. Ger., *Aspiration*. It, *aspiration*. Sp., *aspiracion*. 1. In chemistry and pharmacy, the process of sucking a gas or a liquid from one receptacle into another, as by means of a siphon. [B. 2.] 2. The act of drawing in the breath; inspiration (used in this sense by French and Italian writers especially). [J. 1.] 3. The sucking action exerted upon the circulatory system during inspiration, by which the vessels in the thorax are somewhat expanded, so that the movement of the blood in the systemic veins toward the heart is accelerated, while the peripheral, or outward, movement of the blood in the systemic arteries is retarded. The movement of the blood in the entire pulmonary circulation is accelerated after the first instant. [J. 11, 19.] 4. Pronunciation with a full emission of the breath, giving a rough sound. [J. 1.] 5. The removal of fluid from a cavity of the body by means of a siphon, especially with the aspirator (q. v., 3d def.).—*Pneumatic*. Fr., *pneumatique*. See A. (5th def.).

ASPIRATOR, n. *Aspirator*. Lat., *aspirator*. Ger., *Aspirator*. Fr., *aspirateur*. It, *aspiratore*. Sp., *aspirador*. A mechanical instrument, an apparatus for sucking a stream of air or liquid through a



DELAUVE'S ASPIRATOR.

tube or other vessel; generally a modification of the siphon. A vessel provided with a stopcock at the bottom is filled with water, which being allowed to drain off, creates the vacuum, which draws the current of air or other fluid through a tube opening into the vessel at its top. [B. 2.] 2. A drying apparatus consisting of shaped tubes filled with pumice-stone soaked in sulphuric acid, for dehydrating air or gases. [J. 1.] 3. An apparatus devised by Delaunoy for removing fluids from a natural or pathological cavity of the body

and treatment of the insane. *Ly-ing-in-a*. Fr. *maternité*. Ger. *Entbindungsanstalt*. A maternity hospital; an institution into which women are received at or shortly before the time of labor and where they are cared for during parturition and the puerperal period.

ASYMMOLIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Asym-mo-li-a*. From a priv. and *molere*, to grind. Ger. *Asymmetrie*. A term proposed by Finkbeiner for the phenomenon of aphasia, because these are affected with it are unable to make themselves understood by the customary signs, *e. g.* words. R. Arndt (B. 38).

ASYMÉTRICITE (Fr.) adj. *Asymé-tri-cite*. For this and other French words in *Asymé-* not here given, see the corresponding English words in *Asymmetr-*.

ASYMMETRICAL (Lat.) adj. *Asym-mé-tri-cal*. See **ASYMMETRICAL**.

ASYMMETRANTHOS, adj. *Asym-mé-tri-ant-thos*. From *asymmetros* lacking in symmetry, and *anthos*, a flower. Fr. *asymétriflore*. Having asymmetrical flowers. [L. 4.]

ASYMMETRIC, ASYMMETRICAL, adj. *Asym-mé-tri-c*. Lat. *asymmetricus*. Fr. *asymétrique*. Ger. *asymmetrisch*. Lacking in symmetry, not developed alike on both sides; of organs, existing only on one side of the body. [L. 4, B. 19.]

ASYMMETRICARPOUS, adj. *Asym-mé-tri-car-pous*. From *asymmetros*, asymmetrical, and *carpos*, a fruit. Fr. *asymétricarpes*. Having asymmetrical fruit. [L. 4, B. 19.]

ASYMMETRY, *n.* *Asym-mé-tri*. Ger. *Asymmetrie*. From a priv. and *symmetria*, symmetry. Lat. *asymmetria*. Fr. *asymétrie*. Ger. *Asymmetrie*. It, *asymmetria* Sp. *asimetría*. A deviation from equality of development of the two sides of the body, or of an organ, or of the two members of a pair of organs; the existence of an organ on one side of the body without that of a corresponding organ on the other side. [A. 385; L. 42.] **Meridional**. Fr. *asymétrique méridionale*. Ger. *meridional*. *Asymmetrie*. It, *asymmetria* Sp. *asimetría meridional*. See **Regular ASYMMETRY**.

ASYMPTHOSES, ASYMPTHOSES (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asym-pt-ho-ses*. (*n. m.*) *Asym-pt-ho-sis*. Gr. *asymptotos*. Prejudicial, noxious. Hippocrates A. 322.

ASYMPTOTOS, adj. *Asym-pt-to-tus*. Gr. *asymptotos*. Lat. *asymptotos*. Distinct, not grown together. Hippocrates A. 311, 42.

ASYMPTOTOUS, adj. *Asym-pt-to-tus*. Gr. *asymptotos*. Lat. *asymptotos*. Not restored to normal compactness (said of scallion parts). Hippocrates Galen A. 329.

ASYMPTOTISM, *n.* *Asym-pt-to-tism*. From a priv. and *syn*, along with, and *clinos* or *clinos*, an inclination, a slope. Fr. *asymptotisme*. The state of obliquity of two or more things to each other (*e. g.* the fetal head and the parturient canal or a particular portion of it). [A. 385.]

ASYNECHIC (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-ne-chi-c*. From *asyn-* and *echē*, to be continuous. Fr. *asyné-chi-c*. Lacking of structural continuity. [A. 322.]

ASYNECHIC, adj. *Asy-ne-chi-c*. Lat. *asyné-chi-c*. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by, *asyné-chi-c*. [A. 322.]

ASYNERGIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-ner-gi-a*. From *asyn-* and *ergon*, to be continuous. Fr. *asyné-ri-a*. See **ASYNERGIC**.

ASYNERGIC, adj. *Asy-ner-gi-c*. Gr. *asyné-ri-c*. Lat. *asyné-ri-c*. Fr. *asyné-ri-c*. Pertaining to, not acting in harmony. [A. 322.]

ASYNERGY, *n.* *Asy-ner-gi-j*. Lat. *asynergia* (from a priv. and *synergia* or *synergia*, concerted action). Fr. *asynergie*. Ger. *Asynergie*. Mused on *Asynergie*. A lack of due proportion in the simultaneous action of two or more organs or parts. [A. 322, 325.] **Inco-ordination**. Progressive locomotor of motorial *n.* Fr. *asynergie locomotrice progressive*. See **Locomotor ATAXIA**. **Verbal** *n.* Fr. *asynergie verbale*. Inco-ordination of speech, as in aphasia. Leriche (B. 38.) **Verbal** *n.* Fr. *asynergie verbale*. Chronic inco-ordination of the phonatory muscles of the larynx. Krieselberg.

ASYNESIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-ne-si-a*. From *asyn-* and *syn-*, to be continuous. Fr. *asynésie*. Ger. *Asynésie*. Dumbness, *Einwortslosigkeit*. Synopsia. [A. 322.]

ASYNETOSUS, adj. *Asy-ne-tos-us*. Gr. *asynetos*. Lat. *asynetos*. Ger. *Asynetos*. Affected with *asynesia*. [A. 322.]

ASYNGAMIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-ngam-i-a*. From *asyn-* and *gama*, to marry. That state of a flower in which its pistils and stamens are not at the same moment ready for the act of fertilization; a condition believed by the Darwinists to be favorable to the evolution of new varieties. [B. 121.]

ASYNOPIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-no-pi-a*. From *asyn-* and *opsis*, to see. A journeying together. Fr. *asynopie*. Ger. *Asynopie*. *Asynopia* is the condition of a person who is blind. [A. 322.]

ASYNODIC, adj. *Asy-ni-dic*. Lat. *asynodicus*. Fr. *asynodique*. Ger. *asynodisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, *asynopia*. [A. 322.]

ASYNOVIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-no-vi-a*. From *asyn-* and *syn-*, to be continuous. Fr. *asynovie*. Ger. *Asynovie*. An insufficiency of synovial fluid. [A. 322.]

ASYNTHESESIS (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-nth-e-si-s*. Gen. *asyntheses*. From *asyn-* and *syn-*, to be continuous. Fr. *asynthésis*. Sp. *defectus juncturae*. A defective connection of parts. [A. 322.]

ASYNTHETOS (Lat.) adj. *Asy-nth-et-os*. From a priv. and *synthetos*, put together. Affected with *asynthesia*. [A. 322.]

ASYNTROPIA, *n.* *Asy-nth-ro-pi-a*. From a priv. and *syntropia*, development in common. Lack of symmetrical growth or development (said of paired bones and the lateral halves of median bones). *Asyntropia*. Lateral. [B. 121.]

ASYSTASIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-sta-si-a*. From *asyn-* and *stasis*, to stand. A genus of acanthaceous herbs or shrubs established by Blume. [B. 19.]

ASYSTASIE (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-sta-si-e*. From *asyn-* and *stasis*, to stand. A genus of the tribe *Justicia*. [B. 42.]

ASYSTOLE (Lat.) *n. f.* *Asy-sto-le*. From *asyn-* and *stole*, to stand. A contraction. Fr. *asystole*. Ger. *Asystole*. It, *asystole*. An abnormal action of the heart characterized by defective contraction and emptying of one or both of the ventricles, particularly inordinate *asystole* in the stage of compensatory disturbance. [D. M. 1.] **Cardiac** *n.* Fr. *asystole cardiaque*. **Temporary** *n.* A due to tumultuous action of the heart. H. Huchard, *Ufologia*, June 22, 1886, p. 1013. **Cardioplegic** *n.* Fr. *asystole cardioplegique*. **Transient** *n.* Fr. *asystole transitoire*. [H. Huchard, l. c.]

ASYSTOLIC, adj. *Asy-sto-le-c*. Fr. *asystolique*. Ger. *asystolisch*. Pertaining to or affected with *asystole*. [A. 385.]

ASYSTOLISM, *n.* *Asy-sto-le-ism*. See **ASYSTOLE**.

ATA (Bengal), *n.* The *Anona squamosa*. [B. 181.]

ATAC, *n.* An alchemical name for talc or nitre. [B. 50.]

ATACAMEZ CORTEX, *n.* See *Cinchona bicolor*.

ATACLIN, *n.* An African name for the *Rhamnus cathartica*. [Adanson (B. 121).]

ATACIC, adj. *Ata-cic*. Lat. *atactic*. From *atactic*, *atactic* (from *atactic*, *atactic*). Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, *ataxia*; irregular, inco-ordinate, arrhythmic. [D. 20.] Cf. **ATAXIC**.

ATACOMORPHOSIS (Lat.) *n. f.* *Ata-com-or-pho-sis*. Gen. *atacomorphosia*. From *atactic*, irregular, and *morphosis*, a shaping. Fr. *atacomorphose*. In embryology, the state in which a larva passes through its nymphal stage in a condition of almost absolute quiescence, from which it does not emerge until it has been transformed into a perfect insect. [B. 185, l. 4.]

ATACTOS (Lat.) adj. *Ata-ctos*. See **ATACTIC**.

ATACTOSIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Ata-ctos-i-a*. From *atactic*, irregular. A section of the botanical genus *Polygodium*, made by Blume. [B. 121.]

ATACTUS (Lat.) adj. *Ata-ctus*. See **ATACTIC**.

ATADH, *n.* The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [L. 105.]

ATAICHA (Sanskrit), *n.* The *Aconitum heterophyllum*. [B. 181.]

ATAKIKER (Ger.), *n.* *Ata-cic*. See **ATAXIC** (3d def.).

ATALANTA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Ata-lan-ta*. From *atalanta*, *atalanta*. 1. See **ATALANTA**. 2. Of Nuttall, see **PERITOMA**.

ATALANTIA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Ata-lan-ti-a*. From *atalanta*, *atalanta*. A genus of arbutaceous trees and shrubs established by Correa, distinguished by the leaves being entire, by the stamens being few and united below, and by the single ovule in each loculus of the ovary. [B. 19, 121.] **Monophylla** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Lumniza monophylla* (Lumniza). *Lumniza* *exilis*. *Monophylla* *sp.* Wildenow. A thorny shrub, about 6 feet in height, growing in Malabar and Comorand, the fruit of which is called wild lime. The bark of the root is reddish-brown, aromatic, bitter, and antispasmodic; the leaves are aromatic; the fruit has a bitter, acid taste and has been used in medicine; an oil obtained from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism and paralysis. [B. 19, 172, 180.]

ATALANTEAE (Lat.) *n. f.* *Ata-lan-te-ae*. From *atalanta*, *atalanta*. A section of the *Lumniza* made by Reichenow, comprising *Atlantia*, *Feronia*, and *Lavanga* (Lumniza). [B. 121, 180.]

ATALEA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Ata-le-a*. See **ATTALIA**.

ATALEH (Ar.), *n.* See **ATTALIA**.

ATALEN Sp. *n.* *Ata-len*. A place in Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A. 385.]

ATALEKIB (Fr.), *n.* *Ata-le-ki-b*. The *Hydrolea zeylanica*. [B. 121.]

ATALEKIB, *ATALEKIB* (Ar.), *n.* See **ATTALIA**.

ATAMARAM, *n.* The *Anona squamosa*. [Reiche (B. 121).]

ATAMOSCO, ATAMOSKO, *n.* A genus of plants made by Adanson, including the *Zephyranthes atamosco*. [B. 121.]

ATANOK, *n.* "Olla perforata". [B. 50.]

ATANTA, *n.* A species of *Rhus*, probably akin to the *Rhus tomentosa*, used in Guinea as a roborant. [B. 88.]

ATANTASCH, *n.* An Abyssinian name for the *Euphorbia depurperata*. [B. 270.]

ATAR, *n.* Atar of roses. [B. 121.]

ATARACTOPOEMLA, ATARACTOPOEMLA, ATARACTOPOEMLA (Lat.) *n. f.* *Atar-act-o-po-em-la*. From *atar-*, to be continuous, and *act-*, to be continuous. Fr. *ataractopoele*. Sp. *ataractopoele*. A defective connection of parts. [A. 322.]

phrenes. Fr. *atēstosaphēnē*. Inco-ordination of speech; also any abnormal cerebral condition on which it depends. [A. 38; L. 41.]

ATAXO-SPASMODIQUE (Fr.) adj. *Aṭaxo-spasmodikē*. Modest. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, choreic ataxia.

ATAXY, n. *Aṭaxē*. See **ATAXIA**.

ATECARA, n. A Catalan name for the *Agave americana* [B. 121.]

ATCHA (Tamil), n. The *Bauhinia racemosa*. [B. 172.]

ATCHAR, n. See **ACHAR**.

ATCHISO (Jap.), n. The *Hibiscus rosa*. [B. 121.]

ATCHY (Hind.), n. The *Morinda squamata*. [B. 172.]

ATÉ, n. The fruit of the *Annona squamosa*. [B. 121.] See **ATEBRO** and **ATÁ**.

ATEIRAS, n. An alchemical name for a subliming vessel ("vase sublimatoire"). [A. 322.]

ATECHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭechia*. Ger. *Atēchia*. Fr. *atēchia*. Lack of art, unskillfulness. (Hippocrates (A. 322.) Used also improperly for *ateuon* (q. v.))

ATECNA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭecna*. Ger. *Atēcna*. Fr. *atēcna*. From a priv. and *tecevo*, a child. Fr. *atecno*. Ger. *Atēcno*. Properly, childlessness or barrenness; used also to signify impotence and amorphousness. [A. 322, 385.]

ATEENOS (Lat.) adj. *Aṭeenos*. Ger. *Atēenos*. Fr. *atēenos*. Childless or barren. [A. 322.]

ATEES, n. See **ATIS**.

ATEGUDO, **ATEGUCUDO**, n's. The Wrightia antilyssenterica [B. 121.]

ATEIRA, n. An East Indian name for a fruit thought to be that of the *Annona squamosa*. [B. 121.]

ATELEPHANTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelephantia*. [Borg B. 121.]

ATELEPORRHODIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Aṭeleporrhodia*. Fr. *atēleporrhodia*. From *atēle*, imperfect, and *porrhos*, a hemorrhoid. Fr. *atēleporrhodia*. See **Blood** **HÆMORRHODIA**.

ATELECTASIAL, adj. *Aṭelectasial*. See **ATELECTATIC**.

ATELECTASIS (Ger.), n. *Aṭelectasie*. Fr. *atēlectasie*. See **ATELECTASIS**.

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ATELECTASIS (Fr.) adj. *Aṭelectasial*. See **ATELECTATIC**.

ATELOCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelochelia*. Fr. *atēlochia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *cheilos* the lip. Fr. *atēlochia*. Imperfect development of the lip. [M. 80.]

ATELOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelcephalia*. Fr. *atēlocephalia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *kephale* the head. Fr. *atēlocephalia*. Imperfect development of the head. [M. 80.]

ATELOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭeloglossia*. Fr. *atēloglossia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *glossa*, the tongue. Fr. *atēloglossia*. Imperfect development of the tongue. [E.]

ATELOGNATHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelognathia*. Fr. *atēlognathia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *gnathos*, the jaw. Fr. *atēlognathia*. Imperfect development of the lower jaw. [A. 385; L. 49.]

ATELOMYELIA (Béclard) (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelomyelia*. Fr. *atēlomyelia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *myelos*, marrow. Fr. *atēlomyelia*. See **MYELO**.

ATELOPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭeloprosope*. Fr. *atēloprosope*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *prosopon*, the face. Fr. *atēloprosope*. Imperfect development of the face. [M. 80.]

ATELORHACHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelorrhachidia*. Fr. *atēlorrhachidia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *rachis*, the spine. Fr. *atēlorrhachidia*. Imperfect development of the spine. [A. 385.]

ATELOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Aṭelostomia*. Fr. *atēlostomia*. From *atēlo*, imperfect, and *stoma*, the mouth. Defective development of the mouth. [M. 80.]

ATENES (Lat.) adj. *Aṭenes*. Fr. *atēnes*. Ger. *Atēnes*. From a priv. and *tenere*, to stretch. Staring. [A. 322.]

ATER (Lat.) adj. *Aṭer*. Fr. *atē*. Ger. *Atē*. From a priv. and *tenere*, to stretch. Staring. [A. 322.]

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ATHERISCH (Ger.), adj. *A'terisch*. Aerial, ethereal. [L. 32.]

ATHERMAL, adj. *A'thermal*. Gr. *ἀθερμα* (from a priv. and *therm* heat. Fr. *athermal*). Ger. *athermisch*. Cold (said of spring waters) of a temperature between 0° and 15° C. [L. 32. and 359.] [A. 35.]

ATHERMANCY, n. *A'therman'ia*. Fr. From a priv. and *therman*, to become heated. Fr. *athermané*. The state of being athermanous. [B. 21.]

ATHERMANOUS, adj. *A'thermanous*. Fr. *athermané*. Ger. *athermanisch*. (Of heat, of an object) not transmitting, radiant heat (the opposite of diathermanous). [L. 49.]

ATHERMANIA Lat. n. f. *A'therman'ia*. Gr. *ἀθερμανία*. Fr. *athermanie*. Absence of heat. [L. 166.]

ATHERMENIG (Ger.), n. *A'thermen'ig*. See *ATHERMENIG*.

ATHERMIC, adj. *A'thermic*. Gr. *ἀθερμικ* (from a priv. and *therm* heat). Fr. *athermique*. Ger. *athermisch*. 1. Athermicity of a body. [L. 116.] 2. Taking place without raising the bodily temperature. [A. 385.]

ATHERMIA (Lat.), n. f. *A'therm'ia*. Gr. *ἀθερμία*. See *ATHERMIA*.

ATHERMISTALITIC, adj. *A'thermistalitik*. Fr. *athermistalitique*. Not contracting under the influence of heat (said of muscles). [K. 1, 158.]

ATHEROID, adj. *A'theroid*. Gr. *ἀθεροειδής*. Lat. *atheroides*. Fr. *atheroïde*. Ger. *atheroïd*. *Atheroid* (1st def., only) *Athera* (2d def.). 1. Resembling an ear or spoke, anemone. [A. 322, B. 78.] 2. Full of spikes, spicate, aristate. [B. 58.] 3. Medus. gruel-like. [B. 58.]

ATHEROLOGOS (Ger.), n. *A'therologos*. Gr. *ἀθερολογος*. *Atherologos* (1st def., only) *Athera* (2d def.). The point of a weapon, and *Athera*, to gather. An ancient forceps for extracting thorns, splinters, etc. [A. 385.]

ATHEROMA Lat. n. f. *A'theroma*. Gr. *ἀθήρωμα*. Gen. *atheromatus* (1st def., only) *Athera* (2d def.). Fr. *athérome*. Ger. *Atherom*. *Atheroma* (1st def., only) *Athera* (2d def.). 1. Resembling an ear or spoke, anemone. [A. 322, B. 78.] 2. Full of spikes, spicate, aristate. [B. 58.] 3. Medus. gruel-like. [B. 58.] 4. Atheroma (1st def., only) *Athera* (2d def.). The point of a weapon, and *Athera*, to gather. An ancient forceps for extracting thorns, splinters, etc. [A. 385.]

ATHEROMATOUS, adj. *A'theromatous*. Fr. *athéromateux*. Ger. *Atheromatös*. Pertaining to the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A. 322.]

ATHEROPOGON Lat. n. m. *A'theropogon*. Gr. *ἀθηροπύγος*. Gen. *atheropogonatus*. Fr. *athéropogon*. Ger. *Atheropogon*. Pertaining to the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A. 322.]

ATHEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *A'therosis*. Gr. *ἀθήρωσις*. Gen. *atherosus*. Fr. *athérose*. Ger. *Atherose*. Pertaining to the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A. 322.]

ATHEROSPHERA (Lat.), n. f. *A'therosphaera*. Gr. *ἀθηροσφαῖρα*. Gen. *atherosphericus*. Fr. *athérosphère*. Ger. *Atherosphäre*. Pertaining to the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A. 322.]

ATHEROSPHERIC (Lat.), n. f. *A'therosphericus*. Gr. *ἀθηροσφαιρικός*. Gen. *atherosphericus*. Fr. *athérosphérique*. Ger. *Atherosphärisch*. Pertaining to the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A. 322.]

ATHEROSPHERICITY (Lat.), n. f. *A'therosphericitas*. Gr. *ἀθηροσφαιρικότης*. Gen. *atherosphericus*. Fr. *athérosphéricité*. Ger. *Atherosphäricität*. Pertaining to the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A. 322.]

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bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*, the lead salt of which has the composition $C_{12}H_{14}O_4Pb$. [L. 32, 196, and C₁₂H₁₄O₄Pb₂. [L. 32.]

ATHEROSPERMACEAE (Lat.), n. pl. *A'therospermaceae*. Fr. *athérospermaceae*. Ger. *Atherospermaceae*. A family of plants, including the *Atherosperma* and *Atherospermum*. [L. 32, 196, and C₁₂H₁₄O₄Pb₂. [L. 32.]

ATHEROSPERMA (Lat.), n. f. *A'therosperma*. Gr. *ἀθηροσπέρμα*. Gen. *atherospermatus*. Fr. *athérosperme*. Ger. *Atherosperma*. An alkaloid extracted by Zeiser from the bark of the *Atherosperma moschatum*; a grayish, light, brittle, crystalline powder, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, and readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. [B. 5, 196, 36.]

ATHEROSPERMACEAE (Lat.), n. pl. *A'therospermaceae*. Fr. *athérospermaceae*. Ger. *Atherospermaceae*. A family of plants, including the *Atherosperma* and *Atherospermum*. [L. 32, 196, and C₁₂H₁₄O₄Pb₂. [L. 32.]

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O, no; O', not; O'', whole; Th, thin; Th', the; U, like o in too; U', blue; U'', bulk; U''', full; U'', urn; U'', like u in German).

a of nitrogen is 5. B. 159. **Latent a.** The difference between the absolute a. and the active a. *q. q.* the latent a. of nitrogen in ammonia is 2. It expresses the number of bonds which are not attached to those of another element, and so become inter-limited.

Thus, ammonia may be written $\text{H}-\text{N}-\text{H}$, where the 2 bonds on the right, having no connection with another element, unite with each other. B. 250.

ATOMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^1(\text{a}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{f}^1\text{e}^1\text{r}^1\text{u}^1\text{s}^1)$. From *atomus*, an atom, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr. *atomifère*. See *ATOMI- RUS*.

ATOMIKKEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{k}^1\text{e}^1\text{i}^1\text{t}$. See *ATOMICITY*.
ATOMISM, n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{z}^1\text{m}$. Lat., *atomismus*, *atomica doctrina* understood. Fr., *atomisme*. Ger., *Atomismus*, *Atomistik*. It., Sp., *atomismo*. 1. The science or theory of atoms. [A. 302.] 2. Cf. *Atomic theory*. 2. The philosophical doctrine which regards the universe as composed of atoms. B. 44.

ATOMIST, n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{st}$. Lat., *atomista*. Fr., *atomiste*. Ger., *Atomist*, *Atomistiker*. One who believes in atomism. [B.]

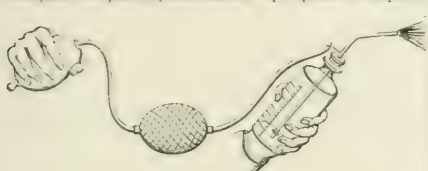
ATOMISTIC, adj. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{st}^1\text{i}^1\text{c}$. Lat., *atomisticus*. Fr., *atomistique*. Ger., *atomistisch*. It., *atomistico*. Sp., *atomístico*. 1. Of or pertaining to an atom, consisting of a single atom, atomic. 2. Pertaining to atomism. [B.]

ATOMISTICS, a. sing. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{st}^1\text{i}^1\text{c}s$. Lat., *atomistica*, *atomistice doctrina* understood, *atomistum systema* understood. See *ATOMISM*.

ATOMISTIKER (Ger.), n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{st}^1\text{i}^1\text{c}^1\text{e}^1\text{r}$. See *ATOMIST*.

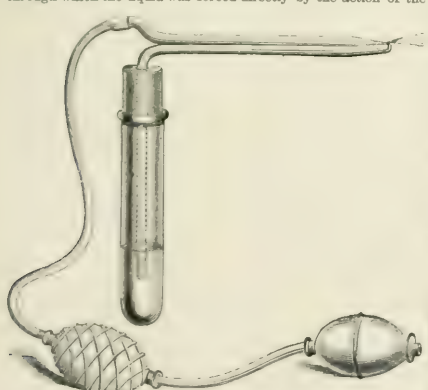
ATOMIZATION, n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{z}^1\text{a}^1\text{t}^1\text{i}^1\text{o}^1\text{n}$. Fr., *atomisation*. Ger., *Zerstäuben*. The act or process of reducing a body to a state of very fine subdivision, especially that of converting a liquid into the form of spray. [B.]

ATOMIZER, n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{z}^1\text{e}^1\text{r}$. Fr., *appareil à vapeur, pulvérisateur*. Ger., *Zerstäuber, Dampfapparat*. It., *apparecchio de vaporazione, polverizzatore*. Sp., *aparato de vapor* or



RICHARDSON'S ATOMIZER.

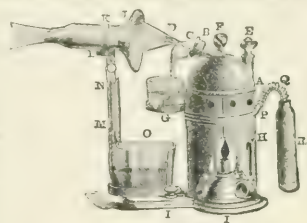
de espuma. Syn.: *spray producer* or *apparatus*, *nebulizer*. An apparatus for throwing a jet of liquid in the form of a very fine spray. [B.] In the early a's, the spray was formed by means of a syringe having the objective end of the barrel closed with a plate of metal in which there were numerous minute perforations, through which the liquid was forced directly by the action of the



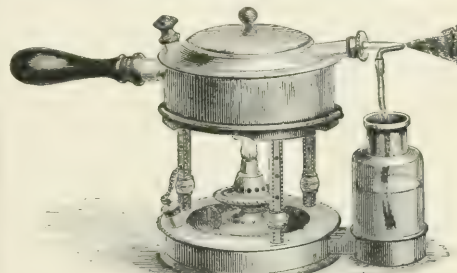
THE SUCTION ATOMIZER. (SASS'S PATTERN.)

piston. These were soon supplanted by Richardson's apparatus. This consists of a bottle to hold the liquid, closed with a stopper perforated by two tubes. One of the tubes extends nearly to the bottom of the bottle, so that its lower end is immersed in the liquid; its upper portion, which is directed at any convenient angle, ends in a fine aperture. The other tube stops short of the surface of the

liquid, and is connected externally with a bulb apparatus for forcing a current of air through it. When the bulb is worked, the pressure of the air upon the surface of the liquid forces the latter out through the first tube, and, by means of a restriction between the two tubes above the stopper, a portion of the current of air is diverted into the upper part of the first tube and divides the liquid into spray as it emerges. In the third form of the a., the stream of liquid, instead of being forced through the delivery tube by pressure on the surface of the liquid, is sucked up through it by the action of the current of air, the apertures of the two tubes being at right angles, the current serving at the same time to break the liquid up into spray as it reaches the aperture. Many varieties of the suction atomizer are in use, the power being furnished either by the hand-bell apparatus, by compressed air, or by a small steam-boiler, usually worked with a spirit lamp. The last-named is preferred when it is desired to warm



A STEAM ATOMIZER.



WELCH'S STEAM ATOMIZER.

the spray, as for inhalation, or to continue its production for a long time. A's are used for applying medicated liquids to diseased parts, for the production of local anesthesia by freezing the skin, for producing sprays to be inhaled, and for disinfecting the air of an apartment or that in the immediate vicinity of a wound. [L.]

ATOMOGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{g}^1\text{o}^1\text{n}^1\text{i}^1\text{a}$. From *atomos*, very small, and *gynē*, a female. Fr., *atomogynie*. Ger., *Atomogynie*. Richard's name for the Linnean order *Angiosperma*. [L.]

ATOMOLOGY, n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{g}^1\text{o}^1\text{l}^1\text{o}^1\text{g}^1\text{i}$. Lat., *atomologia* (from *atomos*, an atom, and *logos*, understanding. Fr., *atomologie*. See *ATOMISM* (1st def.).

ATOMON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{g}^1\text{o}^1\text{n}^1\text{i}^1\text{u}^1\text{m}$. A name said to have been given by Dioscorides to the *Hypocyanus niger*. [L., 166.]

ATOMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{u}^1\text{s}$. From *atomos*. 1. An atom. 2. In zoology, a minute dot or point. [B., 240.]

ATON, n. The *Bunium bulbocastanum*. [Bory (B. 121); L., 105.]

ATONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{a}$. From *atonos* (from a priv. and *tonos*, to stretch. See *ATONY*). A. nutritiva. Atrophy. [Dunphyron (L. 44).]

ATONIA TOU BLEPHARON (Lat.), n. f. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{a}$. From *atonos*, a-ton-bled' a-ton. A Latin way of writing *arōnia tōn blepharōn* = *arōnia palpebrarum*. A relaxed or paretic condition of one or both eyelids. [Beer (F).]

ATONIC, adj. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{c}$. Gr., *arōnos*, Lat., *atonus*, *atonicus*. Fr., *atonique*. Ger., *atönisch*, *schwach*, *schlaff*. It., *atonico*. Sp., *atónico*. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with, atony. [A. 322.]

ATONIFICATION, Fr., n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{z}^1\text{a}^1\text{t}^1\text{i}^1\text{o}^1\text{n}$. The production of atony. [L. 41.]

ATONUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{u}^1\text{s}$. See *ATONIC*.

ATONY, n. $\text{A}^1\text{t}^1\text{o}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^1\text{u}^1\text{s}$. Gr., *arōnia*. Lat., *atonia* (q. v. for *arōnia*). Fr., *atonie*. Ger., *Atonie*, *Erweichung*, *Schlaffheit*. It., *atonia*. Sp., *atonia*. Weakness, relaxation, lack of tone or of normal contractile power (said of muscles and of hollow muscular organs). L. 332. A. of the uterus. Lat., *atonia seu uterina*. Fr., *atonia de l'utérus*. According to Wagnard, the second degree of diminished uterine action in parturition, the contractions being weak and imperfect, besides being too infre-

scriptorium (Celsus). Lat. black writing ink, a solution of "jet-black omentum," recommended by Hippocrates to be applied to a fractured skull to aid in the detection of the line of fracture. [Nau. crasso. A. 62.] **A. aurum.** A solution of a copper salt, probably the sulphate, recommended by Pliny and Celsus for the treatment of those who recommended it as a styptic, so called because it was used by shoemakers to blacken leather. [B. 45, 1, 4.]

ATRACONITIC ACID. n. $A^2(a^2a^2)no^2rk$. From *atra* (see *ATRA*), the specific name of *Lobelia atropa* (Fr., *aconit. atropurpureum* Ger.), *aconitum*, a salt of aconite, H^2a^2 , obtained by Batey and Octoburn from the *Lobelia batatas* and the *Lobelia atropa*. [B. 267, 24.] Cf. *ATRIC ACID*.

ATRAPAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)ra^2fa^2(xa^2)fa^2$. Gen., *atrapaxicos* (see *Gr. apaxakis*). 1. The plant *Atropa atropa*, especially the *Atropa belladonna*, Dussanides [B. 267, 24]. 2. A group of polygonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Polygonae*, established by Linnaeus [B. 131] (*A. crassifolia* Azevalli). The 1. *spinosus*, var. β [B. 211]. **A. densiflora** (Koele). The 1. *spinosus*, var. β [B. 211]. **A. Fischeri** (Jaub. and Spach). The 1. *spinosus*, var. γ [B. 211]. **A. Lamiarum** Azevalli. The 1. *spinosus*, var. β [B. 211]. **A. repulicaria** (Lamarck). The 1. *spinosus*, var. α of Fischer, the 1. *spinosus*, var. γ [B. 214]. **A. spinosa** (Linnaeus). Syn.: *Thymopurpur spinosus* (Presl). A dwarf shrub growing in western Asia, often cultivated as an ornamental plant in Europe; thought to be one of the sources of Oriental opium. The var. α (Linnaeus), the 1. *spinosus* of Linnaeus, is found in the Caucasus and in Armenia; the var. β (Fischer) is found in southern Russia and in Siberia; the var. γ (Karlin) is found on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea. [B. 214, 1, 2.]

ATRAPAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)ra^2fa^2(xa^2)fa^2$. Gen., *atrapaxicos*. See *ATRAPAXIS* 1st def.

ATRATUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^2a^2)ra^2ra^2(tu^2)tu^2$. From *ater*, black. Blackened. [B.]

ATRYALE (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)ra^2ra^2(tu^2)tu^2$. From a Greek name for the *Carthamus lanatus*. A section of the botanical genus *Carthamus*, referred by Beudant and Hooker to *Carthamus*. [B. 42, 24.]

ATREIDORA (Lat.), n. pl. $A^2(a^2a^2)ra^2ra^2(tu^2)tu^2$. See *ATREIDORA*.

ATREMIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2re^2mi^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρεμία* (from a priv., and *trepein*, to tremble). Properly, absence of tremor; applied by Nefel to a condition, rapid or fancied, occurring chiefly in women, in which they are unable to walk, stand, sit, or read, although the power of voluntary motion is not abolished, nor the intellect impaired. Abnormalities of sensibility are present, and are intensified by any attempt at movement. ["Lancet," April 21, 1883, p. 163, 16.]

ATRESELYTRIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2se^2ly^2tri^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρεσέλητρία*. See *ATRESELYTRIA*, and for other words in *atres-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *atres-*.

ATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2si^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρεία* (from a priv., and *trepein*, to tremble). Properly, absence of tremor; applied by Nefel to a condition, rapid or fancied, occurring chiefly in women, in which they are unable to walk, stand, sit, or read, although the power of voluntary motion is not abolished, nor the intellect impaired. Abnormalities of sensibility are present, and are intensified by any attempt at movement. ["Lancet," April 21, 1883, p. 163, 16.]

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ATRETERIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2te^2ri^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀττερία*. See *ATRETERIA*, and for other words in *atres-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *atres-*.

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ATRETOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2ce^2ph^2a^2l^2u^2s$. Gr., *ἀτρετοκεφαλός*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *kephala*, the head. Fr., *atretocéphale*. A monster having atresia of one or more of the openings situated on the head, such as the mouth, the nostrils, etc. [A. 385, 2, 13.]

ATRETOCOEMUS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2co^2em^2u^2s$. Gr., *ἀτρετοκοίμος*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *koimos*, the trunk. Fr., *atretocorme*. A monster having atresia of one or more of the openings situated on the trunk, such as the anus, the vulva, etc. [A. 385, 2, 13.]

ATRETOCYSLIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2cy^2sl^2i^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετοκύσλη*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *cyclus* (= κύκλος), the anus. Fr., *atretocystie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the anus. [L. 32, 180.]

ATRETOCYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2cy^2sl^2i^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετοκύσλη*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *cyclus*, the anus. Fr., *atretocystie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the bladder. [L. 180.]

ATRETODERA (Lat.), n. pl. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2de^2ra^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετοδέρα*. From *atres-*, imperforate. A group of the tailed *Batrachia* made by S. F. Baird, characterized by gill-openings which disappear in the mature animal. [L. 394.]

ATRETOGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2ga^2st^2ri^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετογαστρία*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *gaster*, the stomach. Fr., *atretogastrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of either the cardiac or the pyloric orifice of the stomach. [L. 32, 41, 181.]

ATRETOLEMA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2le^2ma^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετολέμα*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *lema*, the mouth. Fr., *atretoléma*. Breschet's term for atresia of the pharynx or the oesophagus. [L. 32, 41, 181.]

ATRETOETHRIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2e^2th^2ri^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετοέθρια*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *ethria*, the eye. Fr., *atretoléma*. Breschet's term for atresia of the pupil. [L. 180.] See *ATRETOETHRIA*.

ATRETOFISIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2fi^2si^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετοφισία*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *ophis*, the nose. Fr., *atretoléma*. Breschet's term for atresia of the nose. [L. 32, 180.]

ATRETOGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2ga^2st^2ri^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετογαστρία*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *gaster*, the stomach. Fr., *atretogastrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the mouth. [L. 32.]

ATRETOLEMA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2le^2ma^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετολέμα*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *lema*, the mouth. Fr., *atretoléma*. Breschet's term for atresia of the pharynx or the oesophagus. [L. 32, 41, 181.]

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ATRETOGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2a^2)re^2to^2ga^2st^2ri^2a^2$. Gr., *ἀτρετογαστρία*. From *atres-*, imperforate, and *gaster*, the stomach. Fr., *atretogastrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the mouth. [L. 32.]

AUANTICUS, AUANTOS (Lat., n. adj.) $A^4a^2u^4a^2n^4n^4$ trk. $u^4a^2n^4$, $au^4a^2n^4$ trk. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ *Auantos*. [A. 322, 325.]

AUASE (Lat., n. f.) $A^4a^2a^4u^4a^2p^4a^2s^4s^4$ Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\alpha\varsigma\epsilon$ *Auase*. Term for *auante* sp. etc. [A. 325.]

AUAREMOTEMO (Lat., n. f.) $A^4a^2a^4r^4e^4m^4o^4t^4e^4m^4o$. See **AUAREMOTEMO**.

AUBAD (Ger., n. f.) $A^4u^4b^4a^4d^4$. An alkaline chalybeate spring in the Tyrol near Rattenberg. [L. 39.]

AUBAINE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4a^4i^4n^4$. A variety of the *Triticum durum*. [A. 324.]

AUBE (Fr., n. f.) O^4b^4e . A name applied in the south of France to the *Populus alba*. [L. 41.]

AUBENTONIA (Lat., n. f.) $O^4b^4a^4n^4t^4o^4n^4i^4a$. The botanical genus *Waltheria*. [B. 121.]

AUBERGINE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4e^4r^4g^4i^4n^4$. The fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum esculentum*. [B. 121.]

AUBERGINO, n. A Languedoc name for the aubergine. [B. 121.]

AUBERJO, n. A Languedoc name for a sort of cling-stone peach with yellow pulp. [B. 121.]

AUBLETIA (Lat., n. f.) $O^4b^4l^4e^4t^4i^4a$. See *Eupasia* Forster, of freshwater aculeates of the genus *Vanthoglia*. [B. 121.]

AUBESON, n. In the Walloon dialect, a name for the *Agarici*. [B. 131.]

AUBESIN (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4e^4s^4i^4n$. See **AUBESINE**.

AUBE-VIGNE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4e^4v^4i^4g^4n^4e$. The *Clematis vitalba*. [L. 49.]

AUBIER (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4i^4e^4r$. 1. See **AUBIERSON**. 2. In central France, a name for the willow, also for the *Fiburnum opulus*. [B. 121, 173.] — **A. double**, **A. faux**. Alburnum accidentally covered by a layer of true wood, over which alburnum forms again. [L. 41.]

AUBIFON (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4i^4f^4w^4a^4n^4$. The *Centaurea cynus*. [B. 121.] — **Grand a. The Centaurea discoloris**. [A. 321, L. 41.]

AUBIFONIA (Lat., n. f.) $A^4u^4b^4i^4f^4o^4n^4i^4a$. The *Centaurea cynus*. [B. 121.] — **Flowers aubifoniae**. The flowers of the *Centaurea cynus*. [B. 121.]

AUBITON, AUBITOU (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4i^4t^4o^4n^4$. In See **AUBITON**.

AUBLETIA (Lat., n. f.) $O^4b^4l^4e^4t^4i^4a$. From *Aublet*, a French botanist. Fr. *aubletia*. 1. Of Gärtnert, the genus *Sonneratia*. 2. Of Jacquin, the *Verbena*. 3. Of Louris, the *Palmaria*. 4. Of Nodder, the *Epilobium*. 5. Of Persson, the *Mimosa*. 6. Of Schreb, the *Epilobium*. [B. 121.] — **A. cascalaria** (Gärtnert). See *Sonneratia cascalaria*. — **A. trifolia** (Richard). See *Mossaea trifolia*.

AUBOUR (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4u^4r$. The *Cytisus laburnum*, also the *Vicia cracca*. [B. 121.]

AUBRE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4r^4e$. See **AUBRE**.

AUBRELE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4r^4e^4l^4e$. A name applied in central France to the poplar and the willow. [B. 121.]

AUBREPI, n. A Languedoc name for the hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). [B. 121.]

AUBRESSIN (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4r^4e^4s^4i^4n$. The *Crataegus oxyacantha*. [L. 46.]

AUBRIETIA (Lat., n. f.) $O^4b^4r^4i^4e^4t^4i^4a$. Fr. *aubrietia*. A genus of cruciferous plants made by Adanson. [B. 121.]

AUBRYA (Lat., n. f.) $O^4b^4r^4e^4a$. From *Aubry*, the name of a botanist. A genus of humiferal plants made by Bailon, now referred by him to *Humiria*. [B. 121.] — **A. gabonensis** (Bailon). See *Humiria gabonensis*.

AUBRIE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4r^4i^4e$. The *Cyrtocarpus humilis*. [A. 325.]

AUBURON (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4u^4r^4o^4n$. The *Agave americana*. [B. 38.]

AUBUZON (Fr., n. f.) $O^4b^4u^4z^4o^4n$. The genus *Agaricus*. [B. 173.]

AUCHE (Lat., n. f.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHES (Lat., adj.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHEN (Lat., n. f.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHENATES (Lat., n. m. pl.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHENHYDROCELE (Fr., n. f.) $O^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHENIA (Lat., n. f.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHENIATIA (Lat., n. f.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHENIATIA (Lat., n. f.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

AUCHENICUS (Lat., adj.) $A^4u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$ $u^4c^4h^4e$. Gr. $\alpha\upsilon\chi\epsilon$ Gr. *Hals-starrigkeit*. Lat. pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A. 322.]

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AUFGELOST (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-lost. Dissolved; in botany, dissolved. [L. 188; L. 80.]

AUFGEREGTHEIT (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ge²-re²g²-thit. Agitation, excitement. [A. 301.]

AUFGERICHTET (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-ri²ch²-t². In botany, elevated *erectus*; sometimes in the sense of erect, sometimes in that of ascending. [B. 198.]

AUFGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-rolt. In botany, convoluted. [B. 198.]

AUFGESCHÜTZT (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-shu²-rtst. Shrunken in the flank, sand of horses. [L. 46.]

AUFGESCHWOLLEN (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-schw²-ollen. Swollen, bloated; in botany, tumid. [B. 131; L. 80; A'sein. Turgescere. L. 80.]

AUFGESETZT (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-setst. In botany, *impunctus* or *superpositus*; resting upon a part without being connected with it by a pedicle. [B. 198.]

AUFGEsprUNG (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-sprung-e²n. In botany, *rimosus* (q. v.). [B. 198.]

AUFGETREUT (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-stroit. In botany, *asperosquosus*. [B. 198.]

AUFGETAUCHT (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-ta²-uch²t. In botany, *emergens*, projecting from the water. [B. 198.]

AUFGETRIEBEN (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-treb-e²n. Turgid, inflated. [B. 198.] A³heit, Intumescence. [L. 46.]

AUFGEWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-wa²-ch²s-e²n. In botany, innate, adnate. [B. 131, 198; L. 46.]

AUFGEWORFEN (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-ge²-vorf-e²n. Elevated, puffy. [L. 59.]

AUFGEWSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ge²-sw²-e²n. To affuse, to sprinkle, to infuse; as a n., see **AUFGEWSSEN**.

AUFGEWSSEN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ge²-sw²-ung. Affusion, infusion. [L. 46.]

AUFGUSS (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-gus. See **AUFGEWSSEN**. —A³-Absud. An infuso-decoction. [L. 80.]

AUFGRUPP (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-grupp. A group made by adding sugar to an infusion or a tincture. [L. 57.] A³therchen, A. *würmchen*, The *Infusoria*. [B. 131.] A³-Geistiger A. An alcoholic infusion. [L. 80.] —Heisser A. The hot infusion. [L. 80.] —Kalter A. A cold infusion. [L. 80.] —Spirituöser A. See *Geistiger A.* —Wässriger A. An aqueous infusion. [L. 80.]

AUFHÄNGE (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-hä²-e²n. A supporting apparatus. [A. 315.] —A³-band. A suspensory ligament or bandage. [L. 44.] —A³-muskel. A suspensory muscle. [A. 315.]

AUFHÄNGEN, AUFHÄNGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-hä²-e²-n². A^3 uf-hä²-e²-n²-ung. Suspension. [A. 315; L. 55.]

AUFHAUFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ho²-f-e²n. To accumulate; as a n., *accumulatio*; to accumulate, to be congested with; as a n., accumulation, congestion, stasis. [L. 43, 80; M. 7.] —A³-d. Cumulative. [L. 80.]

AUFHEBEINDE (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-hä²-b²-e²-n². A truss or a suspensory bandage. [L. 46.]

AUFHEBENDE MUSKEL (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-hä²-b²-e²-n²-muskel. A levator muscle. [L. 46.]

AUFHEBER (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-hä²-b²-er. 1. A levator muscle. 2. An elevator (the instrument). [A. 315.]

AUFHEBUNGSBAND (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-hä²-b²-ungs-ba²-nd. A suspensory ligament. [L. 80.]

AUFHEITERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-hit-e²-n². To exhilarate. [L. 80.]

AUFHELLEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-he²-l²-e²n. To clarify; in microscopy, to make transparent. [A. 315; B. 20.]

AUFHUSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3 uf-hust-e²-n. To cough loudly, to cough up; as a n., expectoration. [L. 80; M. 6.]

AUFKEIMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-ki²-m-e²n. To germinate, bud, sprout; as a n., germination. [B. 131.]

AUFKLAFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-klaf-e²-n. To gape (scent of wounds). [L. 46.] —A³-d. In botany, *disruptus* (q. v.). [B. 198.]

AUFKLAEMMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-klä²-m-e²-n². To clasp. [A. 315.]

AUFKLÄREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-klä²-r-e²n. To clarify. [L. 46.]

AUFKLÄRUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-klä²-r-ung. Clarification. [L. 46.]

AUFKNATTERN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-kna²-t²-e²-n². To crepi-tate, crackle. [B. 131.]

AUFKNISTERN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-kni²-st²-e²-n². See **AUFKNATTERN**.

AUFKNIPPEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-knu²-p²-e²-n. To resolve, loosen. [L. 80.]

AUFKOCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3 uf-koch²-e²-n. To boil; as a n., ebullition. [A. 315; L. 43.]

AUFKOMMEN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-kom-m²-e²n. Recovery, restoration to health. [L. 80.]

AUFKRATZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-kra²-t²-z-e²n. To rasp, to scratch open. [A. 315.]

AUFKUNFT (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-kunft. See **AUFKOMMEN**.

AUFKLICHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-klä²-ch-e²-n. To incise a tree for the purpose of extracting the resin. [A. 315.]

AUFFLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-flä²-g²-e²-n²-ung. An accumulation, a deposit. [A. 315.]

AUFLAUF (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-la²-uf. The tympanites of rumi-nants. [L. 80.]

AUFLAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-la²-uf-e²-n. To swell, germinate, bud, shoot; as a n., swelling, inflation, intumescence, germination. [B. 131; L. 46.]

AUFLEBEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-lä²-e²-n. To revive. [L. 80.]

AUFLEGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-lä²-e²-n. To apply (e. g., a blister, a poultice, etc.); as a n., see **AUFLEGEN**. [A. 315.]

AUFLEGEN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-lä²-e²-n². The act of applying (plasters, poultices, bandages, etc.). [A. 315.]

AUFLEGEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-lä²-e²-n. To lie, to recline; as a refl. v., *sech* a. u., to become sore from lying long. [A. 315.]

AUFLOCKERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-lo²-k²-e²-n²-ung. Relaxation, softening. [L. 80.]

AUFLOSBAR (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-lö²-ba²-r. Soluble, also capable of being decomposed. [A. 315.] —A³-keit. Solubility, also capability of decomposition. [A. 315.]

AUFLÖSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-lö²-e²-n. To dissolve, resolve, melt, decompose, disorganize, loosen; as a n., a solution. [L. 80.]

A³-d. Solvent, resolvent, diluent, laxative, aervative, analytical. [A. 301, 315.] —A³-d. Mittel. Solvents. [A. 315.]

AUFLÖSLICH (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-lö²-li²-ch². See **AUFLÖSBAR**. —A³-keit. See **AUFLÖSBARKEIT**.

AUFLÖSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-lö²-ung. Solution, dissolution, analysis, decomposition. [A. 315; L. 80.]

A³-auf nassem Wege. The process of solution when one or all of the bodies are liquid. [B. 48.] Cf. *ANALYSIS in the wet way*. —A³-auf trockenem Wege. The process of solution when all the bodies are solid, and liquefaction is effected either by heat or by the interaction of the ingredients. [B. 48.] Cf. *ANALYSIS in the dry way*. —A³-der Linse. Solution of the crystalline lens; i. e., soft cataract. [L. 135.]

A³-des Glaskörpers. See **SYNCHYSIS**. —A³-fähig. Soluble, capable of being decomposed. [L. 80.] —A³-fähigkeit. Solubility, capability of being decomposed. [L. 80.] —A³-kraft. The solvent power of capacity. [L. 46.]

A³-mittel. A menstruum or solvent. [B. 48.] —A³-vermögen. 1. See *A³-kraft*. 2. The resolving power (of the microscope). [B. 270.] —Gährende A. Decomposition by fermentation.

AUFNAHMEFÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-na²-hm²-fä²-hi²-g²-keit. The power, possessed especially by amoeboid cells, of ingesting foreign particles, the latter being often very large in proportion to the size of the cell. [Köllman, *Rec. zool. suisse*, t. i. p. 259.]

AUFNAHMEFÜHNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-na²-hm²-fö²-h²-n²-ung. The mouth. [L. 59.]

AUFNAHMEORGAN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-na²-hm²-or-ga²-n². An organ for the reception of nourishment in plants. [B. 26.]

AUFNAHMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-na²-m-e²-n. See **AUFNEMMEN**.

AUFNEMMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-na²-m-e²-n. To take up, absorb, appropriate. [A. 315.]

AUFPLATZEN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-plä²-tz-e²-n. In botany, *ruptura* (dehiscence), from dehiscere. [B. 131.] —See *Receptus*.

AUFWAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-ka²-f-e²-n. To rise in the form of vapor. [A. 315.]

AUFWELEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3 uf-kwe²-l²-e²-n. To cause to swell in water, to soak up, to steep; to well up, to bubble, to swell. [A. 315.]

AUFRAFFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ra²-f²-e²-n. To pick up; as a refl. v. (ick a.), to recover one's strength after an illness. [A. 315.]

AUFRAUSERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ro²-is²-p²-e²-n. To cough up. [A. 315.]

AUFRECHT (Ger.), adj. A^3 uf-re²-ch²-t. In botany, erect. [B. 198.]

A³-abstehend. See **ERECTO PATENS**. —A³-oblong. Oblong and longer in the vertical than in the transverse direction (said of the separate segments of a tape-stem). [B. 35.] —A³-stehen. The upright posture. [L. 80.] —A³-stehend. In botany, erect. [B. 36.]

AUFREGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-rä²-g²-ung. Excitement, agitation, commotion. [A. 315; L. 80.]

AUFREIBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ri²-b²-e²-n. To fret, to gall, to chafe; as a n., attrition. [A. 315; L. 45.]

AUFREISSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-ri²-is²-e²-n. To burst, to crack, to cleft, to chafe; as a n., see **AUFPLATZEN**. [B. 198; L. 46.]

—A³-d. See **REMPRESS**.

AUFREIZUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ri²-z²-ung. Excitation. [M. 7.]

AUFRECHTENER MUSKEL (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ri²-ch²-t-e²-muskel. An erector muscle. [L. 46.]

AUFRECHTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ri²-ch²-e²-n. To erect; as a n., erection. [A. 315; L. 80.] —A³-d. Erectus. [A. 315.] See *Nich*.

A³-der Muskel. An erector muscle. [A. 315.] —*Sich* a³-d. In botany, *erectus* (q. v.). [B. 198.]

AUFRECHTER (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ri²-ch²-t-e²-r. An erector muscle. [L. 43.]

AUFRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ri²-ch²-t-ung. Erection. [L. 46.]

AUFRECHTEN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ri²-ch²-t-e²-n. The power or capability of erection. [L. 50.]

AUFRECHTELN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3 uf-ri²-ch²-t-e²-n. To make a rattling sound in the throat. [A. 315.]

AUFRIESEN (Ger.), n. A^3 uf-ri²-e²-s²-e²-n. Erection. [L. 80.]

AUFRIESEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-ri²-e²-s²-e²-n. To acidify, to leaven. [L. 46.]

AUFSAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3 uf-za²-ug-e²-n. To absorb; as a n., absorption. [B. 131.]

AUSBREITUNG (Ger.), v. n. A^2 us-breitung. Extension, ramification, diffusion. [A. 315.] **Ausfähigkeit**, Diffusibility. [A. 315.]

AUSBRUCH (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-bruchⁿ. 1. To erupt, to break out. [A. 315.] 2. Wine made without pressing the grapes (said of Hungarian wine). [A. 315.]

AUSBRÜTEN, **AUSBRÜTUNG** (Ger.), n. s. A^2 us-brüt^en. Incubation. [A. 315.]

AUSBRUNSTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-brunst^en. To evase rutt. [A. 315.]

AUSBUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-buchtⁿ-ung. A crinkling. [A. 315.] **Hintere A. der Grosshirnhäute**. The posterior cephalic vesicle. [L. 10; K.] **Untere A. des Ventriculi quarti**. The inferior fornix of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L. 10; K.]

AUSCULT. v. tr. and intr. A^2 us-kult^e. See **AUSCULTATE**.

AUSCULTATE, v. tr. and intr. A^2 us-kult^{at}. Lat. *auscultare*. Fr. *ausculter*. Ger. *auscultieren, auskultieren*. To examine by auscultation. [q. v.] to practise auscultation. [L.]

AUSCULTATION, n. A^2 us-kult^a-tion. Lat. *auscultatio* (from *auscultare*, to listen to). Fr. *auscultation*. Ger. *Auscultation*. *Auscultation*. It. *auscultazione*. Sp. *auscultacion*. The art, process, or method of listening to the sounds produced within the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the organs or parts so examined as to health or disease. — **A. abdominalis**. Fr. *Medication*. **A. catathetica** (Hörz). Experimental medicine of the lungs of a cadaver, exposed by removing the chest-wall, for the purpose, apparently, of enabling the observer to distinguish between the sounds heard when the stethoscope is applied under such conditions and those which are really due to respiration. [L. 22.] **A. pleuritica** (Fr.). A method of a. in which the examiner applies his ear to one part of the patient's chest or abdomen and taps another part with his fingers; only very gentle tapping is said to be required, so that pain and muscular contraction are avoided. A. Ruault. "Gaz. hebdom. de med. et de chir." July 1, 1867, p. 419. — **A. aethiops** (Ger.). **A. aethiops** (Ger.). See **STETHOSCOPE**. — **A. transcutanea** (Fr.). A method of examining the ear by a. to ascertain the situation of disease in the organ. A piece of tubing extends from the ear of the patient to that of the observer, and communicates with an inflation apparatus. A vibrating tuning-fork is held against the patient's head, and the conduction of sound under different degrees of pressure upon the patient's tympanum (which pressure is shut off from the observer's ear by a valve in the tube) may thus be observed. (Gellé, "Tribune med." May 7, 1888, p. 23.) — **A. tubo**. Fr. *tube d'a.* Ger. *Äröhre*. It. *tubo d'auscultazione*. Sp. *tubo de auscultacion*. See **STETHOSCOPE** and **Three-limbed a. tube**. — **Cephalic a.** Cerebral a. Fr. *a. cephalique*. An auscultatory examination of the head with a view to ascertain the existence of abnormal sounds. — **Immediate a.** J. Fisher. "Med. Mag." Sept. 1833; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci." xxi. p. 290. — **Immediate a.** Fr. *a. immédiate*. Ger. *unmittelbare a.* A. by the direct application of the ear, without the aid of a stethoscope or any other instrument. [A. 385.] — **Mediate a.** Fr. *a. médiate*. Ger. *mittelbare a.* A. with the aid of a stethoscope. Lænnec [A. 385.] — **Obstetric a.** Fr. *a. obstétricale*. Ger. *geburtshilfliche a.* A. of the gravid uterus or of the abdomen during pregnancy, with reference to the sounds of the foetal heart and the murmurs to be heard in the uterus, the placenta, the umbilical cord, the arteries of the abdominal wall, etc. — **Vocal a.** A. of the sounds of the voice as transmitted through the wall of the chest. [L. 1.]

AUSCULTATOR, n. A^2 us-kult^{at}-or. Fr. *ausculteur*. Ger. *Ausculatör, Auscultant*. One who practises or is skilled in auscultation. [D.]

AUSCULTATORY, adj. A^2 us-kult^{at}-or-isch. Ger. *auscultatorisch*. Pertaining to or ascertained by auscultation. — **A. percussio**. See under **PERCUSSOR**.

AUSDAMPFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-da-mpf^en. To evaporate. [A. 315.]

AUSDÄMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-da-mpf^en. To steam, to evaporate. [L. 30; 46.]

AUSDAMPFUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-da-mpf^e-ung. Exhalation, perspiration. [M. 6.] — **Unmerkliche a.** Insensible perspiration. [M. 6.]

AUSDÄMPFUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-da-mpf^e-ung. Evaporation. [A. 315.]

AUSDÄRMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-da-rm^en. To eviscerate. [L. 46.]

AUSDAUFEN (Ger.), adj. A^2 us-da-uf^e-end. In botany, perianth evergreen. [B. 22; L. 15.]

AUSDEHNBAR (Ger.), adj. A^2 us-de-n^{ba}-r. Expandible, extensible, dilatible. [B. 22; L. 15.] **A'keit**. Expandibility. [M. 6.]

AUSDEHNER (Ger.), v. n. A^2 us-de-n^{er}. A dilator. [L. 46.]

AUSDEHNUNG (Ger.), adj. A^2 us-de-n^{ung}. Expandible. [L. 43.] **A'keit**. Expandibility (said of gasses). [L. 48.]

AUSDEHNUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-de-n^{ung}. Extension, distension, expansion, dilatation. [B. 22.] **A. des Herzens**. The diastole of the heart. [L. 46.] — **A'skoefizient**. The co-efficient of expansion. [B. 49.] — **A'skraft**. A dilating or expanding force. [B.] — **A'svermögen**. Expandibility, distensibility. [L. 46.] **A'swerke**. A dilatant apparatus, a special apparatus. — **Körperliche a.** Cubical expansion. [B. 22.] **Körperliche A'skoefizient**. The co-efficient of cubical expansion. [B. 22.] **Längena's**. Linear expansion. [B. 22.] **Längena'skoefizient**. The co-efficient of

linear expansion. [B. 49.] — **Relative A.**, **Scheinbare A.** See **APPARENT EXPANSION**. **Schnelle A.** An apoplexy. [L. 80.]

AUSDÖRKEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-dr^e-n. To be dried up, parched, withered; as a n., desiccation, withering, the drying up of plants from too great heat. [A. 315; B. 198.]

AUSDÖRKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-dr^e-n. To dry, parch, wither; as a n., desiccation (in the active sense). [L. 46; 80.]

AUSDRÜCKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-dr^ü-k^en. To express, strain, squeeze out. [L. 80.]

AUSDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-dr^ü-k^e-ung. Expression, straining. [A. 315.]

AUSDUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-duft^e-n. To exhale, evaporate in the passive sense. [A. 315.]

AUSDÜTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-duft^e-n. To exhale (in the passive sense). [A. 315.]

AUSDÜFTUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-duft^e-ung. Exhalation. [A. 315.]

AUSDUNST (Ger.), n. A^2 us-dunst. Vapor, exhalation, perspiration. [A. 315.]

AUSDUNSTBAR (Ger.), **AUSDÜNSTRAR** (Ger.), adj's. A^2 us-dunst^{ba}-r, da nst^{ba}-r. Vaporizable, perspirable, transpirable. [A. 315.]

AUSDÜNSTEN (Ger.), **AUSDÜNSEN** (Ger.), v's tr. To exhale. [J.]

AUSDÜNSTUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-da-nst^e-ung. Exhalation, transpiration, evaporation, effluvia. [B. 3; L.] — **Aus-töckende a.** A catarrh. [A. 315.] — **Schieferdund.** Perspiratory. [K.] — **A'skrankheit**. A contagious or infectious disease. [L. 80.]

A'smass. See **AUSMÄSSER**. **A'smaterie**. Perspirable matter, matter excreted by the perspiration. [L. 80.] — **A'smesser**. An anabrometer. [B. 48.] — **A'sstoff**. A'ffluvia. [L. 80.] — **Merkbare a.** Sensible perspiration. [K.] — **Unmerkliche a.** Insensible perspiration. [K.] — **Unterdrückte a.** Verhindernde a. Obstructed or suppressed perspiration. [L. 43.] — **Zurückgehaltene a'smaterie**. Retained perspiratory matter. [L. 80.]

AUSDÜTEREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-duft^e-n. To exhale, evaporate (in the passive sense). [L. 46.]

AUSDÜFTUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-duft^e-ung. Exhalation. [A. 315.]

AUSEINANDERFAHREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-in-a'nd^e-r^e-f^a-n. To diverge (said of rays of light); as a n., divergence. [L. 46.] **A'd**. Divergent. [B. 198.]

AUSEINANDERGERIBT (Ger.), adj. A^2 us-in-a'nd^e-r^e-g^e-r^{ib}-t. Diffuse, diffused. [L. 43.]

AUSEINANDERGEHEN (Ger.), **AUSEINANDERLAUFEN** (Ger.), v's intr. A^2 us-in-a'nd^e-r^e-g^e-h^e-n, la -uf^e-n. See **AUSEINANDERGEHEN**.

AUSEINANDERSTEHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-in-a'nd^e-r^e-s^t-h^e-n. To stand apart; as a n., isolation, separation (as of the teeth). [L. 135.] **A'd**. In botany, divergent. [B. 198.]

AUSEINANDERSTREIFEN (Ger.), adj. A^2 us-in-a'nd^e-r^e-s^t-r^e-f^e-n. In botany, diverging as of the local of an anther. [B. 198.]

AUSEINANDERWEICHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^2 us-in-a'nd^e-r^e-wⁱ-c^h-n. To cause to suppurate, to suppurate; as a n., a product of suppurate, also a fragment of a broken bone. [L. 46; 80.] **A'd**. In botany, *diversus* (q. v.). [B. 198.]

AUSEITERN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-ei^{tern}. To suppurate (with *se*), to cease to suppurate (with *haben*); as a n., the cleansing of a suppurating surface. [L. 46.]

AUSERDA (Fr.), **AUSERDE** (Fr.), n. s. O us^{er}d^a, s us^{er}d. A popular name for the lucern in the province of Roussillon, France. [L. 38.]

AUSERON, n. A rare drug brought to Europe from Persia. [L. 109.]

AUSFAHREN (Ger.), n. A^2 us-fa^r-n. A cutaneous eruption. [G.] **Rothes A.** See **STROPHILUS**.

AUSFALL (Ger.), n. A^2 us-fa^{ll}. A prolapse. [A. 315.] — **A'winkel**. The angle of reflection. [L. 52.]

AUSFALLEN (Ger.), v. intr. and tr. A^2 us-fa^{ll}-n. To shed, to slip off, or to be shed (said of the hair, the teeth, etc.); as a v. t. (e. g., *sich den Arm a.*), to suffer a dislocation; as a n., a falling out, shedding. [L. 46.] **A'd**. In botany, *clabensans* (said of the capitulum of the *Myrmecetes*). [B. 198.]

AUSFEGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-fag^e-n. To purge by evacuation. [L. 46.]

AUSFLEISEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^2 us-fleis^e-n. To flow out also to cease to flow; as a n., a flow, an emanation. [L. 46; 80.]

AUSFLEUSSEN (Ger.), n. A^2 us-fleu^s. A discharge, flow, emanation. [L. 46.] **A'mangel**. See **AURIGER**.

AUSFRESEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-fre^s-n. To corrode. [A. 315.]

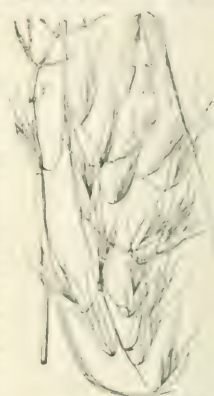
AUSFRIEREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-fre^r-n. To condense a solution or a mixture of liquids (such as one of alcohol and water) by freezing. [B. 18.]

AUSFÜHREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^2 us-fü^h-n. To evacuate, purge. [L. 46.] **A'd**. Excretory. [L. 43.]

AUSFÜHRGANG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-fü^h-r^g-ang. An excretory duct. [L. 43.] — **A. der grossen Magendrüse**. The pancreatic duct. [L. 43.]

AUSFÜHRUNG (Ger.), n. A^2 us-fü^h-r^g-ung. Evacuation, excretion. [L. 43; 46.] **A'sgang**. A'sgang. A'sgefäss. A'sröhren. A'sweg. See **AUSFÜHRGANG**.

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THE AVENA ESTUA [A. 325]

[illegible]

for its grain, which is made into grouts (see *A. scorpioides*) and into oat meal (see *Avena farinosa*). On fermentation, it affords a variety of whusky. The husks of these seeds are used for stuffing cushions and mattresses, especially for children and for persons with fractured limbs, also for covering sick animals. [B. 13, 3, 91, 73, 60.]

A. setensis. See *A. semper-virens* — **Avena semen.** The grain of the *A. sativa*; oats. [A. 305.] **A. semper-virens.** (L.) Syn.: *Arundo sativensis* Loez. A perennial species growing in Piedmont, the Pyrenees, Austria, and Siberia, much sought after by sheep. [B. 13, 188.] **A. squarretia.** 1. Of Tenore, the *A. semper-virens*. 2. Of Lamour, the *A. pubescens*. [B. 154, 188.] **A. spicata.** [Pollin.] The *Trisetum subspicatum* [B. 188.] **A. sterilis.** Lamour. The animated oat; an annual species indigenous to Barbary, southern Europe, and the Philippines, having very long, stout, much twisted, articulate awns bent at a right angle. R. R. and Schultes include it under the *A. fatua*. [B. 138, 188.] **A. striata.** 1. Of Michaux, the *Arundo Doegensis*. 2. Of Holcus, indigenous to the United States, with the exterior glume striate and the fruit naked. 2. Of Lamour, the *A. semper-virens*. [B. 138, 173, 188.] **A. strigosa.** (Schubert) Syn.: *Danthan strigosa* Beauv. The bristle-pointed oat; an annual species with 2 long bristles on the aristate inner pales. It is occasionally cultivated and used like *A. sativa*. [B. 18, 180.] **A. subspicata.** [Link.] The *Trisetum subspicatum*. [B. 188.] **A. tartarica.** [Adm.] See *A. acutellata*. **Fructus avenae exorticate.** See *A. calcarata*. **Species pro decocto avenae.** See *Siphocampylus avenae*.

THE AVENA SATIVA. (AFTER DE LAMOUR.)

AVENACA (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Of Trinius, a tribe of gramineous plants including *Avena*, *Trietum*, and two or three other genera. [B. 120.]

AVENACEA (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Fr. *avenaceus*, Ger. *avenarisch*, It. *avenaceo* Of Kunth and others, a tribe (family, order, or division) of gramineous plants including *Avena*, *Trietum*, and other genera, and other genera having spikelets containing 2 or many flowers (one terminal and usually sterile), 2 glumes, and 2 membranaceous herbaceous pales, the inferior glume being usually provided with a dorsal obtuse awn. [B. 120.]

AVENACOUS, adj. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. Lat., *avenaceus*, Fr. *avenacé*. Of or pertaining to oats or the oat (*avena*), or to the *Avenaceae*. [B.]

AVENE (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Of Adanson, a family of gramineous plants including *Allopecurus*, *Anthriscum*, *Lolium*, *Lolagrus*, *Lycopodium*, *Avena*, and one other genus. [B. 170.]

AVENAIN, n. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. Fr. *avenaine*. See *AVENIN*.

AVENARIA (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Avena*. [B. 121.]

AVENARIE (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Of Presl, a subtribe of gramineous plants belonging to the *Bromaceae*. [B. 170.]

AVENASTRUM (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) A section of the genus *Avena*, often regarded as a separate genus. Koch [B. 42.]

AVENAT (Fr., $A^2ve^2na^3$). See *AVENINATHUM* *avenaceum*.

AVENATYPUS (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Of Presl, a section of the genus *Avena*, corresponding nearly to *Griffe*. [B. 42, 121.]

AVENCA, n. A Brazilian name for several ferns, including *Adiantum capillus-veneris* and *Adiantum pedatum*. [B. 121.]

AVE (Fr., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is a hot carbonated spring, also a bathing establishment. [Rotureau [B. 57].]

AVENAE (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) Fr. *avenée*. Of Nees, Grisebach, Lindley, and others, a tribe of gramineous plants including *Avena*, *Trietum*, and other genera. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it comprises genera with 2 or many flowered, frequently paniculate, spikelets, with rachilla pointed above the lower glumes; with flowers either all or all but one hermaphrodite; with 4 or more glumes, all but the lower 2 of which are flowering and are usually prolonged into a dorsal sometimes terminal bent or twisted awn, and with 1 or more or many rachilla. It includes 2 subtribes: 1. The *Trietum*, with 2 flowered spikelets and rachilla not produced beyond the flowers. 2. The *Euvenerae*, with 2 to many flowered spikelets and rachilla produced beyond the flowers. [B. 42, 170.]

AVENEIN, n. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$ A substance obtained by Serullins from oats; by oxidation, it forms vanillin. [B. 20.]

AVENELLA (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) A section of the genus *Avena* made by Koch for *Avena Deschampsii* *flesuosa*. [B. 42.]

AVENEIRE (Fr., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) A name for the *Avena fatua* and similar species resembling *Avena sativa*. [B. 121.]

AVENETTE (Fr., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) The *Avena pratensis*. [B. 121.] **A. blond.** The *Fraxinus flourensii*. [B. 121.]

AVENHEIM (Ger., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) A village near Strassburg, where there is an alkaline spring. [B. 30.]

AVENIFORM, adj. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$ Lat., *aveniformis* (from *avena*, the oat, and *forma*, form) Fr. *aveniforme*. Of the size or shape of an oat grain. [B. 38, 185.]

AVENIN, n. $A^2ve^2na^3$. Fr. *avenine*, Ger. *Avenin*, It. *avenina*. A nitrogenous principle, resembling casein, found by Norton in oats. According to Ritthausen, it is a mixture of legumin and glutin. It contains 17 per cent of nitrogen and from 1 to 1 per cent of oxygen, and closely resembles legumin. [B. 5, 270.]

AVENINE, n. $A^2ve^2na^3$. Of Sausson, an alkaloid (as yet, not isolated) contained in oats. [B. 270.]

AVENIOUS, adj. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$ Lat., *avenis*, *avenius* (from *a priv.* and *vena*, a vein). Ger., *ungeaderit*, *aderlos*. In botany, without veins or nerves. [B. 108.]

AVENKA, n. See *AVENCA*.

AVENNES (Fr., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is a cold alkaline spring containing sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides. [L. 105, 135.]

AVENONE (It., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) A place in Italy, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A. 385.]

AVENOUS, adj. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. See *AVENOUS*.

AVENQUA, n. See *AVENCA*.

AVENS, n. $A^2ve^2na^3$. Welsh, *afens*. A common name for several plants of the genus *Geranium*. [A. 382.] **Common a.** The *Geranium robertianum*. [B. 19.] **Mountain a.** The *Geranium alpinum*. [B. 39.] **Purple a.** Water a. The *Geranium robertianum*. [B. 19.]

AVENULA (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) A section of the genus *Avena*, made by Trinius. [B. 121.]

AVERAM JUNTE (Malay), **AVERHAY**, n. The *Cassia auriculata*. [P. S. Mootsoosamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.] **B.** 88.]

AVERIE (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B. 121, 172.]

AVERKE SAKASARAGIDA (Tamil), n. The *Cassia auriculata*. [P. S. Mootsoosamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

AVERLIN (Fr., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) Sunstroke in the sheep. [A. 385.]

AVERNO, n. A Provençal name for the *Athys glutinosa*. [B. 121.]

AVERON (Fr., n. $A^2ve^2na^3$) The *Avena pubescens*. [B. 121.]

AVEROUN (Dutch), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B. 88.]

AVERRHOA (Lat., n. pl. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$) From *averrho*, the Arabian philosopher. Fr. *averrhoide*, a Linnæan genus of geraniaceous evergreen trees of the tribe *Gerardieae*, having alternate imparipinnate leaves, racemes of small purple flowers, and acute, slightly 3-veined berries. [B. 19, 39, 43.] **A. acida** [Linnaeus] See *PHYLLANTHUS bouffordii*. **A. bilimbi** [Linnaeus]. The bilimbi, or blimbing tree (Bengal, *bilimbi*; Malay, *selampit*; Hind., *kamarrang*); an East Indian species, from 15 to 20 feet high, resembling the *A. caranabala* and used for the same purposes. [B. 19, 88, 172.] **A. caranabala** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *cherambol*. The caranabala tree, or blimbing lala (Malay, *tanarabala*; Beng., *cherambol*); an East Indian species, from 15 to 20 feet high, with from 2 to 5 pairs of ovate acuminate leaflets and yellowish purple campanulate, 5 parted flowers springing from the branches, cultivated in most tropical countries. Its fruit, which is acid and pulpy, is used to make a refreshing drink and also in the treatment of dysentery and bilious fevers. [B. 19, 88, 93.]

AVERSE, adj. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. Lat., *aversus* (q. v.). Having the posterior limbs attached near the anus, so that the body is supported erect (said of birds). [B. 108.]

AVERSION, n. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. Lat., *aversio*. 1. An old term for turning aside as of a morbid process, by metastasis or derivation; also in a material sense, that of a displacement or version (as of the uterus). [A. 316; L. 41, 119.] 2. Nausea. [L. 119.]

AVERSUS (Lat., adj. $A^2a^3ve^2na^3we^2na^3a^2so^2ke^2a^2$). From *avere*, to turn aside. Fr. *détourer*, Ger. *abgewandt*, *abgesehen*. In botany, turned away from, having the faces looking away from each other. [B. 198.]

AVERTERATE, **AVERTERATE**, adj's. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. *rat-eat*. Invertebrate (q. v.). [B. 39, 77.]

AVERTIN, n. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$. Fr. *avertin*. 1. A morbid mental state characterized by obstinacy and furiousness. [A. 300.] 2. See *AVERTIN*.

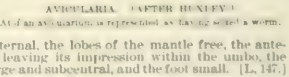
AVERTINFEUX (Fr., adj. $A^2ve^2na^3a^2shu^2s$). Affected with the disease avertin (q. v.). [B. 106.]

AVERTIN (Dutch), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [L. 239.]

AVES (Lat., n. pl. of *avis* (q. v.). $Aa^2a^3ve^2na^3$). Gen., *aviformis*, Fr. *aviforme*, Ger. *Vogel*, It. *aviforme*, *aviforme*, *aviforme*. A class of vertebrate animals, consisting of the birds, warm-blooded, oviparous, incubating, feathered animals having four limbs, the posterior pair adapted to terrestrial locomotion, and the anterior developed in the form of wings; the cranium dorsally, the beak, the mandible, the tongue, the pharynx, the alimentary canal comprising an oesophagus, a crop, a membranous stomach, a gizzard, an intestinal canal, and a cloaca com-

$$A \text{ (mm)} : A_1 = 0; A_{-1} = 0; A'_1 = 0; A'_{-1} = 0; CH_2 = 0; CH_3 = 0; CH_4 = 0.$$

AVISAN, *Trigonosticta*. The *Aptis parviflora* (B 172)


$$\gamma = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + 1 \right) \ln \frac{1 + \mu}{1 - \mu}$$

to rapid (and distinguished from strong) com-
acid is said to have more a. for metals than
cause it dissolves them more readily, although
been is not so strong. (B. 86.)

$$\text{FeS}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{S}_2 \quad \text{FeS}_2 \text{ sol.}, \text{ G, gas, L, liq.}, \text{ P, m.}, \text{ S, m.}, \text{ S}^2, \text{ tank};$$

ANOCHELIN, *n.* A Mexican popular name for anisic acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$).

ANOGAMIA—not a nupl. $\Delta^{85}\Delta^{86}$ or $\Delta^{85}\Delta^{86}\Delta^{87}\Delta^{88}\Delta^{89}\Delta^{90}$. A mutant of *Neurospora crassa* that is *arg⁻ leu⁻ met⁻* and that is unable to grow on minimal medium is the basis of the anogamous strain. It resembles the whole of the mutant division *E. myophila*. It is a non-reproductive, sterile *Chara*, now referred to the genus *Cryptogam*. (B. A.)

AVOID. $\phi(\mathbf{t})$ AVOID \mathbf{t} if \mathbf{t} does not arise from $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{t})$ and $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{t})$ by substitution. Let \mathbf{a} denote a sequence of 1's and 2's corresponding to the tree called the **AVOID**. (4.45)

AXOIDO-ATTOID, ad. *AXO*-id doesn't hold. Lat. *axoido* = to move. Fr. *axoido-attro-ctio*. Pertaining to the axis—the bone of the atlas. (A-80)

ANOIDO-ATTOIDEUS Lat. n. m. ANOIDO-*oides* + *attus* do-
ing 4th att. being used as a suffix for *anatoideus* + *idea*. The
English captures anterior muscle, in the solpids, an analogous mus-
cle = 1. + 2.

AXOIDO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2x(n^2x)oto^2(ke)^1do$
 axo- + masto- + -ideus. *axo* = axed, *ax* = axed.
masto = masted, *ma* = masted.
ideus = -ideus, *ide* = -ideus.
 See AXO- and MASTO-.

ANOIDO-OCIPITALIS Lat. n m. $\Delta^{\text{N}}\alpha^{\text{N}}\alpha^{\text{N}}$ oo α^{S} re do
d α^{S} ee sep keep (9) aa α^{S} ms Fr. *a.noido.ocipital*. The rectus
capitis posterior major muscle. An analogous muscle in the squalid
is described by Gerard as consisting of a long and a short division
by 6 f.

AXOLOPHA Lat. n. f. *ΑΧΟΛΟΠΗ* (axo-lo-pe) Gr. From ἀξω, an axis, and λόφος, a plume. Fr., *axolophe*. A section of the botanical genus *Lacertis* made by De Camille. [B. 121, L. 109.]

XANOLOTL, n. A Mexican name for the larval state (by many regarded as the permanent form) of several batrachians of the *Scaphiopus* group, in the *Scaphiopus Huasteco* (Tunmeril), the *Scaphiopus Huasteco* (Tunmeril), and the *Scaphiopus Huasteco* (Tunmeril) groups. found in the Yucatan, where its flesh is popularly esteemed an analgetic and strong tonic made from a decoction of its skin, is reputed curative of various pulmonary affections. A 47:1, 39.

AXON Lat. *h m* A'XON, *h m* Gen., *axones*, *nis* Gr.
axo See **AXIS**

AXONGE, *Pin* *AXŏngzh*. See **ADIPS** and **AXUNGIA**. **A**
balsamique. **A. benzoïnée** [*It* Cod]. See **ADIPS** *ben* *caustica*.
A. de la lune. See **AXUNGIA** *luna*. **A. de momie**. See **AXUN**
gia *de momia*. **A. de verre**. See **AXUNGIA** *tr*. **A. du soleil**.
See **AXUNGIA** *solis*. **A. populinée**. Lard aromatized with poplar
buds. B 93. **A. toluinée**. Lard prepared like benzoin.

AXONOBLASTE *ἀξονόβλαστος*, n f pl. Ἀξονόβλαστοι *blásti* *blásti* (ἀξονόβλαστοι). From ἄξων *anax* and βλάστος, a sprout. A member of *Axonochoristaceae* family by Kützing including the families *Bursae*, *Polysiphoniaceae*, *Ectophialaceae*, and *Chondria* (B. 1930).

AXOSOPH (Fr.) n. *Axiophon*. See **AXOSOPH**.

ANOPHYTUM Lat., n. n. *ANOPHYTUM* *anophytum* n. n.
 From *anō* no axis and *phytō* a plant. Fr. *anophytum* of Necker a genus order of plants comprising various species, genera, such as *Morera Gratula*, *Junonia*, *Cruciat*, *Chlorocorys*, *Moss*, *Etula*, *Fagus*, *Liquidambar*, *F. palustris*, *Saxif.*, etc. which have an amentaceous inflorescence consisting of flower grouped about a common axis. R 121-150.)

ANONOPUS Lat. n. m. $A^2Xn^2X^2\alpha^2n\alpha^2\alpha^2\alpha^2\alpha^2\alpha^2$ p¹u²s p¹u²s Fr.
anopos 1. Of Palsol de Beauvais the botanical genus *Urticula*
 2. of Koser and Schultes the genus *Paspalum* B 121-170

ANOPHYTE. *n.* *AN'ôf-it.* From *ἀνὰ* an axis and *φύτεν*, plant. Richard's term for the entire axis of a plant, i. e., both root and stem. — B. 121.

ANOPUS Lat. n. m. $\Lambda^{\nu}\alpha\alpha^{\nu}\alpha\alpha^{\nu}$ $\mu\alpha^2\sigma\mu\alpha^2\sigma$ of Dumortier
the historical genus *Eucalyptus*. 13. 121.1

AXOSPERMUS Lat. and Gr. *axos* an axis, *spērma* sperm, seed. Pl. *axospermum*. In botany, having the placenta axile; as a n. in the f. pl., *Axonospermum*, plants with axile placentae. B. 121.

ANATOMICAL, adj. Anatomic. From *anatomia*, an axis, an *anatomical* cut. Having a cleavage perpendicular to the axis. [L., 56.]

AN *SHAPED*, *adj.* — AN *shaped* — *See* AN *SHAPED*

ANUPL (1994) ANUPL (94) ZOO ANUPL

ANILIN, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ See ANILINE
ANILIN, ANILINER, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ See ANILINE

[illegible]

V_{max} , $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{app}}$, $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{app}}$, $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{app}}$, Chl., Chl.²/mg, Zwitterion, E₀, E₀-all G₀ zeo, I die, P₀m, N m, S², tank.

AZEDARACHIE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Az^2az^2ed^2a^2a^2rak^2ar^2ch^2e$). **Paeoniacae**. A family of plants named by Rönner and Schultes. [B. 70].

AZEDARINE, n. $Az^2ed^2ar^2en$. Fr. *azedarine*. See **AZADIRACIN**.

AZEDARS (Port.), n. Az^2ars^2as . The *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 88].

AZEDEGRIN, n. An alchemical name for lapis hematites. [Ruland, Johnson, A. 325].

AZEDERA (Sp.), n. $Az^2th^2da^2ra^2$. The *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 88].

AZEDERACH, **AZEDERACH** (U. S. Ph.), n's. $Az^2ed^2ar^2ch^2$. **Ar. azedarkh**, from Pers. *azad*, free, and *drakh*, a tree. **Ar. azedarkh**, Fr. *azedar*, Ger. *Zedarkh*, It. *azedera*, *Sp. azedrague*, 1. Of Medicine and others, a genus of plants: the *Med. Linnæus*, 2. In the U. S. Ph. the bark of the root of *Melia azedarach* (Linnæus). It occurs in the form of curved fragrant leaves with a reddish brown outer surface marked with longitudinal ridges, and a white or brownish striated inner surface. It has a bitter taste, and contains an amorphous resin and an alkaloid called *azederacin*. [B. 52, 53]. **Azederach deleteria** (Mench). The *Melia azedarach*. [B. 173]. **Azederach fraxinifolia** (Mench). **Azederach fructu polypyrro** (Burm.). The *Azadirachta indica*. [B. 173, 216]. **Cortex azederach**. Syn.: *cortex azederach*. The bark of *Azadirachta indica*. [B. 50]. **Decoctum corticis azederach**. Fr. *Decoction de azedarkh*. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of a bark in a litre of water; used as a stimulant and antihelmintic. Ratav Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811 (B. 119).

AZEDERACHIA, **AZEDERACHIA** (Lat., n's f. $Az^2ed^2ar^2ch^2ia$). **Ar. azedarkh**, from Pers. *azad*, free, and *drakh*, a tree. The fruit of *Melia azedarach*. [B. 180].

AZEDINHA (Port.), n. $Az^2az^2ed^2in^2a$. The *Cratichneumon* of Vellaz. **A. grama**, A Brazilian name for the *Cratichneumon* of Vellaz. ("Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", XXXI, p. 102 (B. 50, 52).)

AZEF, **AZEF**, n's. See **ALUMEN AZEFUM** and **AZON**.

AZEG, **AZEG**, n's. Ar. *al-azd*. Alchemical names for vitriol. [B. 50, 52].

AZELAIC ACID, n. $Az^2e^2l^2a^2ik$. Fr. *acide azélaïque* (ou *azélaïque*). Ger. *Azelaïnische*. See **AZOBIC ACID**.

AZELEM (Ar.), n. Avenna's name for an African plant, probably the *Unona ethiopia*, a species now referred to the genus *Xylocarpus*. [B. 46, 88].

AZELI, n. A sort of cereal in Congo, which produces colic in those who eat it for the first time; probably a species of *Sorghum*. [B. 88].

AZELIC ACID, n. $Az^2e^2l^2ik$. Ger. *Azelaïn*. See **AZELAIC ACID**.

AZELIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Az^2el^2id^2e$ [$id^2e(a^2e^2e)$]. Fr. *azélide*. In entomology, a section of the *Mydaria* having the genus *Azelus* for the type. [Reinhold, Formis, 1, 190].

AZEOALDEHYDIC ACID, n. $Az^2e^2ol^2a^2l^2de^2hid^2ik$. Fr. *acide azéolaldehydique*. Ger. *Azéoaldehyd-säure*. An aldehydic acid, $C_8H_{14}O_3 = C_8H_{13}CH(O)COOH$, derived from stearic acid; an oily liquid. [B. 4].

AZEOLNIC ACID, n. $Az^2e^2ol^2a^2l^2n^2ik$. Fr. *acide azéol-nique*. See **AZEOLALDEHYDIC ACID**.

AZELSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Az^2e^2l^2s^2äure$. See **AZELAIC ACID**.

AZEM, n. An alchemical name for "butyrum coctum." [B. 50].

AZEMAFOR, **AZEMALA**, **AZEMAPHOR**, **AZEMASOK**, n's. See **AZAMAR**.

AZENALI, n. An alchemical name for lichens found on rocks, used medicinally or as food; also a sort of black stone found along with gold. [B. 142, 1, 91].

AZERHI, n. See **ALUMEN AZERUM** and **AZON**.

AZERIE, n. From Ar. *al-ahar*, an acid fruit of some tree; or from Pers. *zabur*, a wild nut. The wild nutmeg. [B. 32].

AZERNEC, n. See **ALFADAM**.

AZERORE, n. See **ASERORE**.

AZEROLE (Fr.), n. Az^2ar^2ol . See **AZAROLE** (1st def.).

AZEROLIER (Fr.), n. $Az^2ar^2ol^2ier$. See **AZAROLE** (2d def.).

AZERYTHRIN, n. $Az^2er^2y^2thr^2in$. See **AZERYTHRIN**.

AZERE (Port.), **AZEVE** (Port.), n's. Az^2zu^2ra , za^2vra . Moss, or moss-gum. [B. 32, 88].

AZHINGI-MARAN (Tamil), n. The *Alouatta leopoldina* or *leopoldina*. ("Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", XXXI, p. 237 (B. 50).)

AZIDE, n. Az^2id^2e . For *azide*. See **AZOTE**. Fr. *azide*. Ger. *Azid*. A name given to compounds derived from the hydrazine by the substitution of an acid radical for the hydrogen of the latter. They have the general formula $R-N-N-R$, in which R, R' and R'' are respectively univalent and bivalent acid radicals. [B. 4].

AZIER (Fr.), n. Az^2ir^2a . A name given in French Guiana to various useful herbaceous plants. [B. 88]. **A. acaipad**. A species of *Cassipouira* growing in the forests of Cassipouira; the mucilaginous decoction of which is used as a pectoral and demulcent. [B. 88]. **A. acaque**. The *Neonotia olivacea* of Aublet. [B. 88]. **A. acaque**. The *Melastoma racemosa*. [B. 121].

AZIG-N, n. A Madagascar name for the *Chrysopa fasciculata*. [B. 121].

AZIGOS (Lat.), ad. Az^2ig^2os . See **AZYGOS**.

AZIMA (Lat.), n. f. Az^2im^2a . Syn.: *Monita* L'Héritier. A genus of salvadoraaceous plants established by Lamarck, distinguished by its axillary stamens and its flowers with free petals, free stamens alternate with the petals, and bilocular ovary contain-

ing 2 ovules in each loculus. [B. 42]. **A. diacantha** [Lamarck]. A species referred by some to the *Cathartes purpurascens*, but probably different from the latter and also from *A. B. 214*. **A. nova** (Blanco). **A. tetraacantha** Lamarck. Syn.: *Monita barbacuda* (L'Héritier). A shrub with spreading branches and whitish flowers, growing in the East Indies. The juice and the powdered leaves are used in the treatment of gonorrhea, especially that of phthisis. [B. 173, 214].

AZIMACEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Az^2im^2a^2eae$ (se) (ke) (e) (a) (e). Fr. *azimacées*. Wight and Gardner's name for the *Salvadora* of the *Salvadora*. [B. 42, 121, 170].

AZIMAR, n. See **AZIMAR**.

AZIMEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Az^2im^2eae (se) (ke) (e) (a) (e). Fr. *azimees*. See **AZIMACEAE**.

AZIMÈNE (Fr.), n. Az^2im^2e . From a Madagascar name for wood. According to Jussieu, a species of *Volkameria*. [Bory de Saint-Vincent].

AZIMOBENZENE, n. $Az^2im^2ob^2en^2ze$. See **AZOBENZENE**.

AZINGANO, n. An Oriental name for the *Artedia*. [B. 121].

AZIUS, n. An alchemical name for a stone bearing a saline efflorescence. [Ruland, Johnson, A. 325].

AZOACETANILIDE, n. $Az^2o^2a^2c^2et^2an^2il^2id^2e$. A substance, $C_{14}H_{11}N_3O_4 = C_6H_5ONHC_6H_4N=N-C_6H_4NHC_6H_4O_2$, prepared from acetanilide by partial reduction. Parazoacetanilide is known, and on further reaction furnishes parazoacetanilide. [W. G. Minter, "Am. Chem. Jour.", v, p. 282; "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.", 1883, p. 292 (B. 1, 3).]

AZOANILINE, n. $Az^2o^2a^2n^2il^2in^2e$. Fr. *azooniline*. Ger. *Azooniline*, *azolin*. *azolin*. *azolin*. A diacidic acid, $C_6H_4N_2O_2 = C_6H_4N_2O_2 = N=N-C_6H_4N_2O_2$. Parazo-

aniline, $C_6H_4N_2H_2N_2H_2N_2 = N_2O_2-H_2N_2-H_2N_2$, is a dark yellow substance, readily soluble in alcohol. Nitroacetanilide is a colorless, flat, golden-yellow, acicular crystals, soluble with difficulty in water; formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on parazoacetanilide. It is the starting point of the compounds known as azines. [W. G. Minter, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.", 1883, p. 292, from "Am. Chem. Jour." (B. 1, 3).]

AZOANISYL, n. $Az^2o^2a^2n^2is^2yl$. Fr. *azoonisyle*. A supposititious radical contained in the products obtained by treating anisylous acid with ammonia. [B.] **A. hydride**. See **ANISYMBASE**.

AZOATHAN (Ger.), n. $Az^2i^2a^2n^2a^2n^2$. See **AZOTHANE**.

AZOAZOBENZENEROSINOL, n. $Az^2o^2a^2z^2ob^2en^2ze^2r^2os^2in^2ol$. Ger. *Azoozobenzenerosinol*, *azoozobenzenerosinol*. See **BENZENE**.

AZOB, n. From Ar. *al-shabb*, or *al-shab*, alum. An alchemical name for alum. [B. 52].

AZOBENZENE, n. $Az^2o^2b^2en^2ze$. Fr. *azobenzène*. Ger. *Azobenzol*, *azobenzol*. A compound of *benzene* and *benzene*, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5-N=N-C_6H_5$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on azoxybenzene; a yellowish red lamellar or tabular crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 3, 4].

AZOACETIC ACID, n. $Az^2o^2a^2c^2et^2ic^2a^2c^2id$. Ger. *Azoozobenzenerosinol*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5N_2O_2 = CO-CH=N-C_6H_5-COOH$, forming small golden lamellar crystals. [B. 3, 4].

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AZOLLEE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Az(a)z(o)-ol-lee-e(a)-e(a)$. Fr., *azolée*. Of Payer, a family or order of *Filicinae*: of Reichenbach, a division of the *Saxifragaceae*, including the single genus *Azollaea*. [B. 121, 170.]

AZOLLIN (Lat., n. f. pl. $Az(a)z(o)-oll-in-e(a)-e(a)$. Fr., *azollines*. See *Azollin*.

AZOM, n. See *AZEM*.

AZOMARATE, n. $Az(o)-om'-a'-at$. A salt of azomarine acid. [B.]

AZOMARIC ACID, n. $Az(o)-om'-a'-ik$. Fr., *acide azomarique*. Ger., *Azomarsäure*. An amorphous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, NO_2+2H_2O , obtained by treating picnic acid with nitric acid. [A. 365; B. 7, 93.]

AZOMETHANE, n. $Az(o)-om'-eth-an$. Fr., *azométhane*. Ger., *Azomethan*. A name given to hydrocyanic acid, because it may be regarded as methane in which 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 atom of nitrogen: $H \cdot C \cdot N$. [B. 158.]

AZONAPHTHYLAMINE, n. $Az(o)-na'-ph'-thyl'-am'-en$. Fr., *azonaphthylamine*. Deamidonaphthalene (naphthylendiamine). [B. 1, 138.]

AZONCARBONIC ACID, n. $Az(o)-on'-ka'-r'-bo'n'-ik$. Fr., *acide azoncarbonique*. Ger., *Azoncarbonensäure*. Syn.: *triazocarbonic acid quonon*. A substance, $C_4H_4N_2O_4$.

$CH_2=C=C=N \cdot C(OOH)=C(OH)H$, formed by the action of nitric acid on oxycyanamic acid. [B. 79.]

AZONEC, n. An alchemical name for sal ammoniac. [B. 50.]

AZOROUTS, n. A Madagascarian tree of undetermined botanical characters. [B. 121.]

AZON-PASSCH, n. According to Flacourt, a Madagascarian tree, probably a species of *Bianch*. [Bory B. 121.]

AZONTALALA, n. According to Flacourt, a red Madagascarian fruit resembling the currant. [Bory B. 121.]

AZO-NUCLEI (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-nu'-nu'$ [kle'-e].) For *deris*, see *AZOTE* and *NUCLEUS*. Ger., *Azokerne*. Hydrocarbon nuclei in which nitrogen replaces hydrogen (e. g., in cyanogen, C₂N₂ regarded as nuclei) in which N replaces H. [B. 140.]

AZODYNAMIA (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-di'-nu'-nu'$ [a'-nu'-nu'-m'-ia]). From a priv. *dy-*, life, and *dynamis*, power. Fr., *azodynisme*. Ger., *Mangel an Lebensthätigkeit*. Absence or deficiency of vital power. [K. L. 41.]

AZODYNAMICS (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-di'-nu'-nu'$ [a'-nu'-nu'-m'-ik]). For *deris*, see *AZODYNAMIA*. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, azodynamia. [A. 322; L. 41.]

AZOGENEIA (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-ge'-ne'-ia$). From a priv. *dy-*, life, and *gênêra*, to produce. Fr., *azogénie*. Ger., *azogenie*. 1. The generation of an organism of defective vitality. 2. The regeneration of such an organism. [A. 322.]

AZOGENICUS (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-ge'-ne'-ik$ [a'-s]). Pertaining to azogeneia. [A. 322.]

AZOGENY, n. $Az(o)-o'-ge'-ni$. See *AZOGENEIA*.

AZOOGONIA (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-go'-ni$ [a'-s]). See *AZOOGONIA*.

AZOONICUS (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-go'-ni'$ [a'-s]). See *AZOONICUS*.

AZOOTOLOGY, n. $Az(o)-o'-o'-lo'-gi$. From a priv. *dy-*, life, and *logos*, understanding. The science of inanimate objects. [B. 39.]

AZOOSPERMATISM, n. $Az(o)-o'-o'-s'-per'-ma'-tism$. From a priv. *dy-*, life, and *spermata*, a seed. Sterility in the male: a condition in which, although the power of copulation may exist, spermatozooids are either absent from the semen or wanting in functional activity. [B. 2, 18; K.]

AZOOSPERMIA (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-s'-per'-ma'$ [tism]). Fr., *azoospermie*. Ger., *Azoospermie*. See *AZOOSPERMATISM*.

AZOOSPERMISM, n. $Az(o)-o'-o'-s'-per'-ma'$. See *AZOOSPERMATISM*.

AZOOSPORITES (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-s'-per'-ma'$ [tism]). From a priv. *dy-*, life, and *sporos*, a seed. Not producing zoospores. [B. 246.] See *MOSEADINE* and *azoosporous*.

AZOXYBENZENE, n. $Az(o)-o'-ox'-di'-be'n'-zen$. See *AZOXYBENZENE*.

AZOXYBENZYL, n. $Az(o)-o'-ox'-di'-be'n'-zyl$. See *AZOXYBENZYL*.

AZOXYPARAFFINS, n. pl. $Az(o)-o'-pa'-r'-af'-fin$. A name given to the nitriles, because they may be regarded as paraffins in which an atom of nitrogen replaces 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B.] See *AZOETHANE*, *AZOMETHANE*, and *AZOPROPANE*.

AZOPH, n. An old name for mercury. [B. 84.] Cf. *AZOCH* and *AZOTH*.

AZOPHENINE, n. $Az(o)-o'-phen'-en$. Fr., *azophénine*. Ger., *Azophenin*. A monacid base, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$, related to the indulin group of substances, produced by the decomposition of diphenyl-oxamine and in other ways described by Kimich, Wülf, and Thomas. It forms reddish laminar crystals. [Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch., 1883, p. 1102 (B.); B. 3.] See also *INDULIN*.

AZOPHENYLAMINE, n. $Az(o)-o'-phen'-yl'-am'-en$. Fr., *azophénylamine*. Ger., *Azophenylamin*. A generic name for the products obtained by the action of nitrous acid on aniline. [B. 163.]

AZOPHENYLATHYL (Ger.), n. $Az(o)-o'-fa'-nu'-thyl$. See *AZOPHENYLTHYL*.

AZOPHENYLENE, n. $Az(o)-o'-phen'-yl'-en$. Fr., *azophénylène*. Ger., *Azophenylene*. A substance, $C_{12}H_8N_2 = C_6H_4 \cdot N \cdot C_6H_4$, ob-

tained by the distillation of calcium azobenzoate with calcium hydrate. It forms bright-yellow, shining acicular crystals, soluble with great difficulty in water, and sparingly soluble in alcohol and in ether. [A. Claus, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm." cxlviii, 1873, p. 1 (B.).]

AZOPHENYLETHYL, n. $Az(o)-o'-phen'-yl'-eth'-yl$. Fr., *azophényl-éthyle*. Ger., *Azophenylethyl*. A yellow, oily liquid, $C_{14}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot N \cdot C_2H_5$, of a penetrating odor, formed by the oxidation of ethylphenylhydrazine. [B. 3.]

AZOPHENYLNITROETHYL, n. $Az(o)-o'-phen'-yl'-nitro'-eth'-yl$. Fr., *azophénylnitroéthyle*. Ger., *Azophenylnitroethyl*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}N_3O_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot N \cdot X \cdot N \cdot C_2H_5$, H_2 , forming small, rectangular, transparent crystals. It acts as a dibasic acid, forming salts with the metals. [B. 3.]

AZOPHENYLNITROPROPYL, n. $Az(o)-o'-phen'-yl'-nitro'-prop'-yl$. Fr., *azophénylnitropropyle*. Ger., *Azophenylnitropropyl*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}N_3O_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot N \cdot X \cdot C_3H_7$, H_2 . Two isomeric forms, *azophenylisobutyl* and *azophenylpropyl*, $C_6H_5 \cdot N \cdot C_3H_7 = CH_2 = CH_2$ occurring as dark-orange acicular crystals, and *azophenylisopropyl*, $C_6H_5 \cdot N \cdot N \cdot C_3H_7 = CH_2$, occurring as a golden-colored oily liquid, are known. [B. 3.]

AZOPHOEA (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-o'-fo'-e'$). The botanical genus *Rhiphophaea*. [B. 132.]

AZOPHOSPHAMIC ACID, n. $Az(o)-o'-fo's'-fa-n'-ik$. Fr., *acide azophosphorique*. Ger., *Azophosphaminsäure*. See *PYROPHOSPHAMIC ACID*.

AZOPHOSPHATES, n. pl. $Az(o)-o'-fo's'-fatz$. A class of salts of the general composition $F_2P_2O_4$, which may be regarded as salts of azophosphoric acid. [B. 130.]

AZOPHOSPHORE (Fr.), adj. $Az(o)-o'-fo's'-fo-ra$. Containing both nitrogen and phosphorus. [B. 38.]

AZOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. $Az(o)-o'-fo's'-fo'-ik$. A tri-basic acid, $H_3P_2NO_4$, regarded by Gladstone as phosphoric acid conjugated with a molecule of the group (PN). [B. L.] *Acide azophosphorique*. Ger., *Azophosphorsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}N_4O_8 = C_6H_5 \cdot COOH \cdot N \cdot N \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot COOH$, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on nitrophthalic acid. [A. Claus, O. May, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.", 1881, p. 130 (B).]

AZOPROPANE, n. $Az(o)-o'-pro'-pan$. Fr., *azopropane*. Ger., *Azopropan*. A name sometimes applied to ethyl cyanide, because it may be regarded as propane in which an atom of nitrogen replaces 3 atoms of hydrogen: $H_3C \cdot CH_2 \cdot C \equiv N$. [B.]

AZORELLA (Lat., n. f. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-rell'-a$). Fr., *azorelle*. Syn.: *Chaulioidia* (Banks). *Prunus* (Boiss.) *Chaulioidia* (Comerson). A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Hydrocotyleae*, established by Lamarck, including gum resins; divided into the sections *Fragosa*, *Pezom*, *Microsialium*, and *Schizocarpus*. [A. 385; B. 42, 121.]

A. aretioides (Willdenow). A species referred by Hooker to the *A. caspitosa* (Cavanilles), but by others considered a distinct species. [B. 211, 265.] **A. caspitosa**, 1. Of Cavanilles (Sp., *cardifolia* del planchón), a perennial species growing on the summits of the Chilean Andes, said to form a gum which is used for *A. glabra*. 2. Of Vahl, see *A. glabra*. [B. 173, 211.] **A. crassifolia** (Persoon). The *A. caspitosa* of Cavanilles. [B. 214.] **A. Gilioides** [Hooker]. A species growing in the Cordilleras of Andean roots. [B. 42, 121.] **A. guianensis** (Gray). Fr., *gommier de Mapoula ou des Malouines*. Syn.: *Hydrocotyle guianensis* [Lamarck]. *Bolus guianensis* [Sprengel] (see *glabra* [Comerson]). A species growing about the Straits of Magellan. From a single root spring numerous leafy branches, which by lateral development form very large, rounded masses, so compact as to appear to be composed of a single piece. The interior of the mass is frequently made up of decaying debris, the primitive root having died and the peripheral living branches having sent down adventitious roots. It furnishes an aromatic, semi-transparent, reddish gum-resin, called *bolax gum* (Fr., *gomme de bolax*), used as a desiccative and in the treatment of chronic urethral discharges. [B. 93, 385.] **A. guianensis** (Persoon). The *A. caspitosa* of Cavanilles. [B. 35.] **A. madreporica**, Sp., *gorda, churela de Coquimbo*. A species growing in the Chilean Andes, used to cure head-ache. [B. 46.] **A. relago** [Hooker]. A species growing in the Tierra del Fuego and very abundantly in Kerguelen's Land, where it covers large areas of ground with brown masses. It resembles the *A. glabra* in growing at the periphery and dying at the centre. [B. 19, 265.] **A. tricuspidata** [Lamarck, Gärtnert]. A trifurcata (Gärtnert). Syn.: *Chamitis trifurcata* (Banks, Solander). A fugian species, confounded by some with *A. glabra*, but quite distinct from it. [B. 365.]

AZORELLE (Lat., n. f. pl. $Az(a)z(o)-o'-rell'-le-e(a)-e(a)$). A subgenus of umbelliferous plants (*Trichomanes*) made by Tausch, including *Azorella* and other genera. [B. 170.]

AZORS, n. pl. *A'zors*. A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Morocco, recommended as a resort for consumptives. [L. 121.]

AZORESOURIN, n. $Az(o)-o'-re'-z-o'-r'-in$. Fr., *azéresourine*. Ger., *Azoresourin*. Syn.: *diazoresourin* [Wieselsky]. A substance, $C_4H_4N_2O_4 = OH \cdot CH_2 \cdot C_6H_3 \cdot N \cdot C_6H_4$, derived from resorcin, forming small, dark-red crystals of a greenish lustre like that of cartharides. [H. Brunner, C. Krämer, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.", 1884, p. 1847 (B.); B. 3.]

AZORESOURFIN, n. $Az(o)-o'-re'-z-o'-r'-in$. Syn.: *diazoresourfin* [Wieselsky]. A substance, $C_{12}H_8N_2O_4 = C_6H_4 \cdot N \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OH$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on azoresorcin; an amorphous reddish-brown pow-

$C_{10}H_8N_2O_5 = O \quad N \quad C_6H_4 \quad COOH$ formed by boiling an alcoholic solution of nitrobenzene with caustic potash. Two isomeric compounds are known, *ortho* and *para*, derived from *ortho*-nitrobenzoic acid, forming small, white, rhombic crystals; and *meta*-*o*, derived from *meta*-nitrobenzoic acid. [B. 2, 4; P. 176; Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch., vi, 1874, p. 1699 [B].]

AZOXYBENZOL (Ger.), n . $AzOx-benzol$. *Azoxibenzol*. See AZOXYBENZENE.

AZOXYBENZYL CARBINOL, n . $AzOx-benzyl-carbinol$. *Azoxibenzylcarbinol*. A name given to dihydroxol, on the supposition that its structural formula is $CH(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot N(O \cdot OH) = C \cdot OH = N$.

AZOXYDIPHENYL, n . $AzOx-diphenyl$. A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O = C_6H_5 \cdot (C_6H_4)_2N$, forming shining yellowish scales, insoluble in water and in alcohol. [Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch., vi, 1870, p. 1699 [B].]

AZOXYTOLUIDINE, n . $AzOx-toluidine$. A substance, $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O = C_6H_5 \cdot NH_2 \cdot (CH_2)_2N$, formed by the reduction of nitro-toluidine. [E. Buckney, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xi, 1878, p. 145 [B].]

AZRAGAR, n . See AZAGOR.

AZUB, n . See AZOU.

AZUBO, n . An old name for a sort of vessel used in chemistry. [B. 132]

AZUC, n . An alchemical name for red coral. [Ruland, Johnson (A. 325).]

AZUCARITO (Sp.), n . $Azucaro$. A sweetish taste. The *Psallium curru*, the aril of which has a sweetish taste. [B. 38.]

AZUCENA (Sp.), n . $Azucena$. A general name for several effluviaceous plants. [A. 301; A. 310; A. 311; A. 312; A. 313; A. 314; A. 315; A. 316; A. 317; A. 318; A. 319; A. 320; A. 321; A. 322; A. 323; A. 324; A. 325; A. 326; A. 327; A. 328; A. 329; A. 330; A. 331; A. 332; A. 333; A. 334; A. 335; A. 336; A. 337; A. 338; A. 339; A. 340; A. 341; A. 342; A. 343; A. 344; A. 345; A. 346; A. 347; A. 348; A. 349; A. 350; A. 351; A. 352; A. 353; A. 354; A. 355; A. 356; A. 357; A. 358; A. 359; A. 360; A. 361; A. 362; A. 363; A. 364; A. 365; A. 366; A. 367; A. 368; A. 369; A. 370; A. 371; A. 372; A. 373; A. 374; A. 375; A. 376; A. 377; A. 378; A. 379; A. 380; A. 381; A. 382; A. 383; A. 384; A. 385; A. 386; A. 387; A. 388; A. 389; A. 390; A. 391; A. 392; A. 393; A. 394; A. 395; A. 396; A. 397; A. 398; A. 399; A. 400; A. 401; A. 402; A. 403; A. 404; A. 405; A. 406; A. 407; A. 408; A. 409; A. 410; A. 411; A. 412; A. 413; A. 414; A. 415; A. 416; A. 417; A. 418; A. 419; A. 420; A. 421; A. 422; A. 423; A. 424; A. 425; A. 426; A. 427; A. 428; A. 429; A. 430; A. 431; A. 432; A. 433; 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 — E. bei Gelbfieber — B. bei Keuchh.

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8106 *Chrysomelidae: Chrysomelinae: Chrysomelini*. *Chrysomela* sp. new to science. B. BILS-

1942 and 1943. The third kind, involving non-ferrous metals and alloys, accounted for 10% of 1942, 12% of 1943, and 13% of 1944. The fourth kind, involving non-ferrous metals and alloys, accounted for 10% of 1942, 12% of 1943, and 13% of 1944.

R. Jouty-Versaux, C. M. F. de Souza, and J. M. J. de Souza. 1999. The capacity of *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Escherichia coli* to form biofilms on stainless steel, polypropylene, and polyethylene. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 65:1033-1037.

These data were used to estimate the impact of the 1997-1998 El Niño on the distribution of *S. aureus* in the United States. The model was fitted to the data using the maximum likelihood method. The model was fitted to the data using the maximum likelihood method. The model was fitted to the data using the maximum likelihood method.

(1) $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2$ and $\mathcal{H}_1 \cap \mathcal{H}_2 = \{0\}$.
 (2) \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 are \mathcal{H} -invariant subspaces.
 (3) \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2 are \mathcal{H} -orthogonal subspaces.

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[illegible]

These results suggest that the use of a single, standardized questionnaire to assess the prevalence of mental health problems in the general population is not sufficient. The use of a single questionnaire may be useful for the purpose of identifying the prevalence of mental health problems in the general population, but it may not be sufficient for the purpose of identifying the prevalence of mental health problems in specific subgroups of the population.

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$$A_{\text{max}} = A^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}} - A^{\text{max}}_{\text{min}} = A^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}} - A^{\text{max}}_{\text{min}} - \text{Chl } a_{\text{max}} - \text{Chl } a_{\text{min}}$$
[illegible]

the same species, *B. copriogenes* *fortidus* (see also Kozlov, 1979). The most striking difference of the two species is the length of the antennae, which is that shorter and with a smaller number of segments in *B. fortidus* than in *B. copriogenes*. The antennae of *B. fortidus* are 10-segmented, while those of *B. copriogenes* are 11-segmented. Superficially studied, the antennae of *B. fortidus* appear to be similar to those of *B. copriogenes* (Fig. 10). The pubescence of *B. fortidus* is similar to that of *B. copriogenes* (Fig. 11). The antennae of *B. fortidus* are 10-segmented, while those of *B. copriogenes* are 11-segmented. Superficially studied, the antennae of *B. fortidus* appear to be similar to those of *B. copriogenes* (Fig. 10). The pubescence of *B. fortidus* is similar to that of *B. copriogenes* (Fig. 11).

B. eoprogenes parvus. Inconspicuous. A very small, inconspicuous, brownish, elongate, slender, and gently wavy, very thin, 4 to 5 mm long and 2 mm wide, with a bluntly rounded head and tail to 2 processes, with a few minute, scattered, and irregular spots.

1959. **B. CRASSIUS** (Van Landingham). A transitory species from Pennsylvania for its transitory life and during the stage of spermatozoan formation for the use of its 4 "living spots." (in translation).

1. *B. crassus sputigenus* Knebelow. A short thick *B.* forming a crust. The cells are of a saucer or spiral shape. Treated with 10% spore. These *B.* increase by division and at a certain stage of *B.* form spores. On cultivation they form a cellular growth, colonies elongated above the surrounding surface. In

B. cunicatus, SYR. *Parabaculus cunicatus* (Knyaz). A # found in the intestines of domestic rabbits and dogs. They cause death in cases of severe infestation and acute gastritis enteritis. (Ryab.)

It is a species of the genus *B. cuniculicida* (Jesko) and, due to its large size, it is distinguished from the other species of this genus. It is a species of the genus *B. cuniculicida* (Jesko) and, due to its large size, it is distinguished from the other species of this genus. It is a species of the genus *B. cuniculicida* (Jesko) and, due to its large size, it is distinguished from the other species of this genus.

multicellus. It is common on bottom of all superolenticular species, the *P. az. K. subcapitata*. The *B.* of the septation of *multicellus* is species 1 and in pure river water and decayed material and close resembling, the *B. rhodan. subcapitata*. It forms multicellular colonies 1.4 mm long and 0.6 mm broad, which are composed of 10-15 cells, each cell is 0.14 mm long and 0.06 mm

gives rise to nearly circular colonies with a dark yellowish central zone and a lighter outer periphery. Isolated in rabbits, mice, and guinea pigs produces septicaemia and death. (B 122-248). See also *F. W. Bouché*. *B. cyanogenus* Fuchs. *Fr. Rendle du*



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6. *Cult. F.* by *F. guttosa* M. L. SUN. *Pacterum*
S. (det.) *Lactobacillus* Fuels. *L. rhamnosus*
rhamnosus [Ehrenberg]. A B. producing in
the presence of free acids becomes
bright blue. This dissolved condition of milk which is known

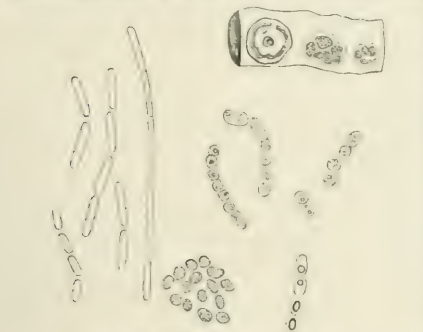
The *R*. forms motile from 3 to 4 μ long and 0.5 to 0.7 μ wide. The motility is weakly expressed and increases by 20% in the presence of lactose, in the latter giving a blue coloration. On a relative plot, the *Racelli* forms

On gelatin plates the *pinna* form bluish colonies, on media containing malic acid, colonies of the *complanata* pigment and on gelatins with pigment-factors, a brown to a white color is produced. In the gelatin plates the *pinna* form a brown to a white color, the *complanata* form a brown to a white color.

R. dentifrons. Syn. *Parasitochus dentifrons* (Cope). A large genus, the variation of *R. dentifrons* being affected by the rate of their development in their phase of growth, but size is most important factor. They are active, most from 2 to 4 μ long.

$$F = \{F_1, \dots, F_n\} \subseteq G, g \in F \text{ iff } F \vdash g, N \vdash N^3, \text{rank}$$

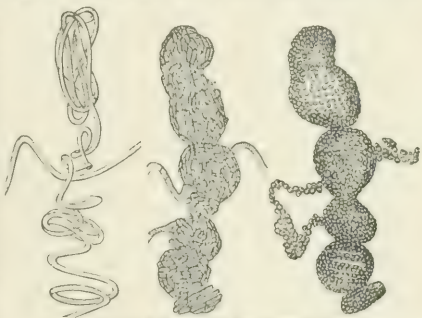
of the *Microsporum furfur*. This statement is probably based upon erroneous observation. [B. 122, 28; Henri and Henscourt, "Comp.



THE BACILLUS TUMESCENS. (AFTER ZOPF.)

rend de l'aspect des se. cii, p. 933-B.) *B. tumescens* [Zopf]. Syn: *Bacterium tumescens* Zopf. A species forming a tough, wrinkled, whitish pellicle on moist, cooked "Mohrruben" which have been kept at the ordinary temperature. It consists of rows of long rod forms united in chains and imbedded in *exopolysaccharide*. These rods split up into short rods and cocci (Zopf), becoming laterally distended in the process. In these short rods and cocci spores form. (B. 237, 298.) *B. typhi abdominalis*, *B. typhosus*, *Fr. bacilli typhosus* von de la *typhos typhosus*. Ger. *Typhosbacillus*, *Fr. bacilli typhosus*. Syn: *Bacterium typhosum*. A *B.* discovered by Ehrlich and others in the spleen, lymphatic glands, and Peyer's patches of patients dead of typhoid fever, and in the urine and faeces in some cases, but not in the blood, nor in connection with the suppurative complications of the disease; said to secrete the poisonous ptomaine typhotoxine. It occurs as short, slender, very motile rods with rounded ends, having length of 2 to 3 μ and a breadth one-third as great. In cultivation fluids they frequently form long point filaments, and according to some, are provided with flagella. They reproduce at elevated temperatures by the endogenous formation of terminal spores. They do not liquefy gelatinous form in it superficial grayish white colonies with jagged edges, which under the microscope present numerous intersecting lines and furrows looking like a mass of spun glass. On potatoes they develop a very characteristic cultivation, forming upon a moist, shining, very tenacious pellicle which so closely resembles the natural surface of the potato as not to be distinguished from it by visual inspection, but which is readily detached when an attempt is made to detach it with a needle. This pellicle consists of a mass of proliferating *Bacilli*. Attempts at producing typhoid disorders in the lower animals by inoculation with this *B.* have usually failed (Gaffky and others), but recent attempts by Frankel and Simmonds, by Seitz, and by Sirodin, have been successful, and a typhoid disease resembling more or less typhoid fever in symptoms and pathological lesions has been thus produced in mice, rabbits, and guinea pigs. They also found that animals which survived a single inoculation of this sort were proof against subsequent inoculations. Its pathogenic action is thought by Sirodin to be due to the development by it of a specific ptomaine. The *B. typhi abdominalis* has been said to develop in contaminated water and in the soil; but this is not certain, although it is capable of cultivation and development in various kinds of water. Besides the *B.* of Ehrlich, two other *Bacilli* have been regarded as the cause of typhoid fever—the *B.* of Klebs, which differs from that of Ehrlich in its color reactions and manner of spore-formation, and that of Tauxen. The latter is described as forming the granulations and short, very fat rods, which, after inoculation in the dog, become elongated spore-bearing filaments. The spores are both medial and terminal. Injected into the peritoneum of animals, it causes death, and inoculated subcutaneously in animals and man, it produces fever and chills with apparent immunity from the effects of a second inoculation. Klebs, *B.* 108, *B.* 122, 238; *B.* Frankel and M. Simmonds. Grubler, *B.* Bacterium, p. 1887, No. 4, p. 108; *B.* Seitz, *ib.* No. 5, p. 117; *B.* M. Simmonds, *ib.* No. 9, p. 100; *B.* W. Sirodin, *ib.* No. 1, p. 152; *B.* Tauxen, "Comptes rend de l'Acad. des se.," Paris, p. 323, n, p. 420 (B.). See also *Bacterium catenula*. — *B. ulna* [Cohn]. Syn: *Tubercle* from part. Ehrenberg. *Meliobacter ulna* Trevisan. *Trichobacter ulna* Miller. A motile *B.* a organism in length and 1.5 to 2.2 μ broad found in decoctions of cooked egg albumin and underneath the shell of a hen's egg. It forms filaments and spores in the same way as *B. subtilis*, the spores being 2.5 to 2.8 μ long and over 1 μ broad. It grows well in all common nutrient fluids with out producing any change in the latter. It is perhaps the same as the *bact. rubra* des *catenulas* of Dittmar. *B.* 9, 228. *B. uraeae*. 1 of Leube, a *B.* found in old urine and capable of converting urea into ammonium carbonate. It forms short stout rods a long and 1 μ broad, with rounded ends. It does not liquefy gelatin and forms on it superficial colonies in the shape of a series of concentric rings. Two other *Bacilli* come forming thick oval rods, 1.2 to 1.5 μ long and

0.7 to 0.8 μ thick, and the other somewhat slender and with blunt ends, are described by Leube as having a similar action upon urea. They both are capable of cultivation in gelatin. 2 of Miquel, a species found in urine and perhaps identical with *B. uraeae*. [B. 30, 238.] *B. violaceus* [Becker]. The violet *B.* of water. *B.* 30; Becker, "Jahrb. der in u. ausl. ges. Med.," cxcix, 1886, p. 281 (B.). See *Bacilli of water*. — *B. virescens* [Van Tieghem]. A species found in stagnant water, forming yellowish-green filaments, sometimes motile, usually non-motile, producing in their interior oval colorless spores. It is nearly related to the *Spirillum gracile* (perhaps identical with it, and is possibly not a *B.* at all, but one of the *Sphaeropharyngae*). [Van Tieghem, "Bull. de la soc. bot. de Fr.," 1881, p. 274 (B.). "Bot. Jahrbuch," 1881, p. 311 (B.). *B. virgula*. See *Spirillum gracile virgula*. — *B. viridis*. Syn: *Bacterium viride* [Van Tieghem]. A species found in rain water, consisting of minute rod forms colored green probably from the presence of chlorophyll and multiplying by division and by the endogenous formation of colorless, highly refractive spherical or oval spores. It is not certainly a *B.* and is perhaps to be referred to the *Sphaeropharyngae*. [Van Tieghem, "Bull. de la soc. bot. de Fr.," 1881, p. 274 (B.). "Bot. Jahrbuch," 1881, p. 311 (B.).] *B. von Denicke* [Ger.]. See *Spirillum typhosum*. — *B. von Finkler-Prior* [Ger.]. See *Spirillum Finkler-Prior*. — *B. zosteris conjunctivae*. See *B.* of zosteris conjunctivae. — *B. Zopfii*. Syn: *Bacterium Zopfii* [Kurtz]. A species obtained from the veruform appendix of hens and occurring under the form of motile rods, 2 to 3 μ long and 0.5 to 1 μ broad. These develop into long filaments which assume various spiral, twisted, and glomerous like forms. These split up into shorter segments, 5 to 10 μ long, which again grow, and usually in a direction different from that of the filaments. These segments again break up into spherical bodies, regarded as *Micrococcii* by Kurtz, but more correctly considered to be spores. The *B.* forms whitish-yellow colonies on gelatin. It is not pathogenic. It is perhaps the same as *Bacillus ruber sub-formae* of Dittmar. Recently Schiedler has obtained developmental forms of the *B. Zopfii* much resembling those of the *Proteus*, and he believes that the so-called zosterion form of the *Proteus rubris* is really due to the *B. Zopfii*. [B. 30, 238; H. Schiedler, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin.



THE BACILLUS ZOPFII. (B. 237, AFTER KURTZ.)

Med.," cxciii, 1, p. 30 (B.).] — *Bienenfabr-Brut-B.* (Ger.). See *B. alba*. — *Bienstock's Bacilli*. Ger. *Bienstock's Bacillen* aus *Erces*. See *Bacilli of the faces*. — *Bienstock's putrefactive B. from the faces*. Ger. *Bienstock's Fäulnisbacillen aus Erces*. See *Bacilli of the faces*. — *B. Smith* [Ger.]. See *B. of the blood*. — *B. Sirodin* [Ger.]. See *Bacilli of the soil*. — *Brauner B.* (Ger.). See *B. fusces*. — *Brauner Kartoffel-B.* (Ger.). See *B. mesentericus fusces*. — *Brigger's B.* (Ger.). See *B. catenula*. — *B. Brugg*. Ger. A. *B.* which has been cultivated in gelatin containing butter and which shows toward coloring matters a reaction like that of the *B.* of the smegma and the *B. subtilis*. [H. Bender, "Grubler, *B.* Bacterium, p. 1887, No. 12, p. 352 (B.).] — *B. Buttersäure* [Ger.]. See *B. acidiphilus* and *B. lutyphus*. — *B. Buty-B.* (Ger.). See *B. lutyphus*. — *Cholera B.* See *Spirillum cholera asiatica*. — *Chromogenous Bacilli*. Fr. *bacilles chromogènes*. Ger. *chromogener Bacillen*. *Bacilli* which produce pigments. Such are the *B. pyocyaneus*, *B. caliginis*, and *B. ruber*, producing a red pigment; the *B. pyocyaneus*, *B. fluorescens putidus*, *B. fluorescens lutyphus*, *B. cyathosporus*, and others, producing a green pigment; the *B. erythrogenus*, producing a red pigment; the *B. fusces* and *B. mesentericus fusces*, producing a brown pigment; and the *B. lutyphus*, *B. lutyphus*, and others, producing a yellow pigment. [B. 238.] See also *Bacilli of water*. — *Comma B.* Fr. *bacille en virgule*. A motile *B.* a organism in length and 1.5 to 2.2 μ broad found in decoctions of cooked egg albumin and underneath the shell of a hen's egg. It forms filaments and spores in the same way as *B. subtilis*, the spores being 2.5 to 2.8 μ long and over 1 μ broad. It grows well in all common nutrient fluids with out producing any change in the latter. It is perhaps the same as the *bact. rubra* des *catenulas* of Dittmar. *B.* 9, 228. *B. uraeae*. 1 of Leube, a *B.* found in old urine and capable of converting urea into ammonium carbonate. It forms short stout rods a long and 1 μ broad, with rounded ends. It does not liquefy gelatin and forms on it superficial colonies in the shape of a series of concentric rings. Two other *Bacilli* come forming thick oval rods, 1.2 to 1.5 μ long and

[illegible] I^0 , I, G, $\text{I}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, G, G, I, do, I^2 , m, N, m, N^2 , tank;

BALOTTE, n. A Benchem name for *Indigoles*. [B. 121]

BALOI K JAGHI (Turk.). n. Col liver oil. [B. 121]

BALOI LOT, n. A Carib name for the banana tree. [B. 121]

BALOTIOT, n. A Gambia name for the *Uraria amarantha*. [B. 121]

BALSAM, n. Balsam. From Ar. *balshim*, the Balsamodendron *balshim*. Heb. *balshim*, Ger. *Balsam*, Lat. *Balsamum*, balsamum Paracelsus. Fr. *baume*, Ger. *Balsam*, It. *balsamo* Sp. *balsamo*. A term originally applied only to liquid balsams, but now extended to a number of substances more or less resembling that body, all of them being viscid, aromatic liquids which exude from growing plants, and which consist of a mixture of resin and a volatile oil. They are insoluble in water, partially soluble in alcohol, and wholly soluble in alcohol. On exposure to the air, they harden from oxidation and from the evaporation of the volatile oil. They are divided into two groups: 1. Those of a purely odorless character, such as copaiba b., Mecca b., etc. 2. Those which contain cinnamic acid, such as b. of Peru, b. of Tolu, etc. 2. A medicinal preparation resembling a natural b., in physical properties, especially one containing an oily ingredient. 3. A name applied to the *Impatiens balsamifera*, the *Helianthus balsamifera*, and other plants. Cf. BALM. A. 1, 325; B. 1, 4, 19, 75. — **Abgezogen** B. (Ger.). A popular name for tinctura alba composita, also for all of turpentine. [B. 270]

Acetic b. See *BALSAMUM aceticum* *aceticum*.

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garded by others as a factitious product. [B. 300] — **B. of Chiron**.

See *BALSAMUM Chironis*. — **B. of Gondok**. See *BALSAMUM Gondok*.

B. of copoba or **copaiba**. See *COPAIBA*. — **B. of Fioravanti** or **Fioravanti**. See *BALSAMUM Fioravanti*. — **B. of fir**.

See *CANADIAN TREPENTINE*. — **B. of Fourcroy**. See *FOURCROY'S b.*

B. of Gervase. See *BALSAMUM Gervasei*. — **B. of Mecca**.

B. of Hounim or **Humiri**. A resinous exudate obtained from the *Humiria balsamifera* and the *Humiria*

floribunda of Peru. [B. 180] — **B. of incision**. See *INCISION b.*

B. of Leticia. See *BALSAMUM Leticiae*. — **B. of Leticia**.

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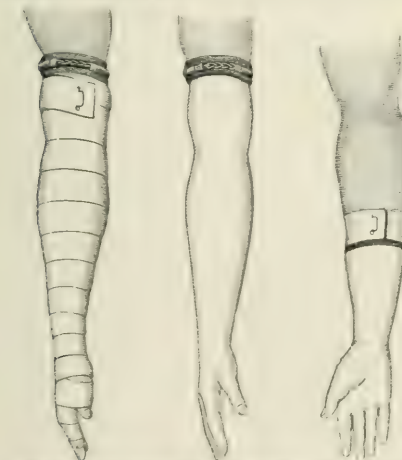
O, oil; O₂, not; O₂, whole; Th, thin; Th₂, the; U, like oil in too; U₂, blue; U₃, full; U₄, full; U₅, full; U₆, full; U₇, full; U₈, full; U₉, full; U₁₀, full; U₁₁, full; U₁₂, full; U₁₃, full; U₁₄, full; U₁₅, full; U₁₆, full; U₁₇, full; U₁₈, full; U₁₉, full; U₂₀, full; U₂₁, full; U₂₂, full; U₂₃, full; U₂₄, full; U₂₅, full; U₂₆, full; U₂₇, full; U₂₈, full; U₂₉, full; U₃₀, full; U₃₁, full; U₃₂, full; U₃₃, full; U₃₄, full; U₃₅, full; U₃₆, full; U₃₇, full; U₃₈, full; U₃₉, full; U₄₀, full; U₄₁, full; U₄₂, full; U₄₃, full; U₄₄, full; U₄₅, full; U₄₆, full; U₄₇, full; U₄₈, full; U₄₉, full; U₅₀, full; U₅₁, full; U₅₂, full; U₅₃, full; U₅₄, full; U₅₅, full; U₅₆, full; U₅₇, full; U₅₈, full; U₅₉, full; U₆₀, full; U₆₁, full; U₆₂, full; U₆₃, full; U₆₄, full; U₆₅, full; U₆₆, full; U₆₇, full; U₆₈, full; U₆₉, full; U₇₀, full; U₇₁, full; U₇₂, full; U₇₃, full; U₇₄, full; U₇₅, full; U₇₆, full; U₇₇, full; U₇₈, full; U₇₉, full; U₈₀, full; U₈₁, full; U₈₂, full; U₈₃, full; U₈₄, full; U₈₅, full; U₈₆, full; U₈₇, full; U₈₈, full; U₈₉, full; U₉₀, full; U₉₁, full; U₉₂, full; U₉₃, full; U₉₄, full; U₉₅, full; U₉₆, full; U₉₇, full; U₉₈, full; U₉₉, full; U₁₀₀, full; U₁₀₁, full; U₁₀₂, full; U₁₀₃, full; U₁₀₄, full; U₁₀₅, full; U₁₀₆, full; U₁₀₇, full; U₁₀₈, full; U₁₀₉, full; U₁₁₀, full; U₁₁₁, full; U₁₁₂, full; U₁₁₃, full; U₁₁₄, full; U₁₁₅, full; U₁₁₆, full; U₁₁₇, full; U₁₁₈, full; U₁₁₉, full; U₁₂₀, full; U₁₂₁, full; U₁₂₂, full; U₁₂₃, full; U₁₂₄, full; U₁₂₅, full; U₁₂₆, full; U₁₂₇, full; U₁₂₈, full; U₁₂₉, full; U₁₃₀, full; U₁₃₁, full; U₁₃₂, full; U₁₃₃, full; U₁₃₄, full; U₁₃₅, full; U₁₃₆, full; U₁₃₇, full; U₁₃₈, full; U₁₃₉, full; U₁₄₀, full; U₁₄₁, full; U₁₄₂, full; U₁₄₃, full; U₁₄₄, full; U₁₄₅, full; U₁₄₆, full; U₁₄₇, full; U₁₄₈, full; U₁₄₉, full; U₁₅₀, full; U₁₅₁, full; U₁₅₂, full; U₁₅₃, full; U₁₅₄, full; U₁₅₅, full; U₁₅₆, full; U₁₅₇, full; U₁₅₈, full; U₁₅₉, full; U₁₆₀, full; U₁₆₁, full; U₁₆₂, full; U₁₆₃, full; U₁₆₄, full; U₁₆₅, full; U₁₆₆, full; U₁₆₇, full; U₁₆₈, full; U₁₆₉, full; U₁₇₀, full; U₁₇₁, full; U₁₇₂, full; U₁₇₃, full; U₁₇₄, full; U₁₇₅, full; U₁₇₆, full; U₁₇₇, full; U₁₇₈, full; U₁₇₉, full; U₁₈₀, full; U₁₈₁, full; U₁₈₂, full; U₁₈₃, full; U₁₈₄, full; U₁₈₅, full; U₁₈₆, full; U₁₈₇, full; U₁₈₈, full; U₁₈₉, full; U₁₉₀, full; U₁₉₁, full; U₁₉₂, full; U₁₉₃, full; U₁₉₄, full; U₁₉₅, full; U₁₉₆, full; U₁₉₇, full; U₁₉₈, full; U<

strips. Different forms are used for retaining dressings applied to the nose, the anus, the perineum, or the vulva. The vertical strips may be wholly independent, or a single piece split; if the latter, and the split extends quite to the horizontal band, the b. is termed *complete*, and, if only a part of the distance, *incomplete*. [A. 458.] **Egg-and-flour b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a paste made of white of egg beaten with flour. [L. 222.] **Eighteen-tailed b.** Lat. *fascia octodecim capillibus*. Fr. *b. à dix-huit chefs*. Ger. *achtzehnköpfige Binde*. It. *fasciatura a diciotto capi*. A many-tailed b. of r. having eighteen tails. **Elastic b.** Fr. *bande élastique*. Ger. *elastische Verband*. See *Esmarch's elastic b.*, *Eizen's elastic b.*, *Förz's rubber b.*, and *Martin's rubber b.* **Equal b.** Fr. *b. égal*. See *Circulac b.* **Esmarch's elastic b.** A broad strip of rubber shirting or sheet-rubber from



ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE. [A. 459.]

3 to 5 yards long, in the form of a roller b., together with a stout solid rubber cord or strap having a chain at one end and a hook at the other: used for expelling the blood from a limb and as a tourniquet in bloodless amputations. It is applied after the manner of a closed spiral b. from below upward, sufficient tension being kept up upon it as the turns are made to exsanguinate the part thoroughly. When it has all been applied, the cord is passed tightly around the limb at the upper limit of the b., and fastened by means of the chain. The b. is then removed, but the cord or strap is left in place to act as a tourniquet. The apparatus is also used as a tourniquet by applying the roller as a pad and binding it down with



ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER ESMARCH.)

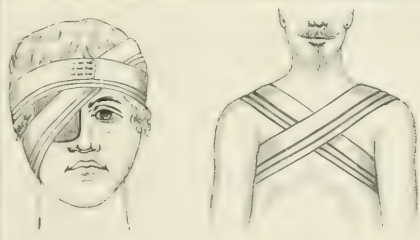
the cord or strap. [A. 393.] **Eizen's elastic b.** A form similar to Martin's, but consisting of an elastic woven fabric instead of sheet-rubber. [L. 232.] **Expelling b.** Fr. *b. expulsif*. Ger. *Expulsions-Binde*. It. *fasciatura espulsiva*. A compressive bandage serving to expel pus, etc. *c.* to prevent their accumulation. [L. 231.] **Eye-b.** Lat. *fascia oculorum*. Ger. *Augenbinde*. A bandage for retaining a dressing on the eye or to prevent the use of the eye. A few horizontal turns with a roller are made around the head, then a number of oblique spiral turns over the eye, and finally a few additional horizontal circular turns. [A. 458.] **Figure-of-eight b.** Fr. *b. en huit de chiffre*. Ger. *Achter-*

binde, *Achtertour*. Any b. so applied that turns are made alternately around two different parts (e. g., the two shoulders), or at two different parts of a limb or the trunk, in the form of a figure-of-eight. By means of figure-of-eight turns, advancing up or down



ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE AS A TOURNIQUET. (FROM WYETH, AFTER ESMARCH.)

a limb, a serrated appearance may be produced as with the spiral reversed b. Cf. *Spica b.* **Finger-b.** Fr. *général*. Syn. *spinal*. It. *b.* including one or more of the fingers, with or without the thumb, together with the whole or a part of the hand and wrist. A few turns of a roller from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 1 in. wide are carried around the wrist; the roller is then carried down the back of the hand to the base of the finger and around it in the form of an open spiral to its

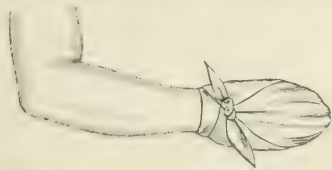


AN EYE-BANDAGE. [A. 458.]

THE FIGURE-OF-EIGHT BANDAGE. [A. 458.]

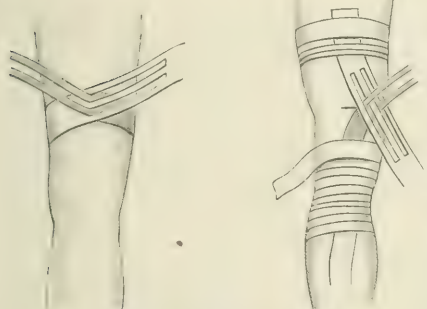
tip, and then carried methodically up the finger in a closed spiral or with reverses until its base is reached, when another turn is thrown around the wrist, and the next finger is treated in the same way. When the index-finger is reached, a few figure-of-eight turns may be made to cover the space between its base and the thumb. [A. 395.] **Flour-paste b.** Ger. *Kleiderverband*. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is flour-paste. [L. 57.] **Foot-b.** A b. applied to the foot and usually continued up the leg. A form which has been termed the *Ammoniacal spiral b.* in contradistinction to the *Esmarch-spiral*, which leaves the point of the heel uncovered is begun with two or three spiral turns around the foot after which the roller is carried directly over the point of the heel, across the tarsus, beneath the instep, around one side of the heel, up over the instep again, then beneath the instep, around the other side of the heel, and up in front of the ankle. [A. 277.] Another method is by taking two or three circular turns around the ankle, then a figure-of-eight turn around the instep, then a turn around the point of the heel, then one around the outer and posterior aspects of the ankle with a reverse beneath the inner malleolus, then one beneath

stuff by some material such as starch, plaster of Paris, etc. which hardens as it dries, so as to hold the part fixed. [*E*] **Incaritative b.** *Fr. b. incarnante*. See *Unclasp*. **Incomplete double T-b.** See under *Double T-b.* **Inguinal b.** *Lat. fascia inguinalis*. See *Synclasp* for the *convex* and *triangular b.* for the *groin*. **Intermediate spiral b.** A spiral b. in which the turns touch each other.



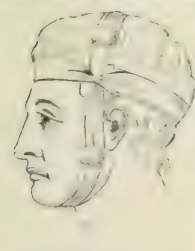
A HANDKERCHIEF-BANDAGE. [A, 319.]

but do not overlap. **Innaginated b.** *Fr. b. innaginé* (not on *guise*). A form of the uniting *b. q. c.* in which one portion of the roller has fustices for the passage of narrow tongues into which the tail is split; designed for making forcible and accurate traction. Instead of a single roller with holes and tongues, separate pieces may be used. [*A, 28*] **Jaw b.** See *Band's b.* *torcille* *zou's b.*, *Tilsson's b.*, *Halter's b.*, *Hamilton's b.*, and *Four tube b.*



THE INNAGINATED BANDAGE. [A, 278.]

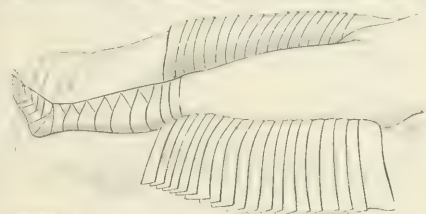
Knotted b. *Lat. fascia nodosa, scapha*. *Fr. bandage noué, noué d'ambroise*. *Ger. Knotenbande*. *It. fasciatura nodata*. A crossed b. of the head, made with a double-headed roller so applied that every time the turns meet over the temporal region of one side where a pad is placed to stop hemorrhage from a wound of the temporal artery, they are looped with each other after the manner of a cord in doing up a package. [*A, 25, 56, 58; L, 219*] **Laced b.** *Fr. b. lace*. *Ger. Schnurband*. A b. generally in the form of a stocking made of two longitudinal pieces fashioned to fit a limb, sewed together behind and provided with eyelets in front for lacing. [*A, 58*] **E. Larrey's b.** A many-tailed b. in which the free ends are made adhesive with a mixture of tincture of camphor, lead-water, and white of egg. [*P. Billau's L, 57*] **Lat. spic-b.** *Lat. spicibanda*. A spic-b. in which the intersections are made on the side of the body or a limb. [*L, 21*] **Laugier's b.** See *B. en papier* and *donne de Laugier*. **Liebrich's b.** A form of eye b. consisting of a knitted cotton band, about 12 in. long and 24 in. wide. At one end there are two tapes—one passing round the back of the head, and the other forming a cross-bar with the first and passing over the top of the head. The other end of the b. also carries a tape, which is to be tied at the side of the head opposite the affected eye to the one



THE KNOTTED BANDAGE. [A, 58.]

coming round from the back. [*F*] **Liquid-glass b.** See *Silicat*. **Looped b.** A b. consisting of strips doubled in the middle and passed transversely under a limb at short intervals; one of the free ends of each is passed through the loop in front of the limb and tied to the other. [*L, 234*] **Maisonneuve's b.** See *B. plâtre de Maisonneuve*. **Mantle-paper b.** An immovable b. made by applying strips of mantle paper, stiffened with starch, first circularly,

then longitudinally, and then spirally. [*L, 225*] **Many-tailed b.** *Lat. fascia fasciculata, scapha*. *Fr. b. à bandes multiples*. *Ger. Kollapier Band*. *Syn. Soudure b.* *b. at separate stages*. A b. consisting of a number of strips passed under a limb, one somewhat overlapping the one above or below it according as the b. is to be applied from below upward or from above downward. Sometimes they are stitched to a longitudinal strip, but it is better that they should not be. The ends are brought together in front somewhat spirally, one overlapping the other, and the appearance when the application is completed is that of a spiral reversed roller. It is used where it is desirable to bandage a limb without lifting it from the bed, the separate strips being passed under it, folded, by means of a



THE MANY-TAILED BANDAGE. [A, 58.]

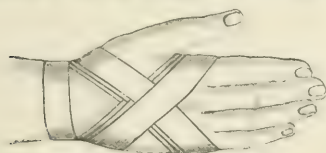
spatula. [*A, 58*] **Martin's elastic or rubber b.** A roller b. of soft vulcanized rubber, for spiral application to the lower limb for the purpose of producing compression in cases of varicose veins, eczematous infiltration, etc. **Mathysen and Van de Loos's b.** A form of the plaster of Paris b. made by impregnating flannel or some like fabric with dry plaster, applying strips cut from it of suitable shape and wet. [*P. Tillau's L, 57*] **Moore's elbow figure-of-eight b.** A b. designed especially for the treatment of the fracture of about 2 yards long and 8 in. wide at the centre. Placing the centre across his palm, the surgeon grasps the elbow of the injured side, the two ends hanging loose. The end which falls inward, toward the patient, is carried upward in front of the shoulder, over the back, and under the opposite axilla. The other end is carried across the forearm, behind the back, over the opposite shoulder, and round the axilla to meet the first one. The forearm is sustained at an acute angle with a slight *b. M.* *Moore*. *Trans. of the Med. Soc. of the State of N. Y., 1850, p. 106* **Mustard-b.** A roller b. soaked in a mixture of equal parts of ground mustard and flour with water enough to make it of the consistency of cream, used as a stimulating application. [*L, 120*] **Napkin-b.** See *Handkerchief b.* **Nitrose b.** See *Knit b.* **Nose-b.** *Ger. Nasenband*. A b. for retaining dressings on the nose; either a simple folded piece tied behind the head or a double T-b. (*q. v.*). [*A, 45, 46, 48*] **Oblique b.** **Oblique circular b.** See *Open spiral b.* **Oblong b.** A form of the handkerchief b. made by folding the square once on itself. [*L, 213*] **Open spiral b.** *Lat. chablon ouvert*. *Fr. b. rampant*. *Ger. kreuzende Hebelbinde, Schlangenbinde*. *It. fasciatura rampante*. A spiral b. so applied that there are decided intervals between the adjacent turns. [*L, 219*] **Paraffin-b.** *Ger. Paraffin-Verband*. A form of immovable b. made by saturating a b. with melted paraffin and applying it while hot, covering the first layer with paraffin to the thickness of about $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and inclosing the whole in a roller b. [*L, 21*] **Perforated T-b.** *Fr. b. à T perforé*. An apron-like b., being a T-b. in which the part corresponding to the vertical strip of an ordinary T-b. is broad and has one or more openings *q. v.* for the passage of the fingers. [*A, 394*] **Perforated b.** 1. A b. made by folding two triangular pieces like cravats, using one for a belt around the waist, and fastening the other to it in the middle line before and behind, spreading it out somewhat over the perineum. [*L, 212*] 2. A turn is first made around the waist with a roller b., which then passes down obliquely across the left groin, around behind the thigh, over the right groin, behind the body, over the left groin, and behind the right thigh. [*See M. Macassar's A, 494*] **See also Spica b.** for the *perineum*. **Permanent b.** See *Immovable b.* **Phibotom-b.** See *Unclaspable b.* **Plaster b.** **Plaster of Paris b.** *Fr. b. plâtre*. *Ger. Gipsverband*. 1. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is plaster of Paris. A roller-b. of loose texture is prepared by adding dry plaster into it in such a way that it is to be applied, it is soaked in water, after its application, it is strengthened by applying a mixture of plaster and water to the sustained *circumference*. [*L, 21*] 2. *See Plaster of Paris*. **Plaster-b.** **Poor man's b.** *Fr. b. de pauvre*. *Ger. Kollapier b.* A b. in the posterior figure-of-eight b. A knotted eight b. having the intersections situated pos-



A POOR MAN'S BANDAGE. [A, 278.]

O, no; O², no²; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², they; U, lissens in two; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, men; U⁶, like U (German).

scrotum and the whole perineal region. [A. 319.] **Spica-b.** for the shoulder. Lat. *spica humeri*. A spica-b. in which the turns



THE SPICA FOR THE HAND. [A. 319.]

pass alternately around the upper part of one arm or over the shoulder and force the shoulder to add around the opposite side of the body beneath the axilla. [A. 319.] **Spica-b.** for the thumb. Lat. *spica pollicis*. A spica-b. in which the turns embrace alternately the thumb and the wrist. [A. 438; L. 212.] **Spiral b.** Lat. *fascia spiralis dolibata*. Fr. *b. spirale ou en diagonale*. Ger. *Hohlbinde*. It. *fasciatura spirale*. A roller b. applied in simple spiral turns, usually with the edges overlapping. [L. 212.] **Spiral reversed b.** See *Reversed b.* **Splint-b.** See *Immovable b.*

Square b. Fr. *b. carré*

A square piece of cloth

having strips attached at

the corners for the pur-

pose of holding it in place.

[A. 278; L. 41.] **Starch-**

b. Fr. *b. amidoné*. Ger.

Kleintereverband. It. *fasciatura amidata*. Syn.

Scutin's b. An immova-

ble b. made by soaking

roller-b's in a solution

of starch and applying them

so as to incase the part

methodically. — **Stearin-**

b. An immovable b. in

which the stiffening material

is stearin. [L. 295.]

— **Stellar b.** **Stellate b.**

See *Knotted b.* **Stirrup-**

b. Lat. *stapes*. Ger.

Stegbühel. A b. consist-

ing of a figure-of-eight

turn around the ankle and

a few descending spirals

around the foot; former-

ly much used after wren-

dering.

Suspensory b.

Lat. *suspensorium*. Fr. *suspensoir*. *suspensoire*. Ger. *Anfhänge-*

band. *Tragbinde*. It. *suspensorio*. Sp. *suspensorio*. A b. for sus-

pending a part, especially the scrotum and testicles and the breast.

For the scrotum, it consists of a strip passing around the hips in the

form of a belt, to which a handkerchief or a knitted sac is attached.

[A. 393.] **Szymanowski's handkerchief-b.** An apparatus for

treating fracture of the clavicle. A handkerchief folded like a cravat,

having its ends tied together, forms a loose collar for the shoulder

of the sound side,

passing over the top of

the shoulder and be-

neath the axilla; to this

are attached behind

two other handker-

chiefs, folded in the

same way, one forming

a loop around the up-

per part of the arm of

the injured side, and

the other around the

forearm just below the

elbow; a fourth folded

handkerchief passes

around the wrist and is

tied to the first one in

front, so as to sustain

the forearm. [A. 456.]

— **T-b.** Fr. *b. en T*. Ger.

T-förmige Binde. It. *fasciatura a T*. A

b. consisting of two sep-

arate strips, fastened

together in the form of

the letter T, one for en-

circling a part (generally

the waist or the hips)

and the other to be

secured by it (freed

and to the former gen-

erally after passing be-

neath the perineum);

used for holding dressings

in place. [F. L. 211.] **T-b.** for the

ear. A single or double T-b. with a triangular piece for covering

the ear at the junction of the horizontal and the vertical strips, the

former passing around the head and the latter under the lower

lip. [L. 212.] **T-b.** for the head. See *Scutula b.* **Tar-b.** An

antiseptic b. made by applying a roller b. and saturating with a

mixture of 1 part of oil-celvol and 20 parts of tar hardened by boil-

ing. [C. B. Lottner. "Trans. of the Georgia Med. Assoc." 1878, p. 324.] **Therds's b.** A roller b. applied to a limb from below up-

ward, covering a graduated compress placed in a wound, to restrain

hemorrhage. [A. 365.] **Thillaye's b.** An apparatus for approx-

imating the lips of the wound made in the operation for hair lip.

Two double-headed rollers are interrupted by tapes between their

heads, the tapes of the one interlacing with those of the other, each

having a pad at one end

of the tapes. The pads

are secured in position

by a few turns of that

head of each bandage

next to which they lie

behind the occiput and

then around the head

horizontally; they are

then drawn forward by

means of similar turns

with the other heads,

first crossed in front.

The whole is supported

by turns encircling the

head and passing under

the jaw. [A. 438.] **Tri-**

angular b. Fr. *b. Tri-*

angulaire. Ger. *dreie-*

eckige Binde. 1. A tri-

angular piece of cloth sewed to a strip at one side for holding it

in place. [A. 278.] 2. Any b. consisting of a handkerchief or a

square piece of cloth folded once diagonally. [L. 212, 213.] **Tri-**

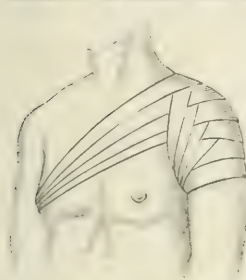
angular b. for the head. Fr. *cornu-chef en triangle*. Ger.

dreieckiges Kopftuch. A b. consisting of a handkerchief folded in

the shape of a triangle; the middle of the folded border is applied



THE STIRRUP-BANDAGE. [A. 319.]



THE SPICA FOR THE SHOULDER. [A. 319.]

section. [A. 319.] **Strip-b.** See *Many-tailed b.* **Suspensory b.**

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band. *Tragbinde*. It. *suspensorio*. Sp. *suspensorio*. A b. for sus-

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per part of the arm of

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the other around the

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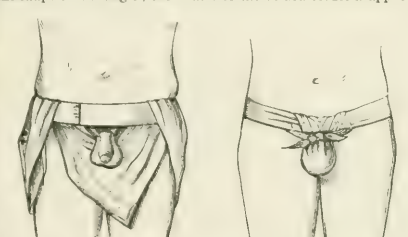
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THE HANDKERCHIEF SUSPENSORY BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER HILL.)

to the forehead, and the two lateral corners are carried back around

the sides of the head, crossed over the other corner behind, brought

forward again, and tied in front. [A. 458.] **Tufnell's b.** See *Egg-*

and-flour b. **Turned b.** See *Reversed b.* **Twelve-tailed b.**

Twenty-four-tailed b. See *Many-tailed b.* **Twisted b.** A cir-

cular b. to be twisted after its application, for the purpose of com-

pressing the blood vessels. [L. 212.] **Unequal b.** Fr. *b. inégal*. One in

which the turns are not accurately applied. [L. 41.] **Uniting b.** Lat. *fascia unans*.

Fr. *b. unissant ou incuratif*. Ger.

Verwundungsbinde. It. *fasciatura unitiva o incurativa*. A b.

specially contrived to approximate divided parts, such as the lips of

wounds, the fragments of a broken patella, etc. It usually consists

either of a roller with its tail terminating in handkerchiefs to pass

through fenestrae situated farther up, or of a strip having band-

lettes at one end and another strip with fenestrae. The two strips

being held applied by spiral turns of a roller. Suitable pads hav-



VELPEAU'S BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER STEINSON.)

Verwundungsbinde. It. *fasciatura unitiva o incurativa*. A b.

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wounds, the fragments of a broken patella, etc. It usually consists

either of a roller with its tail terminating in handkerchiefs to pass

through fenestrae situated farther up, or of a strip having band-

lettes at one end and another strip with fenestrae. The two strips

being held applied by spiral turns of a roller. Suitable pads hav-

BAPTISIN

BAPTISMA

From baptizo, to dip. Lat., baptism.

BAPTISTEUM

BAPTISTON

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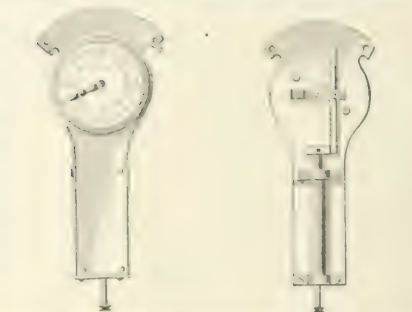
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BARTHESIOMETER



BARTHESIOMETER. BARTHESIOMETER. A. 319

A measurement devised by Valentinus for testing the sense of pressure in different parts of the body. It consists of a bulb at the end of a spiral spring which as it is pressed upon turns a registering lever in an index. [L. 3.]

BARGASH Bengali. n. The *Cordia alliodora* folium. [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov., 1870, p. 381 (B).]

BARAIE, n. The *Cratichneumon* affinis. [B. 121.]

BARAKAVAR, n. The *Cratichneumon* affinis. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix, p. 127 (B).]

BARAKULLIAN (Hind.) n. See *ALPHIA gallica*.

BARAL (Hind.) n. The *Heliotropium latifolium*. [B. 152.]

BARALOI, n. A Carabid beetle for the *Cannae*. [B. 151.]

BARA-MAI Hindi. n. The galls of *Trioxys pallens*. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov. 20, 1870, p. 382 (B).]

BARA-MARCA Malay. n. The *Camara gladiata*. [B. 172.]

BARABHII (Hind.) n. The *Hepestes tritola monacaria*. [B. 181.]

BARAMBIO (Span.) n. Barren ground. A place in Alava, Spain, where there are cold sulphurous springs. [L. 40.]

BARAMEZIZ, BARANETZ, nls. See *BARANETZ*.

BARANILINI, n. Barrenishen from *Sapic* heavy, and *anilini* of the *Baranilini*. Any aniline boiling between 200° and 250° C. [A. 385.]

BARANNIK GOSNOL Russ. n. *Antennaria dioica*. [L. 77.]

BARAQUE HOSPITALIERE (Fr.) n. Barre hospitalier (Fr.).

BARAQUETTE (Fr.) n. Barre hospitalier. Barre is a term for a catarrhal epidemic that prevailed in France in 1761. [A. 385; L. 32.]

BARAS, n. See *BARAS*.

BARATCHIRI, n. See *BARATCHIRI*.

BARATHIRON (Lat.), n. n. Barre hospitalier (Fr.).

BARATHIRON. An ancient name for *Juniperus nana*. [B. 121.]

BARATRANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Barre hospitalier (Fr.).

BARATRON (Lat.), n. n. Barre hospitalier (Fr.).

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The following are the principal features of the new design of the instrument, which is now being prepared for the market. The instrument is of a simple and elegant design, and is adapted for use in the laboratory or in the field. It is of a portable size, and is easily carried about. The instrument is of a simple and elegant design, and is adapted for use in the laboratory or in the field. It is of a portable size, and is easily carried about. The instrument is of a simple and elegant design, and is adapted for use in the laboratory or in the field. It is of a portable size, and is easily carried about.



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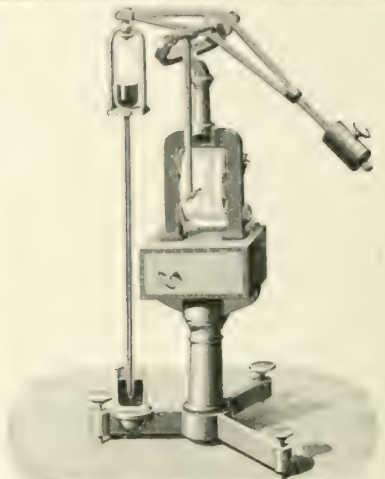


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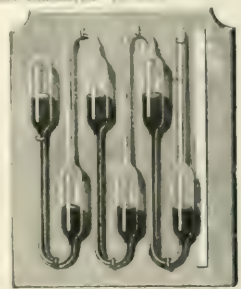
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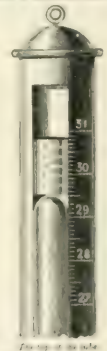
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several usually 4 secondary basidia. [B. 64] **Secondary** b. One of the segments of an original or primary b., formed by the division of the latter. Each secondary b. bears one monosporous sterigma. [B. 64]

BASIFACIAL, adj. Ba-si-fa-si-². fa-si-a¹. For deriv. see BASIF- and FACE. Pertaining to the base of the skull and to the face. [H.]

BASIFICATION (Fr.), n. Ba-si-fi-ka-si-². fi-ka-si-². The process of a substance into a base. [A. 385.]

BASIFIER, n. Ba-si-fi-ur. A substance which accomplishes the conversion of a body into a base. [L. 36.]

BASIFIED, adj. Ba-si-fi-². fi-². Lat., *basificus* (from *basis*, a base, and *figere*, to fix). Fr., *basifique*. Attached by its base or to the base of anything. (Richard [B. 196].) See *ANTHERA basifixa*.

BASIFUCAL, adj. Ba-si-fi-². fi-². Lat., *basifugus* (from *basis*, a base, and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *basifuge*. In botany, growing only at the apex, away from the base, the latter having ceased to grow. [Treubl [L. 121].]

BASIGENIC, adj. Ba-si-². gi-². From *basos*, a base, and *γενναω*, to produce. Fr., *basigène*. Ger., *basigenisch*. Giving rise to bases; according to Berzelius, not neutralizing metals, but producing with them electro-negative compounds, or acids, and electro-positive compounds, or bases (said of electro-negative bodies). [A. 301.] B. KLEMMER

BASIGENOUS, adj. Ba-si-². gi-². u-sa. Fr., *basigène*. Ger., *basigenisch*. See BASIGENIC.

BASIGLEBE (Fr.), n. Ba-si-². gle-bé. Bertillon's term for the *gleba*, or interior mass, of the *Gasteromycetes* when it contains basidia. [B. 131.]

BASIGYNDIUM (Lat.), n. Ba(ba)s². si-². gi-². (gu-ni)². di-². u-m. (u-m). Fr., *basigynde*. See PODOGYNIUM.

BASIGYNIUM (Lat.), n. Ba(ba)s². si-². gi-². (gu-ni)². di-². u-m. (u-m). Fr., *basigyne*. See PODOGYNIUM.

BASISHELOIDES (Lat.), n. d. Ba(ba)s². si-². he-loi(ha)-². (o-²). i-². de-². u-sa. See *PSORALEUM* BONE.

BASISYAL, adj. Ba-si-si-². yi-². From *basos*, a base, and *σύν*, hyoid. Fr., *basisyal*. Relating to the body of the hyoid bone; as a n. see B. WONE. [L. 41, 153.]

BASISYORRACHIAL, adj. Ba-si-si-². hi-o-bra-si-². ki-². a-². Pertaining to the basihyal bone or region and the brachia. [L. 294.]

BASHYOID, adj. Ba-si-si-². hoi-². See BASISYAL.

BASIL, n. Ba-si-². pi. Lat., *basilicum* (from *βασιλικός*, royal). Fr., *basille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Basille*, *Basilienkraut*. The genus *basilicum*, especially the *basilicum*. [B. 275.] **B. harm.** *B. thymus*. The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B. 275.] **B. viced.** Fr., *grand basilic sauvage*. The *Calamintha ciliolata*. [B. 275.] **Bush** b. Fr., *basilic nain*. The *Ocimum minimum*. [B. 19.] **Chinese** b. The *Plectranthus multiflorus*. [B. 275.] **Citron** b. Lat., *basilicum citratum*. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 19.] **Common** b. Fr., *basilic commun*. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 19.] **Cow** b. The *Supanaria voccaria*. [B. 275.] **Field** b., **Great** wild b. Fr., *grand basilic sauvage*. The *Calamintha ciliolata*. [B. 19.] **Holy** b., **Monk's** b. Fr., *basilic saint*. The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B. 275.] **Small** b. Fr., *petit basilic*. The *Ocimum minimum*. [B. 19.] **Stone** b. See *B. viced.* Sweet b. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 19.] **Wild** b. Fr., *grand basilic sauvage*. The *Calamintha ciliolata*. [B. 19.]

BASILAD [Barclay], adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-d. Toward the base or the "basilar aspect." [L. 141.]

BASILAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-r. Basilar.

BASILARE (Fr.), adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-r. Lat., *basilaris*. Fr., *basilaire*. Ger., *basilar*. Pertaining to, constituting, or springing from the base of anything; as a n., according to Cuvier and Agassiz, the basal-occipital bone, also, according to Straus, the posterior and inferior piece of the head of an insect. [B. L. 41, 180.] **B. knor-** (Ger.). The cartilaginous rudiment of the basal-occipital bone. **B. spina** (Ger.). See *SPINA basilaris*.

BASILARY, adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-r. See BASILAR.

BASILATE, adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-t. Lat., *basilatus*. Fr., *basilé*. A term used by Mielb to describe plant-hairs which, like those of the *Humulus*, are borne on cellular prominences. [B. 121.]

BASILEON, **BASILEUM** (Lat.), n. s. n. Ba-si-². ba-si-². (le-on)². (le-um)². Ger., *Basileon*. A coryllium mentioned by Aetius. [Gorrieus [A. 325].]

BASILEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ba-si-². ba-si-². (le-ma)². Gen., *basilemmatos* (-ia). From *basile*, a base, and *λεμμα*, a husk, peel. A basement membrane. [L. 14.]

BASILEN [Barclay], adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-n. See BASILAR.

BASILIC, adj. Ba-si-². pi-². a-n. Ger., *basilicus*. Lat., *basilicus*. Fr., *basilique*. Ger., *basilisch*, *königlich*. Royal (applied by the older writers especially to certain veins, to denote their supposed importance). [L. 11.]

BASILIC [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ba-si-². a-lek. The plant basil (q. v.); in the Fr. Cod., the *Calamintha officinalis* when in flower. [B. A.] **B. aux fleurs tendres**. The *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. [B. 173.] **B. aux**

saucés. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 173.] **B. blanchâtre**. The *Ocimum incanescens*. [B. 173.] **B. commun**. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 19.] **B. couvert de poils**. The *Ocimum pilosum*. [B. 173.] **B. crépu**. The *Ocimum crispum*. [B. 173.] **B. cultivé**. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 173.] **B. cultivé baillx**. The *Ocimum basilicum*, var. *bulatum*. [B. 173.] **B. cultivé laciné**. The *Ocimum basilicum*, var. *imbricatum*. [B. 173.] **B. cultivé ligneux**. The *Ocimum basilicum*, var. *lignosum*. [B. 173.] **B. d'Amérique**. The *Ocimum americanum*. [B. 173.] **B. de Ceylan**. The *Ocimum zeylanicum*. [B. 173.] **B. de Guinée**. The *Ocimum guineense*. [B. 173.] **B. de la Chine**. The *Plectranthus andersonii*. [B. 19.] **B. des cuisiniers**. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 173.] **B. nain**. The *Ocimum minimum*. [B. 19.] **B. ro-main**. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 19.] **B. saint**. The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B. 173.] **B. salé**. The *Ocimum salinum*. [B. 173.] **B. velu**. The *Ocimum pilosum*. [B. 173.] **B. grand** b. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 121.] **B. sauvage**. The *Calamintha ciliolata*. [B. 173.] **Petit** b. The *Ocimum minimum*. [B. 173.] **Petit b. sauvage**. The *Calamintha acinos*. [B. 173.]

BASILICA (Lat.), n. f. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². ka. Gr., *Βασιλική*. 1. Of Apuleius, gentian. [B. 121.] 2. Of Scribonius Largus, some very efficacious healing embrocation. [A. 325.] 3. A basilic vein (see under VEIN). [L. 94.] **B. mediana**. See *Median basilic vein*.

BASILICAL, adj. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². ka. See BASILIC.

BASILICAL (Lat.), n. f. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². se-ka. See BASILICA.

BASILICON (Lat.), n. n. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². kon. Gr., *Βασιλικόν*. 1. A name of *Βασιλικός*, royal. 2. An ancient name for a sort of plaster (called also *επιδαρμακόν*, from its containing four ingredients). [A. 325.] 3. (Ger., *Königs-salbe*) see *Unguentum RESINAE*. **B. ointment**. Ger., *B. salbe*. See *Unguentum RESINAE*.

BASILICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². ki-². u-m. (u-m). See BASILICON. **B. agreste** (Rumphius). The *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. [B. 211.] **B. citratum**. The *Ocimum b. [B.] **B. indicum** *agreste* (Rumphius). The *Ocimum gratissimum*. [B. 211.] **B. knor** (Ger.). A cleophrone obtained from the *Ocimum b. [B. 270.] **B. majus**. The *Ocimum b. [B.] **B. minus** (Ger.). The *Mentha gentilis*. [B. 270.] **B. salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum RESINAE*. **B. zeylanicum latifolium odoratissimum** [Hermin]. The *Ocimum frutescens*. [B. 211.] **Flowers** basilic seu basilici citrati, seu basilici majoris. The flowers of *Ocimum b. [B. 180.] **Herba basilici** (seu basilici citrati, seu basilici majoris). Ger., *basilienkraut*, *gewürzbasilienkraut*. The herb of *Ocimum b. [B. 180.] **Oil of b.** An oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ocimum b. with water. [A. 2.] **Semina basilici** (seu basilici citrati, seu basilici majoris). The seeds of *Ocimum b. [B. 180.]*******

BASILICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². ki-². u-sa. See BASILIC.

BASILIDION (Lat.), n. n. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². di-². on. Gr., *Βασιλίδιον*. An application for the itch (*καλαρίον ψωμάριον*) mentioned by Galen. [A. 325.] L. 41.]

BASILE (Ger.), n. Ba-si-². pi-². e. See BASIL. **B. knor**. The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B. 211.] **B. minus** *B. minus*. The *Mentha gentilis*. [A. 325.] **B. n. salbe**. Basilicon ointment. [B.] See *Unguentum RESINAE*. **Grosses B. knor**. The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B.] **Kleines B. knor**. The herb of *Ocimum minimum*. [B.]

BASILIKUM (Ger.), n. Ba-si-². pi-². ki-². u-m. See BASILICON. **Gemeines B.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [A. 325.] **Kleines B.** The *Ocimum minimum*. [A. 325.]

BASILIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². sis. Gen., *basil-ida* (-dis). Gr., *Βασιλίς*. A liquid collyrium mentioned by Galen. [L. 94.]

BASILISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². sis. Gr., *Βασιλίσκος* (dim. of *Βασιλεύς*, a king). 1. An ancient name for some venomous animal. [A. 325.] 2. Of the alchemists, the "mercurius philosophorum sublimatus," also the philosopher's stone. [A. 325.] 3. Syphilis. [Paracelsus [A. 325.] &c.] 4. A genus of saurian reptiles of the family *Iguanidae*. [Lauranti [A. 327].]

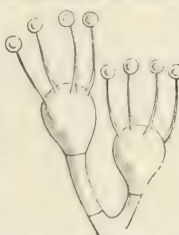
BASILO-BREGMATIC, adj. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². bre-g-ma-ti-². pi-². Fr., *basilo bregmatique*. Pertaining to the basion or the basilar region and the bregma. [L. 149.] See *B. b. LINE*.

BASILO-PHARYNGEAL (Fr.), adj. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². fa-ry-n-ge-². zhi-². a-n. Pertaining to the basilar process of the occipital bone and to the pharynx. [L. 385.]

BASILO-SUBNASAL, adj. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². sub-na-sa-l. Pertaining to the basion or the basilar region and the nasion. [L. 149.] See *B. b. LINE*.

BASILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba-si-². ba-si-². pi-². sis. Gen., *basil-yseos* (-is). From *basile*, a base, and *σύν*, hyoid. A process of the bones forming the base of the fetal skull as a final step in craniotomy (q. v.).

BASILYST, n. Ba-si-². pi-². ys-t. An instrument devised by A. R. Simpson for performing basilysis (q. v.). It bears a general resemblance to Thomas's perforator, but the shaft is split to the end of the screw, forming two blades of equal size and shape. [A. R.



THE BASIDIA AND SPORES OF
LYCOPODIUM. [A. 443.]



THE BASILYST. (AFTER A. R. SIMPSON.)

B. da purga *the purgation of the *hypocrite**
B. purgando *the purgation*

ated h. *En. bacia ammoniacalis* ou de qu. ammoniacales. A b cot

point of water. It usually consists of a hemispherical metallic vessel with a lid composed of a series of concentric rings, by removing one or more of which an aperture of any desired size may be obtained, into which is fitted the dish or other receptacle containing the substance to be heated. The metallic vessel is filled with water, and the whole is placed over a fire or on a sand b. A glue pot is a familiar example of the water b. [B.]—**Whey** b. Fr., *bain de poêle*. Ger., *Malkochbad*. It., *bagno di stiro*. A b. of whey; used as a nutritive and emollient. [B. 125, 270.]—**Wine** b. Fr., *bain de vin*. Ger., *Weinbad*. It., *bagno di vino*. A b. of wine; considered nutritive, stimulant, and slightly astringent, and used for the same purposes as the alcohol b. [B. 46.]—**Zinc-chloride** b. Ger., *Zinkchloridbad*. A chemical b. consisting of molten zinc chloride, for immersing substances to be heated to a temperature not exceeding 100° C. [B. 250.]

BATH-HA, n. A Chinese name for a species of *Pulegium*. [C. L. D., "Unson med." June 1, 1886, p. 886.]

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, n. See **BATHENDRA**. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are springs the waters of which resemble those of the Rockbridge Alum Springs, but containing more iron; used in scrofula, chronic diarrhoea, eczema, and diseases depending on impoverishment of the blood. According to two analyses by A. A. Hayes, a pint of the water contains

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Sodium chloride | 0.022 grain. |
| Potassium sulphate | 0.193 grain. |
| Magnesium sulphate | 0.352 or 0.194 |
| Calcium sulphate | 0.475 " 0.317 " |
| Iron protoxide | 1.814 " 2.722 grains. |
| Alumina | 1.286 " 3.36 " |
| Ammonium carbonate | 0.302 " 0.222 grain. |
| Sodium silicate | 0.253 " 0.394 " |
| Free sulphuric acid | 0.726 " 0.983 " |
| Carbon dioxide | 14 " 1 cubic in. |

There are also one or two other springs of a different character, but their waters have not been thoroughly investigated. [B. 15.]

BATHAM, n. A name given to the *Hibiscus heterophyllus* in North Queensland, where the roots and the young shoots are eaten. [B. 121.]

BATHENGEL (Ger.), n. *Bath'engel*. The *Teucrium chamaedrys* [B. 181.] *B'g-mander*. See **B**.

BATHIKH (Ar.), n. See **BATEICH**.

BATHMIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'th'mis*. Gen., *bath'midos* (dia). Gr., *βαθμῖς*. A shallow depression on the surface of a bone, especially either of the fossae at the lower end of the os brachii for receiving the olecranon or the coronoid process of the ulna. [Hippocrates, A. 320.]

BATHMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ba'th'miū*. Gen., *bath'miūm* (m). Of Presl, a genus of ferns, now included under *Aspidium*, section *Euspidium*. [B. 242.] *B. trifoliatum* [Fée]. The *Aspidium trifoliatum*. [B. 242.]

BATHMODES (Lat.), adj. *Ba'th'modēs*. Gen., *ba'th'modēs*. From *ba'th'mis* (see **BATHMIS**), and *ēdōs* (resemblance). Pertaining to the bathmises (see **BATHMIS**). [A. 322.]

BATHMOS, **BATHMUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ba'th'mos*, *ba'th'mus*. Gr., *βαθμός*. See **BATHMIS**.

BATHNA, n. An East Indian name for the *Chenopodium album*. [B. 105.]

BATHOENDA, n. A wood, perhaps that of a species of *Hibiscus*, used in Ceylon for making various utensils. [B. 121.]

BATHION, **BATHIUM**, **BATHRON**, **BATHRUM** (Lat.), n. n. *Ba'th'ion*, *ba'thiūm*, *ba'thron*, *ba'thrum* (m). Gr., *βαθρον*. Fr., *banc d'Hippocrate*. Ger., *Hippokratische Bank*. Syn.: *scannum Hippocraticum*. A sort of mechanical bed devised by Hippocrates for applying extension by means of windlasses in the reduction of fractures and dislocations of the lower limb. [A. 301.]

BATHYBIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ba'thy'bius*. Gen., *ba'thy'bius* (m). From *ba'thys*, deep, and *βίος*, life. A slimy mass found covering the

some it has been thought to be simply a gelatinous form of the calcium salts of sea-water. It shows amoeboid movements, and numerous coccoliths and coccospheres are found adherent to it. [A. 385, 402; L.]

BATHYCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'thy'centēsis*. Gen., *ba'thy'centēsiss*. From *ba'thys*, deep, and *κέντρος* (from *κέντρον*, to prick), puncture. Fr., *bathycentèse*. Ger., *Tiefstechen*. See **ACQUESCENCE**.

BATHYCHAITES (Lat.), adj. *Ba'thy'cha'itēs*. Gen., *ba'thy'cha'itēs* (m). From *ba'thys*, thick, and *χαῖμα*, long, flowing hair. Having the hair of the head thick. [A. 322.]

BATHYCHELOS, **BATHYCHILUS** (Lat.), n. m. *Ba'thy'chēlos*, *ba'thy'chilus*. Gen., *ba'thy'chēlos*, *ba'thy'chilus* (m). From *ba'thys*, thick, and *χέλος*, a lip. Having thick, heavy lips. [A. 322.]

BATHYERGINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ba'thy'erginēs*. Gen., *ba'thy'erginēs* (m). A subfamily of the *Spinaidae* having the angular part of the mandible arising from the side of the socket of the lower molar. [L. 121.]

BATHYMETRIC, **BATHYMETHICAL**, adj. *Ba'thy'mētrik*, *ba'thy'mētrik*. Pertaining to bathymetry (q. v.). [L. 108, 147.]

BATHYMETRY, n. *Ba'thy'mētr'ia*. From *ba'thys*, deep, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the depth of the sea or of any natural or artificial cavity of the body. [L. 55, 73.]

BATHYMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'thy'mor'phā*. Gen., *ba'thy'mor'phā* (m). From *ba'thys*, deep, and *μορφή*, shape. An old name for myopia; so called from the aëro-posterior elongation of the eyeball. [F.]

BATHYPHOON (Lat.), n. n. *Ba'thy'phōon*. Gen., *ba'thy'phōon* (m). From *ba'thys*, deep, and *φύω*, bitter. See **BATHYPHOON**.

BATHYRHYNCS (Lat.), adj. *Ba'thy'rhynch*. Gen., *ba'thy'rhynch* (m). From *ba'thys*, thick, and *ῥύνξ*, a beak. Fr., *bathyrhynchus*. Ger., *dickschnabelig*. Having the beak thick (said of fishes). [L. 180.]

BATHYRUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ba'thy'rus*. Gen., *ba'thy'rus* (m). From *ba'thys*, strong, rich. An ancient name for a choice variety of cheese. [Galen (A. 325).]

BATHYSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'thy'stix'is*. Gen., *ba'thy'stix'is* (m). From *ba'thys*, deep, and *στίξις* (from *στίξω*, to prick), puncture. See **ACQUESCENCE**.

BATHYTHYSSIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ba'thy'thyssidēs*. Gen., *ba'thy'thyssidēs* (m). A family of the *Pygostoma*. [L. 307.]

BATI, n. See **BATIS**.

BATIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'tia*. Gen., *ba'tia* (m). A retort. [Morley (A. 325).]

BATIATOR, n. A root of uncertain origin, perhaps that of the *Spermacoce* family, obtained from Senegal, said to have properties like those of ipecac. It is from 6 to 10 inches long, cylindrical, thin, yellowish or brownish and having annular stripes or wrinkles externally, yellowish internally, odorless, and having a slightly acrid, nauseous taste. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi, p. 281 (B. 5, 5, 50).]

BATIC, n. See **BATECH**.

BATICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'ticula*. Gen., *ba'ticula* (m). Dim. of *batia* (q. v.). Of Cassalpinia, the *Critillum maritimum*. [B. 121.]

BATIDACEAE, **BATIDEE** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. *Ba'tidacē*. Gen., *ba'tidacē* (m). From *batia* (q. v.). Fr., *batides*. A group of plants, including the single genus *Batia*, regarded by Lindley (1836) as a tribe of the *Utriculariæ*, by Reichenbach as a subdivision of the *Arbutaceæ*, by Martius, Meisner, and Benthall and Hooker as a distinct order, which the latter refer to the series *Cyclopogon* in a place intermediate between the *Phytolaccacæ* and the *Polypogonacæ*, from both of which it is distinguished by its stichous flowers placed in axillary strobiles and by the quadrilocular ovaries containing one ovule in each loculus and uniting to form a compound fruit made up of a number of 4-kerned drupes. [B. 12, 121, 150.]

BATIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ba'tidēs*. Gen., *ba'tidēs* (m). Of Owen, a section of the *Pygostoma*, including the rays and skates. [L. 117.]

BATIE (Fr.), n. *Ba'tie*. See **BATECH**.

BATECH, n. See **BATECH**.

BATIFOIL (Fr.), n. *Ba'tifol*. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a cold effervescent alkaline and emphyseatic spring. [A. 385.]

BATIGNOLLES (Fr.), n. *Ba'tignolles*. A place in the department of the Seine, France, where there is a cold alkaline and sulphurous spring. [A. 385.]

BATIKH ZICKE (Ar.), n. See **BATECH**.

BATINON MORON (Lat.), n. n. *Ba'tinon moron*. Gen., *ba'tinon moron* (m). From *ba'thys*, deep, and *μωρον*. An old name for the raspberry-bush. [L. 84.]

BATIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'tis*. Gen., *ba'tis* (m). Fr., *batie*. 1. Of Pliny, the *Critillum maritimum*. 2. Of P. Broune, a genus of plants constituting by itself the order *Batiales*, which has been variously referred to the *Antrodia*, the *Agaricaceæ*, the *Chromola*, the *Coniophora*, the *Utriculariæ*, the *Myriophyllacæ*, and the *Arbutaceæ*. [B. 12, 121, 13.] The thornback, a fish the tongue of which was prescribed by Hippocrates for non-stomach derangements. [L. 94.] 3. *B. maritima* [P. Broune]. Syn.: *batilla*. The only species of *Batis* growing on the coast of Jamaica. The plant is burned to obtain soda-barilla, of which it contains a large quantity, and is also used in making peaches. [B. 19, 173.]

BATISECULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ba'tisecula*. Gen., *ba'tisecula* (m). From *batia* (q. v.). Fr., *batisecule*. See **BATECH**. Flores *batiseculæ*. The flowers of the *Crotalaria batiscia*. [B. 180.]

THE BATHYBIUS HACEKELL. [A. 402.]

bottom of the sea, especially the Atlantic Ocean. It has been supposed to be a distinct organism belonging to the *Monera*, but by

BESHAN, n. *Beishan* *Beishan* *Beishan*. [B. 19.]
BESHU LYO-KURUNEE Beng. n. *Thea* *Beishu Lyo-Kurunee*. [B. 12.]

BESCHTIGUNG Ger. n. *Be-sch-ti-gung*. See *INSECT*.

BESCHING Fr. n. pl. *Be-sch-ing*. Spectacles. [L. 32.]

BESING Ger. n. *Be-sing*. A name applied to several species of *Urtica*. [A. 315.] **B-STrauch**. The *Urtica* *Be-sing*. [L. 46.]
BESINGER B. S. *Be-singer*. [L. 46.]

BESINNING Ger. n. *Be-sin-nung*. See *ANAMNESIS*.

BESLEREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Be-sle-ree*. See *BESLEREE*.

BESLERIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Be-sle-ria*. Fr. *Be-sle-ria*. *Be-sle-ria*. A genus of Gesneriaceae plants established by Plummer. [L. 121.]
B. carolinensis Aublet. See *B. carolinensis*. **B. incarnata** (Aublet). A species indigenous to Guinea, where the pulp of the berries is eaten. [B. 153.] **B. violacea** (Aublet). A Guinea species. The plant and its fruit are used in making a violet-dye. [B. 153.]

BESLERIEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Be-sle-rie*. Fr. *Be-sle-rie*. *Be-sle-rie*. A tribe of the Gesneriaceae plants distinguished by the ovary being free. [B. 121, 170.]

BESNOIN (Fr.), n. *Be-snoin*. The sensation of the need of performing any physiological act, or of a strong pulse to gratify a natural or artificial appetite. [A. 385.] **B. artificiel**. A gratified appetite, as for tobacco, alcohol, etc. [A. 385.] **B. circulatoire**. A sensation of anguish due to interference with the action of the heart. [A. 385.] **B. de defecation**. The sensation as if the bowels must be evacuated. [A. 385.] **B. de respirer**. Ger. *Atmungsnoth*. The sensation of the necessity of breathing, as when the breath is held. [A. 385.] **B. d'uriner**. A desire to pass urine. [A. 385.]

BESPIZITZ (Ger.), adj. *Be-spi-zit-z*. In botany, apiculate. [B. 121.]

BESPRENGEN (Ger.), n. *Be-spre-ngen*. See *ASPERSION*.

BESPRENGT Ger. **BESPRÜHT** Ger. adj. *Be-spre-ngt*. *Be-sprüht*. In botany, aspersed. [B. 121.]

BESS, n. A Tartar name for the *Menganthus trifoliata*. [L. 105.]

BESSANEM (Ar.), n. An erythema of the face and limbs, especially that caused by exposure to cold. [A. 335.]

BESSE (Fr.), n. *Be-sse*. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [Rotureau, L. 8.]

BESSERUNG (Ger.), n. *Be-sse-rung*. Improvement (as in a patient's condition). [L. 46.] **B-smittel**. A corrigent. [L. 46.]

BESSI, n. An Ambigua name for the *Eucalyptus resinifera*. [L. 105.]

BESSIN Lat. n. *Be-sin*. See *BES*.

BESTACHTEL Ger. adj. *Be-stach-tel*. See *MERICATUS*.

BESTAMMT Ger. adj. *Be-stamt*. Having a stem; cor-mose. [B. 121.]

BESTANDTHEIL Ger. n. *Be-stand-theil*. A constituent part of a compound. [L. 121.]

BESTAUBEND (Ger.), adj. *Be-staub-end*. In botany, fecundating. [B. 121.]

BESTAUBT (Ger.), adj. *Be-staubt*. In botany, pulverulent. [B. 121.]

BESTAUBUNG (Ger.), n. *Be-staub-ung*. A sprinkling with dust; in botany, fertilization by the dissemination of pollen. [B.]

BESTAUDUNG (Ger.), n. *Be-staud-ung*. The formation of stalks. [L. 46.]

BESTECK (Ger.), n. *Be-stek*. An instrument-case. [E.]

BETILE (Lat.), n. pl. *Be-tile*. Fr. *Be-tile*. *Be-tile*. 1. A Linnaean order of *Mammalia*, including the *Insectivora*, *Marsupialia*, etc. [L. 173.] 2. An order of *Mammalia* corresponding to the *rudimentis*. [L. 180.]

BETILITY, n. *Be-ti-lity*. From *betin*, a beast. Fr. *bestialité*. Ger. *Bestialität*. In legal medicine, an attempt at copulation with a lower animal. [A. 385.]

BETIELT (Ger.), adj. *Be-ti-elt*. Pedunculated; in botany, petiolate. [L. 46.]

BESTIMMT (Ger.), adj. *Be-stimt*. In botany, definite or determinate. [B. 121.]

BESTOCKUNG Ger. n. *Be-stock-ung*. See *BESTÄUCHUNG*.

BESTRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. *Be-strahl-ung*. Irradiation. [A. 315.]

BESTREUEN Ger. n. *Be-streu-en*. See *ASPERSION*.

BESTREUT Ger. adj. *Be-streut*. In botany, conspersus, aspersus. [B. 121.]

BESTRUNKT (Ger.), adj. *Be-strunkt*. In botany, stipitate. [B. 121.]

BET Hind. Beng. n. *The Calamus Rotang*. [B. 172.]

BETA Lat. n. f. *Be-ta*. Gr. *Beta*. Fr. *Beta*. The second letter of the Greek alphabet. Written also as expressed by the character β if it is used as a prefix to denoted before a letter an isomeric variety *e. g.* *betamand* & *betanal*, and as a suffix to botanical species names to denote the second of two or more varieties. [B.] For all such terms, see under the words to which β is added as a prefix or suffix.

BETA (Lat.), n. f. *Be-ba*. Gr. *Beta*. Fr. *Beta*. *Be-ta*. *Be-ta*. *Be-ta*. A Linnaean genus of conopideaceous plants, including the *Be-ta*. [L. 105.] **B. alba**. See *B. beta*.

B. beta (Lat.), n. f. *Be-ba*. Gr. *Beta*. Fr. *Beta*. *Be-ta*. *Be-ta*. A Linnaean genus of conopideaceous plants, including the *Be-ta*. [L. 105.] **B. alba**. See *B. beta*.

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O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, uru; U⁶, like 6 German.

the "mercurius vitæ" aptumox oxychloride, antimony trichloride, and nitric acid, used in mineral acids. [B. 20.] **B. mineralis**, Fr. *beuzardium*. 1. The "mercurius vitæ" or rectified "vitæ" solution, the product obtained by dissolving powder of Alzodon with 3 parts of nitric, throwing the mixture into water and washing. Another preparation known by the same name was made by repeatedly subliming antimony trichloride with nitric acid, washing the residue, and mixing with alcohol. [B. 30.] 2. See *Beuzardium*. **B. saturi**, Fr. *beuzardium saturi*. See under SATURNUS. **B. solare**, Fr. *beuzardium solare*. An old preparation made by treating a solution of zinc in nitric acid with the acid, adding antimony trichloride, a double salt used in Sydenham's gout, and obstruction of the spleen. [B. 300.] **B. Veneris**, Fr. *beuzardium Venus*. See under VENUS.

BEZOARDIUM (Lat., adj. *Bezoardium*), n. *Bezoardium*. See *Bezoardium*.

BEZOARDUS (Lat., n. *Bezoardus*), n. *Bezoardus*. A name given by fossil to the *bezoardus* (L. 129).

BEZOARIC, adj. *Bezoaric*. See *Bezoardium*. **B. acid**, Fr. *acide bezoarique*. Ellagic acid; so called because found in bezoars. [B. 2.]

BEZOARTIC, *BEZOARTIC*, adj's. *Bezoartic*, *Bezoartic*. See *Bezoardium*.

BEZOARTICUM (Lat., n. *Bezoarticum*), n. *Bezoarticum*. See *Bezoardium*. **B. auratum**, A. Salm. A mixture of nages forming four different types, stage, bears *bezoarticum auratum*. [B. 8.] **B. martiale**. See *ANTIMONY*. **B. mercuriale**. See *ANTIMONY*. **B. mercuriale**. See *ANTIMONY*. **B. metallicum**. See *ANTIMONY*. A preparation of precipitated gold, used as a medicine. [B. 8.] **B. mineralis**. See *Bezoardium*. **B. saturi**. See *Bezoardium*. **B. solare**. See *Bezoardium*. **B. Veneris**. See *Bezoardium*.

BEZOARTICUS (Lat., adj. *Bezoarticus*), n. *Bezoarticus*. See *Bezoardium*.

BEZUGO, n. A name given in the Philippines to vines, especially to certain species of *Hippocrepis* and to the *Mimosa scandens*. [B. 121.] Cf. *Bezugos* and *Bezugos*.

BHETOCERE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bhetocere*), n. *Bhetocere*. See *Bezoardium*.

BHIAIR (Hind., n. *The Zephyrus papilio*). [B. 172.]

BHIAIR, n. The fruit of the *Terminalia bellerica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 24.]

BHIAKATELA, n. The *Solanum discolor*. [B. 105.]

BHIAKATELA, n. The *Blauha holoserica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 180.]

BHANG (Hind., n. *Hashish*). The leaves of the East Indian variety of *Cannabis sativa*, pounded into a pulp with water. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Oct., 1885, p. 429. B. 15, p. 12.]

BHANT (Bengal., n. *The Celandine infundibulum*). [B. 172.]

BHARA, n. The *Myrica cefalata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 19.]

BHARANGI MUL, n. The *Celandine officinalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 142 (B).]

BHARENDIA (Hind., n. *The Ricinus communis*). [B. 172.]

BHAR-JAMBOOL, n. The *Amomum viscatum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 235 (B).]

BHAT-KATYA, n. See *BHAKATELA*.

BHEELA (Hind., n. *The Sarcocornus anacardium*). [B. 172.]

BHELA, n. See *BHELA*.

BHELA, n. See *BHELA*.

BHERBAND (Hind., n. *The Argemone mexicana*). [B. 172.]

BHILANA, n. The fruit of the *Semecarpus anacardium*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," p. 107 (B).]

BHIMBI (Hind., n. *The Coccinia indica*). [B. 172.]

BHINDA-TORI (Hind., n. *The Helioscopes confusus*). [B. 172.]

BHOKAR, n. The fruit of the *Cordia alliodora*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 129 (B).]

BHOOGOKIA (Hind., n. *The Zingiber officinale*). [B. 172.]

BHOOG-KOMRA (Hind., n. *The Trichosanthes cordata*). [B. 172.]

BHOOG-JAMBA (Bengal., n. *The Premna herbacea*). [B. 172.]

BHOOG-KOMRA (Bengal., Hind., n. *The Ipomoea digitata*). [B. 172.]

BHOOG-KOMRA (Bengal., Hind., n. *The Ipomoea digitata*). [B. 172.]

BHUI AMLA, n. The *Phyllanthus Niruri*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 104 (B).]

BHUI-KOHATA, n. The *Ipomoea digitata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 131 (B).]

BHUI-PATR, n. The *Phyllanthus Niruri*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 104 (B).]

BHULLES (Hind., n. *The Solanum*). [B. 105.]

BHUNGIE (Hind., n. *The Carthagen obitarius*). [B. 172.]

BHU-RINGI, n. The *Solanum Jacquinii*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 121 (B).]

BHURJA PATRA, n. See *BHURJA*.

BIA (Lat., f. *Bia*, n. *Bia*, or *Bia*). [B. 105.]

BIACCA (It., n. *Bea-k'ka*). White lead; basic carbonate of lead. [B.]

BIACIDE (Fr., adj. *Bea-icid*). See *DIACID*.

BIACROMIAL (Fr., adj. *Bea-icrom-ial*). See *BISACROMIAL*.

BIACUMINATE, adj. *Bea-icuin-ial*. Lat. *biacuminata*. Having two pointed extremities diverging from each other. [B. 19.]

BIACURU, n. A Brazilian name for the *Statice brasiliensis*. [B. 81.]

BIAGUILLONÉ (Fr., adj. *Bea-ic-guel-yo'n-a*). Having two stripes or spots (sail of fishes). [B. 41.]

BI-ALLES (Fr., adj. *Bea-ial*). See *BI-ALLES*.

BI-ALLES (Fr., n. pl. *Bea-ial*). See *BI-ALLES*.

BIAK-MONDO, n. The *Ophiopogon japonicus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 110 (L).]

BIAKOON-KOON, n. The *Rorharia sessilifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 110 (L).]

BIAK-TAU-KAH, n. The *Amphydru persica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 21 (L).]

BIAKO-SITZO, n. *BIAKO-SITZO*. See *BIAKO-SITZO*.

BI-ALATE, adj. *Bea-ial*. From *bis*, twice, and *ala*, a wing. Fr., *bi-alé*, Ger., *zweiflügelig*, It., *bi-alato*. Having two alae, or wings. [B. 121.]

BI-ALUMINOUS (Fr., adj. *Bea-ial-u'm-i-n-e-k*). A term applied to salt of aluminum containing in the binary notation two equivalents of alumina combined with one equivalent of acid. [B. 38.]

BI-AMMONTACAL (Fr., adj. *Bea-ial-m-on-ia-k-a-l*). Containing two molecules of ammonia or ammonium; or containing two equivalents of ammonium combined with one equivalent of another radicle. [B.]

BIANA (Sp., n. *Bea-na*). A place near Puebla de Sanabria, in the province of Galicia, Spain, where there are mineral springs. [L. 105.]

BIANCHETTI, n. See *Tener album*.

BIANCO (It., n. *Bea-n'ko*). Whiteness. [B.] **B. di balena**. Spermaceti. [L. 77.] **B. fasso**. See *BIANCO*.

BI-ANGULATE, adj. *Bea-ian-gu-lat*. Lat. *biangulatus*. From *bis*, twice, and *angulus*, an angle. Fr., *bi-angulé*. Having two angles. [B. 1.]

BI-ANGULATED, adj. *Bea-ian-gu-lat-ed*. See *BI-ANGULATE*. **B. quadrilobate**. Having two radii projected from a common base in one plane and two others projected in a similar manner in a plane at right angles to the first plane. [L. 232.]

BI-ANGULOUS, adj. *Bea-ian-gu-lus*. See *BI-ANGULATE*.

BI-ANTHERIFEROUS, adj. *Bea-ian-the-r'i-fe-rus*. From *bis*, twice, *anthera*, an anther, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *bi-anthéri-fère*. Bearing two anthers. [B. 121.]

BI-ANTIMONATE, *BI-ANTIMONATE*, n's. *Bea-ian-tim'*. *o'n-at*. *o'n-at*. *o'n-at*. An acid antimonate. [B.] See *ASTIMONATE*.

BI-AORTE (Fr., adj. *Bea-a-ort*). Having a double aorta. [Bouillay, L. 5.]

BI-APICULATE, adj. *Bea-ia-p'ic-u-lat*. From *bis*, twice, and *apiculus*, a point. Fr., *bi-apiculé*. Having two apices. [B. 38.]

BIARGHETUSMI, n. An alchemical name for cerussa. [Ruland (A. 325).]

BIARINE (Schott's) Lat., n. f. pl. *Biaria*. A genus of araceae plants, including the single genus *Biaria*. [B. 215.]

BIARISTATUS (Lat., adj. *Bihi-a-ri-sta-tus*). From *bis*, twice, and *aristatus*, a pointed. Fr., *biaristatus*. Provided with two arms or lobes resembling awns. [B. 198.]

BIARO, n. The stalk of the *Nymphaea lotus*. [B. 121.]

BIARON, n. According to Bory, Dioscorides's name for the *Arum dracunculoides*. [B. 88, 121.]

BIARITZ (Fr., n. *Bea-ri-tiz*). A sea-bathing resort on the Bay of Biscay, near the Spanish frontier. [L. Peri (A. 310).]

BI-ARSENATE, n. *Bea-ia-rsen-at*. Fr., *biarséniate*. A dihydric arsenate. [B.] See *ARSENATE*.

BI-ARTICULATE, adj. *Bea-ia-r'ti-cu-lat*. Lat. *biarticulatus*. From *bis*, twice, and *articulus* (q. v.). Fr., *biarticulé*. Doubly jointed, having two joints. [B.]

BIARUM, n. A genus of araceae plants, of Schott, a genus of araceae plants, by Benth and Hooker referred to the tribe *Arneeae*, subtribe *Euarneeae*, distinguished from the related genera by its entire leaves, its one-ovuled ovary, and the connate margins of the spathe. [B. 42.]

BI-ATOMIC, adj. *Bea-ia-to-m'ic*. Fr., *biatomique*. See *DIATOMIC*. [B.]

BIATORINE (Fr., n. *Bea-to-rine*). A genus of lichens, from *bi*, and of certain black patrimonium varieties of apothecia in lichens. [B. 121.]

Beer made by the bottom-fermentation process and then allowed to open at a low temperature for a considerable length of time, so called from its having long *beeres* to be set for a time before it is used. The name is commonly applied, however, to all light German beers prepared by the bottom-fermentation process. [A. 327.] *Leichtes B.* Light beer, containing but a small amount of extractive matter. [A. 304.] *Lausach.* See *Lausach*. *Maish.* Beer made from maize. [A. 304.] *Märzbr.* See *hagell*. *Obergäriges.* For *Beer*, made by top-fermentation, as employed in England, France, and Belgium. [A. 304.] *Schenckb.* Drought beer; beer that, although made by bottom-fermentation, has not been subjected to the subsequent slow fermentation at a low temperature, complex in the preparation of the latter. [A. 327.] *Schwaches B.* Beer that contains but little alcohol. [A. 304.] *Schwaches B.* See *Substanzloses B.* *Sommerbr.* See *Lausach*. *Späthbr.* See *Späthbr.* *Starkbr.* *B.* Beer containing a large amount of alcohol. [A. 304.] *Substanzloses B.* Beer that is rich in extractive matter. [A. 304.] *Süssbr.* Sweet beer; beer in the preparation of which only a small amount of hops or other bitter material has been used. [A. 304.] *Trockenbr.* Dry beer; beer rich in alcohol and weak in extractive matter. [A. 304.] *Untergäriges B.* Beer made by bottom-fermentation, as employed in Bavaria, Austria, and Saxony. [A. 304.] *Wachholderbr.* Beer made from an infusion of juniper-berries. [A. 315.] *Weissb.* Beer made from malt that has been only slightly roasted. That of Berlin, a pale, very effervescent beer, is made from 3 parts of corn malt and 1 part of barley malt. [A. 304.] *Wizenbr.* Beer made from wheat. [A. 315.] *Winterbr.* See *Schwaches B.*

BIER Hind. n. The *Zygnus juncus*. [B. 172.]

BIÈRE (Fr.), n. Beer. See *Beer*. *B. amère.* See *Bitter Beer*. *B. antiscorbutique.* Fr. Cod. 1818. See *HERBERTIA antiscorbutica*. *B. médicinale.* Fr. Cod. 1818. See *cerevisia*. Syn.: *brulade*. Any preparation consisting of medicinal substances dissolved in beer. [B. 113.]

BIEREMATS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-ré-mat* (am-am-aat) (tu's) (tu's). From *bia*, doubly, and *erenus* (= *epurus*), a waste place. Fr., *bi-éré-mé*. Having two eremi. [B.]

BIÈRILLE (Fr.), n. Beer. A village of France, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [L. 105.]

BIESTINGS, BIEST-MILK, n's. Best (ingz, -milk). See *COLESTREUM*.

BIÈVE (Fr.), n. *Be-è-ve*. An old name for the *Castor fiber*. [L. 105.]

BIFACIAL, adj. *Bi-fa-si-a-l*. From *bia*, doubly, and *facies*, a face. Having the opposite surfaces of a bone or bone.

BIFARIAM (Lat.), adv. *Bi-fa-ri-am*. Of adj. *bifarius* (*partem*) under. *Bi-bi-fa-ri-a* (a-a-mi-a-m). Ger., *Zweifach*. On two sides; in two ways or parts. [L. 48.]

BIFURBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Bi-bi-fur-bran-chi-a* (bra-ni) (bi-fur-bran-chi-a). From *bifarium*, in two places, and *branchia* (v). Fr., *branchiobifurcatus*. Of Latreille, a family of *crustacea*, having the branchia on both sides of the body. [L. 180.]

BIFURBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fur-bran-chi-us* (bra-ni) (bi-fur-bran-chi-us) (u's) (u's). Ger., *bifurbranchig*. Having branchia on each side of the body. [L. 11.]

BIFURIOSUS, adj. *Bi-fu-ri-os-us*. Lat., *bifarius*. Fr., *bifarié*. Ger., *bifurcatus*. *furca* is arranged in two series or rows more or less regularly disposed. [B. 19.]

BIFUSCATUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fus-ca-tus* (a-a-a-a-a) (tu's) (tu's). Fr., *bifuscé*. Having two colored bands or stripes. [L. 41.]

BIFEMORO-CALCANES (Lat.), n. n. *Bi-bi-fem-o-r-o* (o-k-a) (a-a-a-a-a) (a-a-a-a-a) (u's) (u's). From *bia*, doubly, *femur* (v. e.), and *calcaneus* (v. e.). Fr., *bifémoro-calcanéum* (a-a-a-a-a). Ger., *Bachfernenheinkel*. It, *bifemoro-calcanéo*. 1. A two-headed muscle of the solepids, having no direct anlage in man. 2. An external head arises from the superior front of the supracondylar fossa, and the internal head from the supracondylar crest. Its tendinous termination is attached to the anterior part of the summit of the os calcis. It extends the foot upon the tibia. [L. 19.] 2. See *CACTACEAE*.

BIFENDE (Fr.), adj. *Bi-fa-né-du*. Having two fissures. [L. 41.]

BIFENESTRATUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fen-est-ra-tus* (tu's) (tu's). From *bia*, doubly, and *fenestra*, a window. Fr., *bifénéstré*. Having two openings. [L. 116.]

BIFER (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fur* (fer). See *BIFEROS*.

BIFEROSUS, adj. *Bi-bi-fur-u's*. Lat., *bifer*, *bifer*. From *bia*, twice, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *bifère*. Sp., *bifer*. Flowering twice in the course of the year. [B. 19.]

BIFECILLE (Fr.), adj. *Bi-fu-til-y*. See *BIFOLIATE*.

BIFID, adj. *Bi-fid*. Gr., *διφύς*. Lat., *bifidatus*, *bifidus* (from *bia*, twice, and *funder*, to split). Fr., *bifide*. Ger., *zweifaltig*, *bifid*, *gespalten*. Sp., *bifido*. Forked; in botany, divided longitudinally for about one half the length. [B. 19.]

BIFIDATE, adj. *Bi-fid-a-ta*. See *BIFID*.

BIFIDITÉ (Fr.), n. *Bi-fid-i-té*. The state of being bifid. [L. 41.]

BIFIDUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fid-us* (tu's) (tu's). See *BIFID* and *SPINA bifida*.

BIFISSILE (Fr.), adj. *Bi-fis-sile*. Opening naturally into two pipes. [L. 41.]

BIFISSUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fis-su's* (u's) (u's). From *bia*, twice, and *fissus*, to split. See *BIFID*.

BIFISTULAR, BIFISTULOUS, adj's. *Bi-bi-fis-tu-lar*, *u's*. Lat., *bifistulosus* (from *bia*, doubly, and *fistula*, a pipe). Fr., *bifistulosus* (not *bifistuleux*). Having two fistules. [L. 105.]

BIFILABELLATUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fil-a-bel-la-tus* (a-a-a-a-a) (tu's) (tu's). From *bia*, doubly, and *labellum*, a fan. Fr., *bifilabellé*. Ger., *doppelt fächerförmig*. Having two fan-like processes. [L. 180.]

BIFLAGELLATE, adj. *Bi-fla-gel-la-ta*. Lat., *biflagellatus* (from *bia*, doubly, and *flagellum*, a whip). Fr., *biflagellé*. Provided with two flagella. [L. 121.]

BIFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-flex-u's* (u's) (u's). From *bia*, twice, and *flexus*, bent. Fr., *biflexe*. It., *bifleso*. Having two curvatures. [L. 41.]

BIFLORA (Hoffmann) (Lat.), n. f. *Bi-bi-flor-a*. A genus of umbelliferous plants. B. *B. diceua* Hoffmann. B. *Boscua* (Marsch.). B. *testiculata* (Sprengel). See *COARIUM testiculatum*.

BIFLORAL, BIFLORATE, BIFLOROUS, adj's. *Bi-flor-a-l*, *rat*, *u's*. Lat., *biflorus* (from *bia*, doubly, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *biflore*. Ger., *zweihüblig*, *zweiflorig*. Sp., *biflor*. Bearing two flowers; also, in the sense of biflorous, flowering twice a year. [B. 19.]

BIFOLIO (Fr.), n. *Bi-fol-i-o*. See *BIFOLIUM*.

BIFOLD, adj. *Bi-fold*. From *bia*, doubly, and Eng. fold (A-S., *feald*), a doubling. Double (sometimes used as the opposite of *azygos*). [L. 121.]

BIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. *Bi-bi-fol-i-a* (f-i-a). See *BIFOLIUM*.—*Herba bifolia*. The herb of *Neottia latifolia*. [B. 180.]

BIFOLIATE, adj. *Bi-fol-i-a-ta*. Lat., *bifolius* (from *bia*, doubly, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *bifolié*. Ger., *zweiflorig*. Properly, having two leaves, but usually regarded as equivalent to bifoliate. [B.]

BIFOLIOLATE, adj. *Bi-fol-i-o-l-a-ta*. Lat., *bifoliolatus* (from *bia*, doubly, and *foliolum*, a leaflet). Fr., *bifoliolé*. Having two leaflets. [B. 19.]

BIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Bi-bi-fol-i-o* (f-i-a) (u's) (u's). Fr., *bi-fol*. The *Neottia latifolia*, or the *Liatra odorata*. [B. 180, 200.] B. *magis*. B. *magis vulgare*. B. *silvestre vulgare*. See *B.*—*Herba bifolia*. The herb of the *Liatra odorata*. [B. 180.]

BIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fol-i-o* (f-i-a) (u's) (u's). See *BIFOLIATE*.

BIFOLICULUS (Lat.), n. n. *Bi-bi-fol-i-cu-lus* (a-a-a-a-a) (tu's) (tu's). From *bia*, doubly, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *bifollicule*. In botany, a double follicle; i. e., a fruit composed of two follicles. [B. 19.]

BIFORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Bi-bi-for-a*. From *bia*, doubly, and *foris*, the leaf of a door. Fr., *bifores*. Of Latreille, a family of the *Cirripedes*, in which the operculum of the tube has two valves. [L. 180.]

BIFORATE, adj. *Bi-for-a-ta*. Lat., *biforus*, *biforatus* (from *bia*, twice, and *foris*, an opening). Fr., *biforé*. Having two perforations or pores. [B. 19.]

BIFORIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. *Bi-for-id-a*. See *BIFORIDIZ*.

BIFORINE, n. *Bi-for-en*. In botany, a cell pierced at either end for the expulsion of the raphides. [B. 19.]

BIFORIPALLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Bi-bi-for-i-pa-l-l-a* (a-a-a-a-a) (tu's) (tu's). From *biforus* (see *BIFORATE*), and *pallium*, a mantle. Fr., *biforipalles*. Of Latreille, a class of the *Lamellibranchiata* having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for the escape of the dejections. [L. 180.]

BIFORIN (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-for-i-us*. See *BIFORATE*.

BIFORM, adj. *Bi-for-m*. Lat., *biformis*, *biformatus* (from *bia*, doubly, and *forma*, form). Fr., *biforme*. Ger., *doppeltgestaltig*. See *DIAPHYRUS*.

BIFORMITY, n. *Bi-for-mi-té*. Fr., *biformité*. Ger., *Biformität*. The state of being dimorphic.

BIFOROUS, adj. *Bi-for-u's*. Lat., *biforus*. See *BIFORATE*.

BIFORS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-fur-u's* (u's). 1. Biforate (v. u.). 2. Having two valves. [Camellia A. 322.]

BIFRONS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fron-s* (u's) (u's). From *bia*, doubly, and *frons*, the forehead. Lat., having two brows. In botany, growing upon both faces of a leaf. [B. 119.]

BIFRONTED, adj. *Bi-fron-té*. See *BIFRONS*.

BIFURCATE, adj. *Bi-fur-k-a-ta*. Lat., *bifurcus*, *bifurcatus* (from *bia*, doubly, and *furca*, a fork). Fr., *bifurqué*. Ger., *zweifurkig*. A term used sometimes in the sense of a structure, i. e., an artery into two branches; also the physical arrangement resulting from such a division. [B. 19.]

BIFURCATE, v. intr. *Bi-fur-k-a-ta*. To divide into two branches (usually said of arteries).

BIFURCATION, adj. *Bi-fur-k-a-ta*. See *BIFURCATE* (adj.).

BIFURCATION, n. Lat., *bifurcatio*. Fr., *bifurcation*. Ger., *Furchung*. Sp., *bifurcación*. The division of a structure, i. e., an artery into two branches; also the physical arrangement resulting from such a division.

BIFURCATUS (Lat.), adj. *Bi-bi-fur-k-a-tus* (u's) (u's). See *BIFURCATE* (adj.).

BIFURCUS, adj. *Bi-fur-u's*. Lat., *bifurcus*. Fr., *bifurqué*. See *BIFURCATE* (adj.).

BIG, n. *Big*. A kind of barley the *Hordeum hexastachyum*. [L. 50, 108.]

BIGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Bi-bi-ga-mi-a* (a-a-a-a-a) (tu's) (tu's). See *DIAGAMIA*.

BIPOLICATED, adj. Bi-po-lé'at. *Fr.* From *bis*, twice, and *polus*, a little cup. Having two cup-shaped processes. [L. 252.]

BIPOLAR, *Fr.* and *Bi-polar*. See *BIPOLARITY*. See *BIPOLARITY*.

BIPOLAR, adj. Bi-po-lar. *Lat.* From *bis*, twice, and *polus*, a pole. *Fr.* *bipolarité*. *Ger.* *bipolar*, *zweiachsig*. 1. Pertaining to the two poles of an elongated body. 2. Having only two processes (and of nerve-cells). [L. 252.]

BIPOLARITY, *n.* Bi-po-lar'i-té. *Fr.* *bipolarité*. The state of having opposite electrical or magnetic properties at the two poles. [A. 301, 383.]

BIPONCTÉ, *Fr.* and *Bi-po-ncté*. *Lat.* See *BIPONCTATE*.

BIPOROSE, adj. Bi-po-rós. *Lat.* *biporosus* from *bis*, twice, and *poros*, a pore, a channel. *Fr.* *biporeux*. Having two pores of an anther or a carpel, dehiscing by two pores. [B. 198.]

BIPOTASSIÉ, *Fr.* and *Bi-po-tas-sié*. *Lat.* *bipotassicus*. Containing two atoms of potassium. [B. 38.]

BIPUBIOTOMY, *n.* Bi-pu-bi-ot'o-m'i. *Lat.* From *bis*, twice, *pubes*, *q. v.* and *tomia*, to cut. An operation devised by Gallani as a substitute for the Caesarian operation, consisting in sawing through the anterior wall of the pelvis near each acetabulum. [A. 43.]

BIPUNCTATE, adj. Bi-pu-nct'at. *Lat.* *bipunctatus* from *bis*, twice, and *punctum*, a point. *Fr.* *bipuncté*. Marked with two points or spots. [L. 121.]

BIPUNCTAL, **BIPUNCTATE**, adj's. Bi-pu-nct'at'ad, -ad. See *BIPUNCTATE*.

BIPUPILLATE, adj. Bi-pu-pil'at. *Lat.* From *bis*, twice, and *pupilla*, *q. v.* the pupil of the eye. *Fr.* *bipupillé*. Having spots each with two pupil-like spots. [L. 41, 56.]

BIPUSTULATE, *Fr.* and *Bi-pu-stu-lat*. Marked with two pustules or red spots. [B. 38.]

BIQUE, *Fr.* and *n.* Bek. A dangerous affection of the muzzle in sheep. [A. 303.]

BIR, *Hind.* and *n.* The *Zingiber* family. [B. 131.]

BIRA, *(Lat.)*, *n.* f. *Biber*, *ra*. See *CEREVISIA*.

BI-RADIATE, **BI-RADIATED**, adj's. Bi-ra'di'at, -at-ed. From *bis*, twice, and *radius*, a ray. *Fr.* *bi-rayé*. Having two colored rays. [B. 38.]

BIRAGO, *n.* A Gassian name for the *Lolium temulentum*. [B. 132.]

BIRALMADO, *n.* A Brahmin name for the *Corymba albus*. [B. 121.]

BIRAMOSE, **BIRAMOS**, adj's. Bi-ra'mos, -mós. From *bis*, twice, and *ramus*, a branch. *Fr.* *birame*. Having two branches. [B. 121, 41.]

BIRANG, **BIRABELL**, *n.* A Persian name for the *Emilia cicut*.

BIRA-SOUREL, *n.* A Languedoc name for the *Helianthus annuus*. [B.]

BIRAYÉ, *Fr.* and *Bi-ra-yé*. See *BI-RADIATE*.

BIRCH, *n.* Bu'rsh. *A.S.* *birce*. *Lat.* *betula*. *Fr.* *bouleau*. *Ger.* *Buche*. *It.* *betulla*. *Frugosus betula* *q. v.* [B. 121.]

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B's-nest. The *Nectandra nana* is the *Banyan* tree, a species of *Thamnopit*, and a species of orchid. [B. 19, 275.] **B's-nest** *perda*. A name given to several species of *Crotalus* and *Sistr* (lar). [B. 19.] **B's-tongue**. The genus *Orantheopogon*, also the *Seneio paludosa*. [B. 19, 275.] **B's-weed**. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B. 31.] **B's-plant**. The *Heterotoma luteolens*. [B. 19.] **B's-nest**. The *Monotropa hypogaea*. [B. 275.]

BIRD, *n.* B'ar. *n.* The *Rosa canina*. [B. 275.]

BIRERINGENT, *Fr.* and *Bi-ri-ringent*. See *ANISSE* *Troble*.

BIRETHUS, *Lat.* *n.* *Bi-ri-ethus*. *Lat.* *Bi-ri-ethus*. See *CALATHA*.

BIRGUS, *(Lat.)*, *n.* *m.* *Bu-bi-ri-gus*. *Fr.* *birgue*. A genus of the *Anomura*, comprising the tree-crabs. [A. 339.] **BIRGUS**, *(Lat.)*, *n.* *m.* *Bu-bi-ri-gus*. *Fr.* *birgue*. A genus of the *Anomura*, comprising the tree-crabs. [A. 339.] **BIRGUS**, *(Lat.)*, *n.* *m.* *Bu-bi-ri-gus*. *Fr.* *birgue*. A genus of the *Anomura*, comprising the tree-crabs. [A. 339.]

BIRIDGE, *n.* The *Drachis hypogaea*. [B. 121.]

BIRIMOS, adj. Bi-ri-mos. *Lat.* *birimos* (from *bis*, twice, and *rima*, a cleft). Having two slits; of an anther, dehiscing by two slits. [B. 198.]

BIRK, *APPLES*, *n.* *pl.* *Bu-rk* *ap-ples*. The *Crataegus* of the *Frax* *silvestris*. [B. 275.]

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BITTERS, n. pl. Bīṭṭaṛs. A bitter, vegetable liquid preparation designated as a tonic or aperient.

BITTER-STRACH (Ger., n. Bīṭṭer-strach). The genus *Peucedanum*. B. 180. Fünfminutiger B. The *Peucedanum pentaminutum*. B. 180. Langstraußer B. The *Peucedanum undulatum*. B. 180.

BITTER-SÜSS (Ger., n. Bīṭṭer-süß). The *Solanum dulcamara*. B. 180. B. Bauguss. See *Solanum dulcamara*. B. Extrakt. See *Extraction dulcamara*. B. Stengel. The stipules dulcamara. B. See *Solanum dulcamara*. Flüssiges B. Extrakt. See *Extraction dulcamara fluidum*.

BITTER-SWEET, n. Bīṭṭer-sweet. Lat. *Dulcamaria*. Fr. *Dulcamaria*. (Ger., f. Bauguss. B. Sp. *Dulcamaria*. The *Solanum dulcamara*. B. 180. Climbing b.-s. False b.-s. The *Colutea scutellaria*. B. 75. L. 65.)

BITTER-WOOD, n. Bīṭṭer-wuḍ. Quassia wood, also the genus *Myrica*. B. 180. 81.)

BITTERWURZ (Ger., n. Bīṭṭer-wurtz-eḥ). Gentian root. (B. 81.) Indianische B. The *Opuntia elaeagnifolia*. A. 43.

BITUBERCULATE (adj. Bīṭṭuberculat. From *bis*, twice, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr. *bituberculé*, *bituberculeux*. Provided with two tubercles. A. 57. 41.)

BITUME, n. Bīṭum. Bitumen. B. B. de Judee. Fr. Cod.]. Asphalt. B. 133. B. des Brâches. Malthe. B. 133. B. des mornies. Asphalt. B. 133. B. clastique. Flatterite. B. 132. B. glutineux. Malthe. B. 132. B. naphthe. Naphtha. B. 132. B. pétrole. Petroleum. B. 132. B. sodique. Asphalt. B. 132. 133.)

BITUMEN (Lat., n. Bīṭumēn). Gen., bitumēnīa. Gr. ἀσφαλτος ἀσφαλτος. Fr. bitume. Ger. Erdpech, Erdtheer, Erdharz. It. bitume. Sp. bitum. A name applied to several inflammable mineral substances consisting usually of a mixture of hydrocarbons. B. 2. Asphaltum-b. Asphaltum-b. B. Arabum. B. asphaltum. B. babilonicum. See ASPHALT. B. barba-dense. See *Barbados Petroleum*. B. fluidum. Petroleum. B. 180. 250. B. fossile. B. judaicum. Asphalt. B. 180. 199. B. liquidum. Petroleum. B. 180. B. malthe. See MALTHE. B. petroleum. See PETROLEUM. B. petroleum indicum. See *Barbados Petroleum*. B. sodicum. Asphalt. B. 180. B. terre. Petroleum. B. 180. B. vitreum. Compact b. Asphalt. B. 2. 120. Elastic b. Elaterite. B. 2. Fossil b. Jewish b. Asphalt. B. 199. L. 120. Liquid b. Petroleum. L. 120. Solid b. Vitreous b. Asphalt. B. 199.)

BITUMINEUS (Lat., adj. Bīṭumīnēus). See BITUMEN.

BITUMINEUX (Lat., adj. Bīṭumīnēus). See BITUMEN.

BITUMINIFEROUS, adj. Bīṭumīnīferus. Lat. bitumīniferus (from *bitumen* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. bitumīnifère. Yielding bitumen. L. 31.]

BITUMINIZATION, n. Bīṭumīnīzāshn. Lat. bitumīnizatio. Fr. bituminisation. A transformation into bitumen. [A. 28.]

BITUMINOUS, adj. Bīṭumīnōus. Lat., bitumīnosus. Fr. bitumīneux. Ger. erdpechig. It. Sp. bitumīnosus. Resembling, containing, or pertaining to, bitumen. [A. 385.]

BITUNICATUS (Lat., adj. Bīṭūnīcat). Fr. bitunīcat. (tūnīcat). From *bis*, doubly, and *tunicatus*, clothed. Fr. bitunīqué. Covered with two envelopes or tunics. L. 41.]

BITUMONATE, (adj. Bīṭumōnat. From *bis*, doubly, and *umbo*, a boss. Having two boss-like processes. L. 332.)

BIUR (Hind., n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. B. 173.)

BIURATE, n. Bīurāt. An acid urate; one that contains twice as much of the uric-acid constituent as an ordinary, or neutral, urate. B. 38.]

BURET, n. Bīurēt. Lat., buretum. Fr. buret. Ger. Buret. Syn. aliphatic carbonate, aliphatic carbonate. A decomposition derivative of urea, $C_2O_2N_2H_4 = H_2N - CO - (NH) - CO - NH_2$, which may be regarded as consisting of 2 molecules of urea less by other atoms, colonies anhydrous crystals fairly soluble in water. [B. 4.] B. Probe (Ger.). See B. REACTION.

BIVALENCE, n. Bīvālēns. From *bis*, twice, and *valens*, to be worth. Fr. bivalve. Ger. Zween-schalig. Syn. *dilevance*. The property or condition of being bivalent. [B.]

BIVALENT, adj. Bīvālēnt. Fr. bivalent. Ger. zweifach. Syn. *dilevance*. Having a tendency of two, i. e., being capable of replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound. [B.]

BIVALVA (Lat., n. pl. Bīvālva). Fr. bivalve. From *bis*, twice, and *valva*, a valve. A name formerly given to all molluscs having bivalve shells. [L.]

BIVALVE, adj. Bīvālva. Lat. bivalvis. Fr. bivalve. Ger. zweifachig, zweifaltig. Having two valves; as a n. a mollusc provided with two valves. B. 28.]

BIVALVED, adj. Bīvālvd. Having two valves; in botany, dehiscing by two valves. B. 198.]

BIVALVIA (Lat., n. pl. Bīvālva). Fr. bivalve. A. 2. See BINACEA, of which word this is the more correct form. 2 of Hoffman, an order of cryptogams including the genera *Opoglossum*, *Uromedusa*, and *Lycopodium*. B. 170.

BIVALVIS (Lat., adj. Bīvālva). Fr. bivalve. See BIVALENCE and BIVALVED.

BIVALVULAR, adj. Bīvālvalr. From *bis*, twice, and *valva*, a little shell. Fr. bivalvulaire. See BIVALENCE.

BIVALVULATE, adj. Bīvālvalat. Lat. bivalvulatus. Fr. bivalvulé. Dehiscing by two valves (said of anthers). [B. 1.]

BIVALTUS (Lat., adj. Bīvālṭus). An acid vanadate; i. e., one that contains twice as much of the vanadic-acid constituent as an ordinary, or neutral, vanadate. [B. 38.]

BIVARICOSUS (Lat., adj. Bīvālvaṛīcos). Fr. bivaricosus. From *bis*, doubly, and *varicosus*, (q. v.). Fr. bivaricosus. Having two varix-like processes. L. 180.]

BIVEINEUX (Fr., adj. Bēvēnēus). 1. See BIVENATE. 2. Following the course of the radicals of both the portal and the hepatic veins (said of cirrhosis).

BIVENTER (Lat., adj. Bīvānter). From *bis*, twice, and *venter*, a belly. Fr. bivaentre. Double-bellied; as a n. a digestive muscle. B. cervicis. It. bivaentre du cou. (Ger. B. des Vorders. A name sometimes applied to the inner portion of the complexus muscle which is generally more or less separate from the rest of the muscle and its contractility interrupted by a tendinous intersection. A. 5. L. 152.) B. mandibular. B. maxillare. B. maxillaris inferior. Depressor maxillae b. The digastric muscle of the lower jaw. A. 33. 36. 37. L. 81.) See DIAPHRAGM.

BIVENTRAL, adj. Bīvānter. See DIAPHRAGM.

BIVENTRALIS (E. Coues) (Lat., n. m. Bīvālvaṛī(vēnter)raṛī). Fr. See BIVENTER cervicis.

BIVERRICOSUS (Lat., adj. Bīvālvaṛīcos). Fr. bivaricosus. From *bis*, doubly, and *verrucosus*, warty. Fr. bivaricosus. Having two small wart-like elevations. L. 41.]

BIVINEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīvālvaṛī). From *bis* (q. v.) and *vinee* (q. v.). Of Tulasne, a division of the *Homalinea*, comprising genera in which the ovary is almost free. [B. 170.]

BIVITATE, adj. Bīvītāt. From *bis*, twice, and *vitta*, a fillet. Fr. bivitité. Having two longitudinal bands. L. 31.]

BIVULUM (Lat., n. Bīvālvaṛī). From *bis*, doubly, and *vulva*, a path. The two posterior ambulacra of the *Echinidi*. L. 66.]

BIVOLINE, adj. Bīvālīn. From Lat. *bis*, twice, and *it*, volta, a turn. Fr. bivoline. Laying eggs or bringing forth young twice a year. A. 385.]

BIXA (Lat., n. f. Bīxā). Ger. *Orelebanum*. A Linnean genus of trees, aromatic. B. 132. B. acuminata. B. A variety of *B. orellana*. [B.] B. orellana (Linneus). Fr. rocou, rocouyer. Ger. achter Orelebanum, Rukubum. The arborescent; a small tree growing in South America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Indies, Ceylon, and Senegal. The fruit is a corolla (sometimes lanceolate) capsule dehiscing by two valves and containing from eight to ten obovoid seeds surrounded by three envelopes, the outermost of which is pulpy and contains the yellow coloring matter, anatto (q. v.), which is composed of a resin and pulp is both astringent and purgative, and has been used as a remedy for dysentery and renal disease and as an antidote to the maniac poison. The seeds are held to have astringent, cordial, and antiputrid properties. [B. 121, 172.] B. orellana. A tree 8 p. 39. B. B. platycarpa (Ruiz and Pavón) Syn. *B. orellana*. A species found in Peru and New Granada, distinguished by its more or less random or globose fruit. Said to have the same properties as *B. orellana*. [B. 180.] B. purpurea. A variety of *B. orellana* with rose-colored flowers. [Ches. L. c. B.] B. urucurana [Hoffmannsegg]. See *B. platycarpa*.

BIXACEE [Lindley] (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīxāceae). Fr. bixacées. Fr. bixacées. See BIXINEE.

BIXADS, n. pl. Bīxādā. See BIXINEE.

BIXAL (Ches.) (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīxālvaṛī). See BIXACEE (Ches.).

BIXAL, adj. Bīxāl. Lat., bixalia. Of or pertaining to the genus *Bixa* or the *Bixales*. [B.] B. alliance. See BIXALES.

BIXALES (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīxālvaṛī). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Paricetes*, comprising the single order *Bixinee*. [B. 170.]

BIXINEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīxīnēae). 1. Of Sprengel, a division of angiospermous bixaceous plants, comprising *Croton* and *Cordia*; by other authors extended to include a number of genera and divided into various sections. 2. Of Benham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Bixineae*, including *Bixa*, *Cochlospermum*, and another genus, in which the flowers are hermaphrodite, rarely polyandrous, the petals are broad, cordate, and devoid of scales, the anthers are linear, oblong, imbricate or sheath bivalved at the apex, and the fruit is a capsule of valvular dehiscence with a membranaceous endocarp. 3. Of Benth, a series of the *Bixaceae*, including *Bixa* and *Oreola*. [B. 42, 121, 170.]

BIXINEIN, n. Bīxīnēin. Lat., bixineum. Fr. bixine. Ger. Bixein. A dark reddish-brown substance produced by the action of the air on bixin, constituting the red coloring matter of anatto. [B. 2.]

BIXIC ACID, n. Bīxīk. Fr. acide bixique. Ger. Bixinsäure. A resinous acid said to be obtained from *Bixa orellana*. [B.]

BIXIN, n. Bīxīn. Fr. bixine. Ger. Bixin. An orange-colored or red crystalline coloring matter, $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$ [Kerndt]. $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$, Stein, or $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$, Tint, obtained from anatto soluble in water, but according to Chevreul, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. The term is applied also to a superior variety of anatto. B. 2. 81. Bixine (Ger.). See BIXINE.

BIXINEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīxīnēae). Of Kunth, Lindley, and others, an order of eudicotyledonous plants, corresponding in part to the *Bixales*. [B. 170.]

BIXINEE (Lat., n. f. pl. Bīxīnēae). Of Lindley, *Bixineae*. Syn. *Bixaceae*. An order of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs estab-

BLÉMA (Lat., n. n. *Blēma*/'ma'. Gen. *blēmato*/'tis). Gr. *blēma*. 1. A wound. (Hesiodus, A. 311. I. 1. 355. A. 355.)

BLÉNA (Lat., n. f. *Blēna*/'na'. Gen. *blēnae*/'nae'). See **BLÉNNA**.

BLÉNAGIAIRIÈRE (Piorry) (Fr., n. *Blēnag'iair'ère*/'a'). Gr. *blēna*. Simple catarrh of the air passages. (L. 82.)

BLÉNAGIBOMORHÉE (Piorry) (Fr., n. *Blēnag'ibom'or'ère*/'a'). An excessive discharge of mucus from the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. (L. 82.)

BLÉNAGURRIÈRE (Piorry) (Fr., n. *Blēnag'ur'ière*/'a'). Blennorrhoea of the urinary passages. (L. 82.)

BLÉNOSTORHÉE (Fr.) or **BLÉNOSTURRIÈRE** (Piorry) (Fr., n. *Blēn'stōr'ère*/'a', *stōr'ère*/'a'). Blennorrhoea of the urinary bladder. (E. L. 82.)

BLÉNBAUM (Ger., n. *Blēn'baum*/'um). See **BLÉNBAUM**.

BLÉNDE, n. *Blēnd*, Fr. *blende*, Ger. *Blende*. A popular name for various native metallic sulphides, especially native zinc sulphide. (B. 180.)

BLÉNDE (Ger., n. *Blēnd*/'e'). The *Eschscholzia alba*. (B. 180.)

BLÉNDE (Ger., n. *Blēnd*/'e'). A variety of anthracite. (B. 180.)

BLÉNDE (Ger., n. *Blēnd*/'e'). Copper. (B. 180.)

BLÉNDE (Ger., n. *Blēnd*/'e'). Manganese. (B. 180.)

BLÉNDE (Ger., n. *Blēnd*/'e'). Silver. (B. 180.)

BLÉNDING (Ger., n. *Blēnd'ing*/'ing'). In botany, a hybrid. (B. 345.)

BLÉNDING, adj. *Blēnd'ing*/'ing'). Ger. *bländig*. Containing blende. (L. 56.)

BLÉNDING, n. *Blēnd'ing*/'ing'). In microscopy, a diaphragm for regulating the access of light. (B. 345.)

BLÉNTERIES (Piorry) (Fr., n. pl. *Blēn'a-ri-ès*/'a-ri-ès'). Affections of the intestinal mucous membrane. (L. 82.)

BLÉNASTRIÈRE (Piorry) (Fr., n. pl. *Blēn'a-str'ières*/'a-str'ières'). Affections of the gastric mucous membrane. (L. 82.)

BLÉNASTORHÉE (Piorry) (Fr., n. *Blēn'a-stōr'ère*/'a'). A mucous discharge from the uterus. (L. 82.)

BLÉNNA (Lat., n. f. *Blēn'a*/'na'. Gen. *blēnae*/'nae'). See **BLÉNNA**.

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BOMAREA (Lat.), n. f. Bom-^a-e-^a-^a-^a. Fr. *bomare*. Of *Morle*, a genus of arborescent plants. [A. 385.] **B. sailla** (Muhl.). See *MALBOMERIA sailla*.

BOMB, n. Bom. See **BOMBUS**. Discharging h's. The cysts of certain of the *Tricoglyphi*; so called from their rupturing with apparent violence. [L. 384.]

BOMBACEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bom-ba^a-ce^a-e. See *Bombacaceae*. Fr. *bombacées*. A group of thalimifloral dicotyledonous plants of Lindley's malvaceae; considered a suborder of the *Strophia* or *Malvacea* (Benth and Hooker). [L. 19, 42.] See *Malvaceae*.

BOMBACEOUS, adj. Bom-ba^a-shu^a-s. Lat. *bombaceus*. Fr. *bombacé*. Resembling the *Bombac*; or of pertaining to the *Bombaceae*. [L.]

BOMBALO, n. Bom-ba^a-lo. A glass globe formerly used in subliming camphor. [L. 65.]

BOMBALDE Fr. n. Bom-ba^a-ldé. The *Tortopogon portense*. [L. 154.]

BOMBARDIERKÄTER (Ger.), n. Bom-ba^a-di-er-kä-ter. See *BRACHINUS cephalus*.

BOMBATE, n. Bom-ba^a-t. A salt of boric acid. [L. 56.]

BOMBAX (Lat.), n. Bom-ba^a-x. Gen. *bombax*. 1. Cotton. [A. 385.] 2. A genus of bombaceae according to Benth and Hooker, indigenous plants, including those that produce the so-called silk-cotton. [L. 180.] **B. caribba**. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. grandiflorum. The *Thespesia grandiflora* (Jacq.) B. 180. **B. malabarica**. See *B. malabarica* and *B. pentaphyllum*. **B. bissefolium. The *Mossambicus* (Lam.) B. 173. **B. malabarica** DeCandolle. An East Indian tree, the bark of which is used externally for inflammations and cutaneous eruptions, the root bark is astringent, the leaves for dysentery, and the root of the flowers as a laxative and diuretic. [L. 153, 180.] **B. occidentale**. Spruce. See *Eriodendron occidentale*.****

B. orientale. Spruce. See *Eriodendron orientale*. **B. pentaphyllum**. See *Eriodendron occidentale*. **B. pyramidalis**. See *Cochlospermum*. **B. quinatum**. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. septenatum** Jacquin. A large tree of the West Indies and South America, where the bark is used as a vulnerary and given internally as an emetic. Decorticated perfoliar drinks are made from the seeds, and the young leaves are eaten. [L. 180.] **Semen bombacis**. See *Semen cossyphii*.

BOMBEMENT (Fr.), n. Bom-ba^a-ment. See *BOMBUS*.

BOMBINATE, n. Bom-ba^a-t. See *BOMBATE*.

BOMBIC ACID, n. Bom-bi^a-k. Lat. *acidum bombicum*. Fr. *acide bombique*. See *Bombus*. *acidum bombicum*. A crystalline acid found in the chrysalis of the silk-worm. [A. 385.] **B. 91**.

BOMBICITE (Fr.), n. Bom-bi^a-k-ite. A fossil resin, C₇H₁₂O, found near Lucerne of Tuscany. [A. 385.] **B. 49**.

BOMBINATORIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bom-bi^a-na^a-to^a-ria^a. A family of the *Ophioglossa* *orgyale* having an imperfectly developed ear, no parotis, the sacral vertebra not dilated, and maxillary teeth. [L. 288.]

BOMBONAXA, n. A species of *Caribbea* found in equatorial South America. [A. 385.]

BOMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s. Gr. *βόμβος*. Fr. *bombardement*, *bombardement*. Ger. *Ohrbräuten*, *Ohrbräuten*. 1. A buzzing noise or the sensation of such a noise, also the rumbling of thunder. [A. 311, 322.] 2. Of *ISSUS unicorn* and *Bombogaster*. 2. The humbler bee. [L. 132.]

BOMBVATE (Fr.), n. Bom-bi^a-t. See *BOMBATE*.

BOMBVATE (Fr.), adj. Bom-bi^a-ka^a. Pertaining to the genus *Bombus*. [L. 41.]

BOMBVCE (Fr.), n. Bom-bi^a-s. See *BOMBUS*. **B. du murier. See *BOMBUS mori*. **B. processionnaire. See *BOMBUS processione*.****

BOMBVCELE (Fr.), n. Bom-bi^a-se^a. A section of the genus *Hibiscus*. [L. 11.]

BOMBVDE (E. Lat.), n. f. pl. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-k^a-^a-^a. Fr. *bombeydes*. A family of the *Lepidoptera*, including the silk-worms. [L. 196.]

BOMBVENS (Fr.), n. pl. Bom-bi^a-se^a-n. See *BOMBACEE*.

BOMBVFORM, adj. Bom-bi^a-^a-fo^a-rm. Resembling the *Bombaceae*. [L. 121.]

BOMBVINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a. A group of the *Lepidoptera* including *Bombus*. [L. 121.]

BOMBVINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a-e^a. See *Bombaceae*.

BOMBVNE, adj. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a. See *Bombaceae*.

BOMBVTOLE (Fr.), adj. Bom-bi^a-se^a-le. Pertaining to the silk-worm. [A. 385.] See *BOMBACEE*.

BOMBVUTES, n. pl. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a. See *Bombaceae*.

BOMBVVORE (Fr.), adj. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a. Subsisting on silk-worms. [A. 385.] **B. 11**.

BOMBVVOLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a-e^a. See *Bombaceae*.

BOMBVVS (Lat.), adj. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a-e^a. Fr. *bombivus*. Buzzing, humming. [L. 180.]

BOMBVVIAT (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a-e^a. A family of the *Pomacanthi*. [L. 196.]

BOMBVLLUS (Lat.), n. m. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a-e^a. Gr. *βόμβυλλος*. Fr. *bombylle*. 1. A narrow-necked jug; so called from the gurgling sound produced when liquid was poured from it. [A. 311, 321.] 2. The larva of the silk-worm. [Aristotle (A. 311).] 3. Any humming insect. [Aristotle (A. 311).] 4. A genus of the *Anthophila*. [L. 41, 49.]

BOMBVX (Lat.), n. m. Bom-bi^a-shu^a-s^a-ke^a-na^a-e^a. Gr. *βόμβυξ* (cel). Gr. *βόμβυξ*. Fr. *bombyx*. 1. Anciently, the silk-worm, also silk. [A. 311.] 2. The typical genus of the *Anthophila*. [L. 196.] 3. See *Bombaceae*. **B. caribba**. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. grandiflorum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. malabarica**. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. pentaphyllum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. quinatum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. septenatum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. occidentale. See *Eriodendron occidentale*. **B. orientale. See *Eriodendron orientale*. **B. pyramidalis. See *Cochlospermum*. **B. quinatum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. septenatum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. occidentale. See *Eriodendron occidentale*. **B. orientale. See *Eriodendron orientale*. **B. pyramidalis. See *Cochlospermum*. **B. quinatum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. septenatum. See *Eriodendron confertum*. **B. occidentale. 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Abbreviations: A, anterior; AL, alar; Cb, cerebellum; Co, corpus callosum; D, dorsal; H, hippocampus; I, inferior; L, lateral; M, medial; P, posterior; S, superior; V, ventral.

BORNENINE 1,1-bis(2-phenyl-2-propenyl)-2-phenyl-2-butene (C₂₀H₂₂ derived from Bornene compound (A, 386))

BRASSICACEAE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Brac's* bras'si-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Of Lindley, an order of the thersallutance of plants, corresponding to the *Cruciferae* of other authors. [A. 159.]

BRASSIC ACID, n. *Bras'siik*. Fr., *acide brassique*. Ger., *Brassäure*. Syn. *Glucoside*, *acide sinapis*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_2H_3O_2$, in the form of acicular crystals, derived from mustard oil, rapeseed oil, and grape-seeds; isomeric with crotonic acid, from which it may be obtained by treatment with nitric acid. [A. 3, 4.]

BRASSICÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Of A. Reichenow, an order of the *Cuciferae*, corresponding to the *Brassicæ* of the Candolle. [A. 159.]

BRASSICAICÆ (Fr.), adj. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Pertaining to the genus *Brassica*. As a n. a sort of sponge, the cells of which are arranged like the leaves of a cabbage; in the pl. a family of leptopodous insects the caterpillar of which lives on the cabbage. [A. 385, 1, 4.]

BRASSICASTRUM (Lat., n. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-st/ka-sty'-rum-trum. Fr., *brassicastre*. A section of the genus *Brassica*. [A. 159.]

BRASSICÆ (Fr.), adj. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Pertaining to the genus *Brassica*; as a n., in the f. pl., *Bras'sicæ*. [A. 385.]

BRASSICÆÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-sty'-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Fr., *brassicæ*. Of De Candolle, Endlicher, and others, a tribe of cruciferous plants of the suborder *Siliquæ*, comprising *Brassica*, *Sinapis*, *Eruca*, and other genera. [A. 34, 170.]

BRASSICIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-sty'-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Of Lindley, a tribe of cruciferous plants corresponding to the *Brassicæ*. [A. 170.]

BRASSICIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Pertaining to the genus *Brassica*. [A. 385.]

BRASSIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-sty'-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Fr., *brassicæ*. A tribe of the *Vandæ*, including *Brassica* and other genera. [A. 170.]

BRASSIDELLA, **BRASSIDELLICA** (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-sty'-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Fr., *brassicella*. See *BRASSIDELLA* and *BRASSIDELLA*.

BRASSIDIC ACID, n. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Fr., *acide brassique*. See *BRASSIC ACID*.

BRASSINISÄURE (Ger.), n. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Fr., *acide brassique*.

BRASSOLIC ACID, n. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Fr., *acide brassique*. A liquid acid extracted from colza oil by saponification, distinguished from oleic acid by not yielding sebatic acid on dry distillation. [A. 321.]

BRASSOLINE (Lat., n. f. pl. *Bras's* bras'si-ka-sty'-ka-kæ² so'i-doe-ä-ä-ä. Of Bates, a subfamily of the *Nymphalæ*. [A. 257.]

BRASSYLIC ACID, n. *Bras'siik-ä-ä*. Fr., *acide brassique*. Ger., *Brassäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_4$. [A. 4.]

BRATEN (Ger.), n. *Brat'en*. See *BRATEN*.

BRATHU, **BRATHY** (Lat.), n. s. n. *Brat'h* brat'h/ä-ä-ä. Fr., *brathy*. Ger., *Brathu*. See *BRATHU*.

BRATHYDE (Lat.), n. s. n. *Brat'h* brat'h/ä-ä-ä. Fr., *brathy*. Ger., *Brathu*. See *BRATHU*.

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BRÄUNMANGENERZ (Ger.), n. *Brä'un-ma'n-ge'n-ä-ä-ä*. Native black oxide of manganese. [A. 180.]

BRÄUNSTILGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Brä'un-stil-ge'n-ä-ä-ä*. The herb of *Cruciferae*. [A. 180.]

BRÄUNSTEIN (Ger.), n. *Brä'un-stin*. Manganese oxide. [A. 180.]

BRÄUNWURZ (Ger.), n. *Brä'un-wurz*. The genus *Scrophularia*. [A. 180.]

BRÄUNWURZ (Ger.), n. *Brä'un-wurz*. The genus *Scrophularia*. [A. 180.]

BRÄUSCHE (Ger.), n. *Brä'us-ä-ä*. See *Hematic* ABSTRACT.

BRÄUSE (Ger.), n. *Brä'us-ä-ä*. Effervescence, fermentation. [A. 450.]

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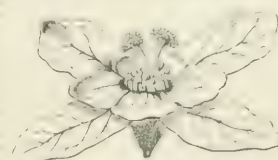
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THE FEMALE FLOWER OF BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA. (After de LAMARCA.)

[illegible][illegible]

BREXANTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²nt²re²es²*. Gr. *brex²-a²nt²*. An ancient name for certain of the *Brax²-a²nt²* of which was used to restrain the growth of the hair. [A. 35.]

BREXIACTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. Gr. *brex²-a²nt²*. A genus of the *Brax²-a²nt²*. [A. 35.]

BREXIAIDS, n. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BREXIACTE**.

BREXIAL, n. adj. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*, or belonging to the *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²* alliance. B. B. alliance. See **BREXIAIDS**.

BREXIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*, comprising the single order *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BREXIEE (Reichenbach) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. A subdivision of the *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BREX (Ger.), n. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BREXIACTE**.

BREXIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. A species of *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BREXILIN, **BREXILINE**, n.s. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BREXIACTE**.

BREXIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BREXIACTE**.

BREXIACTE (Gray) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Brex²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRICK, n. *Brick²-a²nt²re²es²*. A material composed mostly of clay baked in the sun and by means of fire. Powdered and mixed with lard, it was formerly used as an ointment in certain skin diseases. [A. 35.]

BRICUM, **BRICUM**, n.s. Old names for one or more species of *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIDE (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A transverse band described by him as situated between the clitoris and the meatus urinarius, on either side of which it curves downward and becomes continuous with the hymen; said to constitute the remains of the anterior portion of the embryonic corpus spongiosum. [A. 35.]

BRIDES, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. Amniotic bands attached to the placenta. [A. 35.]

BRIDE (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. Having one or more bride-like hands; in zoology, having one or more colored streaks running from the back toward the head, somewhat resembling brides. [A. 35.]

BRIDELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. [A. 35.]

BRIDES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there are warm springs containing calcium sulphate and sodium chloride. [A. 35.]

BRIDEWORT, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. The *Sparganium angustifolium*. [A. 35.]

BRIDGE, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A structure extending like a roadway from one part to another, of the same the anterior and posterior points of which, A and C, are connected with the poles of a galvanic battery, and two other opposite points, B and D, with a galvanometer. The four points of connection are made by wires of a known degree of resistance; at the third is inserted a rheostat by which a known resistance variable at will can be interposed in the circuit; at the fourth is inserted the substance the resistance of which is to be ascertained. If now a current from the battery enters the circuit at A, it will divide and pass partly along AD and BE and partly along CD and DE; and if the combined effect of the resistances at A and B is equal to that of those at C and D, the two currents will neutralize each other and the galvanometer needle will not be deflected. In this condition of equilibrium the four resistances are in proportion to each other, and three of them being known, the fourth can be determined. Hence, to find the unknown resistance it is only necessary to alter the resistance in the rheostat until the galvanometer needle no longer deviates. [A. 35.]

BRIDLE, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A hand or filament stretching from one part to another, whether normal or pathological. [A. 35.]

BRIDOU (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BRIDOU**.

BRIDOU (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BRIDOU**.

BRIDOU (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BRIDOU**.

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BRIDOU (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. See **BRIDOU**.

BRIS-EMILIA (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. An old name for the *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIGANTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. An old name for the *Brax²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIGBOG, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIGG (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIGHTLIMSTON (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIGHTIQUE (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. Of or pertaining to Bright's disease; as a n. a person affected with Bright's disease. (Dictionnaire, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," May 19, 1882, p. 321.)

BRIGHTON, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A climatic resort on the southern coast of England. [L. Perle (A. 319).]

BRIGOLIER (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRIGOUTE (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRILLANTESIA (Lat.), n. f. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRILLANTGRIN (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRILLE (Ger.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A lens, also a pair of spectacles. [A. 35.]

BRILLE (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A pair of spectacles. (Dictionnaire, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," May 19, 1882, p. 321.)

BRIM, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A border or brink; in anatomy, the superior strait of the pelvis (q. v. under STRAIT).

BRIMBALLER (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. The *Uccinum*. [A. 35.]

BRIMBELLE (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. The berry of the *Uccinum*. [A. 35.]

BRIMSTONE, n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A genus of the *Uccinum*. (from A. S. *brim*, a burning.) See **SULPHUR**.—**B-wort**. The *Uccinum*. [A. 35.]

BRINBALLER, **BRINBELLE** (Fr.), n.s. See **BRIMBALLER** and **BRIMBELLE**.

BRIN D'AMOUR (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. The *Malpighia*. [A. 35.]

BRINDONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. A genus of guttiferous plants. [A. 35.]

BRINDONIA (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

BRINDONIA (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*. [A. 35.]

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BRINDONIA (Fr.), n. *Br²-a²nt²re²es²*

BROMALIZARIN, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . A substitution compound of bromine and alizarin, $C_{14}H_6Br_4$, [110]. Occurs as orange acicular crystals. [B. 2.]

BROMALLYL, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - β^2 . See ALLYL bromide.

BROMALLYLENE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - β^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromallylène. Ger. Bromallylen. A substitution compound of bromine and allylene, $C_3H_2Br_4$. [B. 2.]

BROMALOIN, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromaloïne. Syn.: tribromoaloin. A substitution compound of bromine and barbaloin, occurring as yellow acicular crystals. The formula has been variously given as $C_{14}H_6Br_3O_4$, $C_{14}H_6Br_3O_3$, and $C_{14}H_6Br_3O_2$. [B. 2.]

BROMALUM (Lat.), n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . See BROMAL. —B. hydration. See BROMAL hydrate.

BROMAMETER M.—Lat., n. n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . See BROMOMETER.

BROMAMIDOBENZENE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromamidobenzène. Ger. Bromamidobenzol. See BROMANILINE.

BROMAMYL, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - β^2 . Fr. bromamyle. See AMYL bromide.

BROMAMYLENE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromamylène. Ger. Bromamylen. A substitution product of bromine and anylene, including bromobenzene, bromoaniline, etc., the first of which is meant when the term is used without qualification. [B. 2.]

BROMANGELIC ACID, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. acide bromangelique. An addition product of bromine and angelic acid, $C_6H_4Br_2O_2$, isomeric with orthobromosulphonic acid; an incolorous, sour, crystalline substance, of acid properties, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B. 2.]

BROMANIL, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - β^2 . Fr. bromanile. See TETRABROMANILINE.

BROMANILINE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromaniline. Ger. Bromanilin. Syn. bromaniline. A substitution compound of bromine and aniline. [B.] See MONOBROMANILINE, DIBROMANILINE, and TRIBROMANILINE.

BROMANOILOID, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromanoïde. See TRIBROMOANILINE.

BROMANISATE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromanisate. Ger. Bromanisat. Syn. bromanisat. A salt of bromoisic acid.

BROMANISIC ACID, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. acide bromanisique. Ger. Bromanisäure. A substitution compound of bromine and isocisic acid, $(C_4H_5Br)_2$. [B. 2.]

BROMANISOL, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . A crystallizable compound, $C_{10}H_9Br_2$, formed by the action of bromine on anisocamphor. [A. 30.]

BROMARGYRITE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Native bromide of silver. [B. 10.]

BROMARSENIOUS ACID, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. acide bromarsénieux. See ARSENIC oxybromide.

BROMATE, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. bromate. Ger. Bromat. bromates Salze. It. Sp. bromato. A salt of bromic acid. These salts have the general formula $R.BrO_3$, in which R is a radicle of the combining power n. [B.]

BROMATEOCRISIS Lat., n. f. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. Gen. bromatocritica. From *bromos*, from *bruma*, and *crisis*, a rejection. The discharge of undigested food. [A. 32.]

BROMATEOLOGY, n. Brom- α^2 - β^2 - α^2 - β^2 - α^2 . Fr. Bromatologie. From *bromos*, from *bruma*, and *logos*, a science.

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thach. An occasion had been found between the tendon of the *subtendinea* and the femur. [F. Baker, A. 45.] *B. subtendinea intraspiratori.* A specimen had been found between the tendon of the *subtendinea* and the

REFERENCES

BUTTERWORTH SPRING. *Chamaea* *mauve*. A very common species. It is found in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, and is also found in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada.

154 JOURNAL OF THE

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MILTON FLOYD

Horny b. 1 (b. 2) African b. 4. 1 (b. 2) Glossy-headed b. 4. 1 (b. 2)

134 JOURNAL OF

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MILTON WOOD

BUTTERFLIES.—*Pieris*. 1. *pieris*, the inflexion of the

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R. do curvo (Thun.) B. & H. *Radix butne.*

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menatonic alcohol formed by substituting a molecule of b. for

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$\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, or $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. Four isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Normal primary b. a.* (propyl carbinol), $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 -$

(continued)

tert-butyl alcohol (trimethyl carbinol), $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$, a

Aldehyde. Bu

[illegible]

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B) $\xrightarrow{\text{B}_2\text{O}_3, \text{butyric acid, } 150^\circ\text{C}, 10\text{ hr}}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (A) + $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B-1)
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B) $\xrightarrow{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2, 150^\circ\text{C}, 10\text{ hr}}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (A) + $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B-1)
 5. carbamate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B) $\xrightarrow{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2, 150^\circ\text{C}, 10\text{ hr}}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (A) + $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B-1)
 6. carbamate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B) $\xrightarrow{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2, 150^\circ\text{C}, 10\text{ hr}}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (A) + $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (B-1)

† 55° C. (B)

B. carbamide. *See* Urea.

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Related to the above is the question of the relative importance of the various components of the total cost of capital. The relative importance of the various components of the total cost of capital is a function of the relative importance of the various components of the total cost of capital. The relative importance of the various components of the total cost of capital is a function of the relative importance of the various components of the total cost of capital.

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$$A_{\text{eff}} = A^{\text{I}}(0) + A^{\text{II}}(0) - A^{\text{III}}(0) - A^{\text{IV}}(0) - \text{CH}_3(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}_3^{\text{D}}(\text{OAc})_2\text{S}$$

